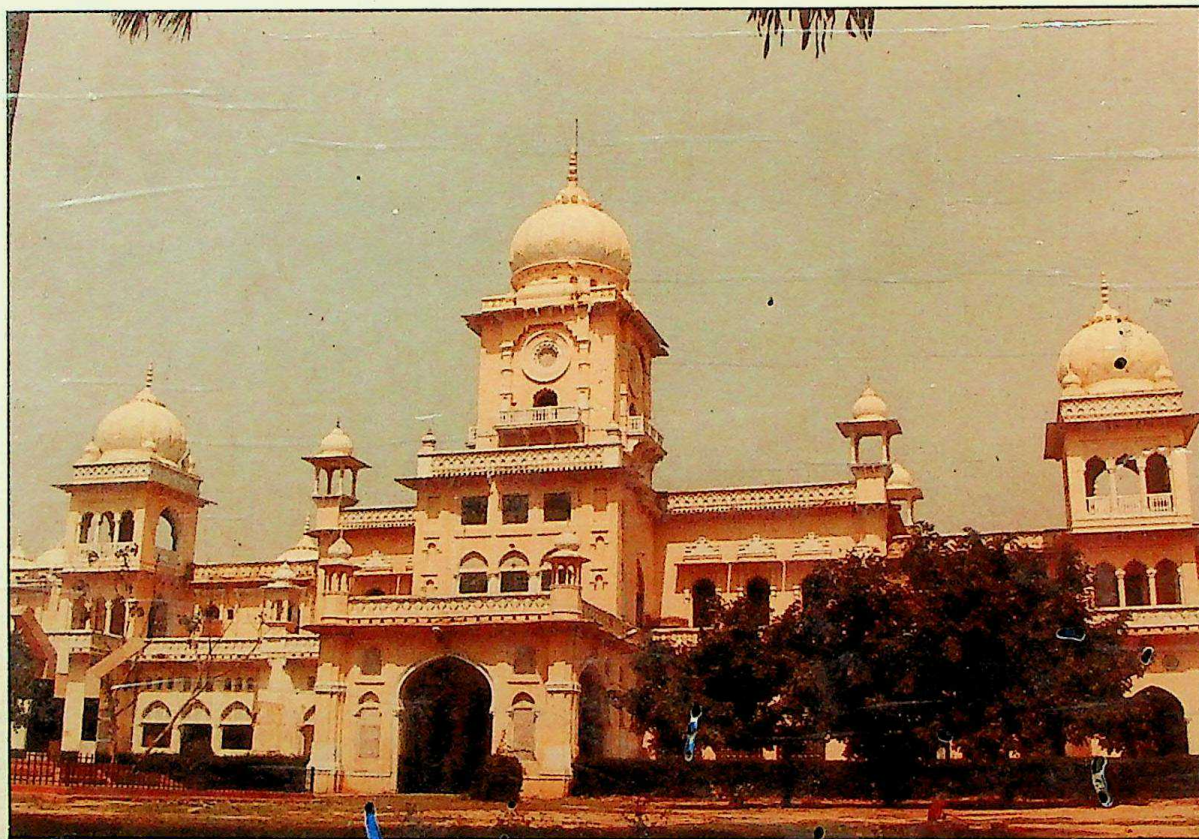


HISTORY OF LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY (1951-1979)

Volume - II



—B. N. Puri

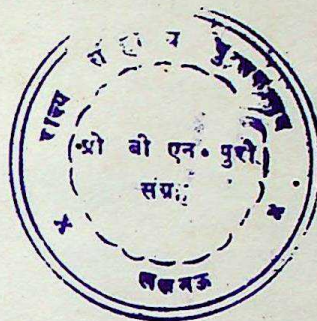
ABOUT THE BOOK

The Second Volume covers the history of the Lucknow University between 1951- 79. The First one featured the organic growth of the University from its nascent stage through adolescence and flowering youth to its maturity. This one begins on a different note. It records the history in relation to the character and contributions of its patriarchs and dons and their impact on the academic and administrative ethos of this centre of learning. Divided into five long chapters, the first two deal with the main events in the first-half and second half of the fifties covering the Vice-Chancellorship of Jugal Kishore, Radha Kamal Mukherji and Subramania Iyer. The sixties characterised the stewardship of three former Deans - Kali Prasad, A.V. Rao and M.B. Lal. The first one had the shortest span of a little over a year, but it was very eventful. The next one had two terms while the last one had a little more than three years time. This decade was notable for the tightening of state control over the autonomy of the University, with the appointment of a One man Enquiry Committee.

The Fourth chapter, entitled 'The University under the Technocrat, Bureaucrat and the Surgeon Vice-Chancellors covering a period of more than seven years was full of tension and disturbances. The first two Vice- Chancellors had to go without completing their terms at the behest of the state Government.

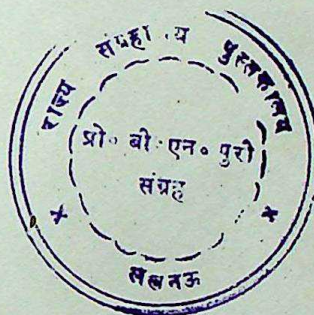
The last chapter is the author's analysis of the changing ethos in the University, based on personal association for more than six decades. The approach is no doubt, critical, but definitely objective, free from bias or prejudice, and based on facts recorded in the Minutes and Reports, officially published, including the S.D. Singh Commission's observations.

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HISTORY OF LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY

(1951 - 1979)
Volume - II



- B.N. Puri
Professor Emeritus

HISTORY
OF
LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY



(1827 - 1977)
Volume - II



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Preface

'There are few earthly things more beautiful than a University', says John Masfield. 'It is a place where those who hate ignorance may strive to make others see; Where seekers and learners alike search for Knowledge; where honoured thoughts in all its fine ways will welcome thinkers in distress or in exile, upholding ever the dignity of thought and learning'. A university continues to stand and shine engaging the free minds of men in full and fair enquiry to wisdom and human affairs.

Such high ideals envisaged for the existence of any university were more true in the case of the University of Lucknow. Its first Vice - Chancellor highlighted similar thoughts. 'The main function of any University', in the words of G.N. Chakravarti, 'was the dissemination of knowledge and its assimilation by teachers whose fame and attainments would attract the pupils flocking to him. The teachers representing learning and culture of a high order were no doubt a source of inspiration to the students'.

The first volume of the History of the Lucknow University covering the period 1921-1951 was devoted to the study of the life style of eminent teachers and the patriarchs of the University. Their main endeavour was to carry the University through its budding and adolescent stages into one of maturity. Travelling a long way towards the attainments of the main objectives of the University as a real centre of learning and culture, they were successful in their efforts. Eminent teachers ensured not only intellectual growth in their pupils but were equally helpful in the far more important process of building their character.

The second volume begins on a different note. It does not provide the different stages of its organic growth the beginning, the period of adolescence, the flowering youth, the University under the Taluqdars and the age of academic excellence. This period from 1951-79 covers the history of the University in relation to the character and contribution of its Vice - Chancellors and their impact on the academic and administrative ethos in the University. The list of patriarchs in this period include Jugal Kishore with his political background who basked in his predecessor's shadow, Radha Kamal Mookherji - the youngest Professor of the University from its nascent stage whose academic glory and achievements amassed during his long association with the University were over shadowed by his failure as Vice - Chancellor. His successor K.A. Subramania Iyer, a good Sanskrit scholar, found the steward-ship of the University too hot a bed for him. He failed to curb that venal instinct which is quite prominent in an ambitious person who takes no notice of the time factor, and easily forgets the benign cover shrouding his weaknesses. Iyer had to pave the way for Kali Prasad who had just a year and less than ten days rule, characterized by toughness, arrogant behaviour and pampering a set of hangers-on. The patronage extended to him proved too costly for the mentor. The change in the political atmosphere was equally crucial for the Vice - Chancellors of the State Universities who were all removed from their office by a single stroke - an Ordinance issued by the State Government.

A.V. Rao and M.B. Lal were pliable Vice - Chancellors, depending more on outside patronage and equally prepared to toe their lines, following the policy of *festina - lenta*. Rao had two terms and Lal had a little more than three years period of tenure. It was reported that both had to depend on the Registrar - a go between the University office and the residence of his master who had played a prominent and effective role in the history of the University for over three decades. The student's problems, particularly indiscipline, strikes and gheraos, had become normal features in the life of the University. These resulted in the appointment of a high - power one - man Commission.

The change in the Government equally had its impact on the University with the new Vice - Chancellor Gopal Tripathi being imported from Varanasi - the home town of the Chief Minister. The equation fitted well, but the exit of the mentor from the State was signal for the Vice - Chancellor to prepare himself for the change. The *coup de grace* was provided by the students agitation, violence and incendiarism in the University. The suspension of the Vice - Chancellor and his resignation subsequently followed. The appointment of A.K. Mustafi, a working bureaucrat to handle the situation proved ineffective. With the change of the Chancellor, Mustafi too found himself in uncomfortable position. He had to leave without a minute's notice and he was taken by surprise. The Senior - most Dean, R.V. Singh, an able surgeon changing the knife for the pen, found the situation at this end of the Gomati quite different from the home pitch at the King George's Medical College. He only struggled on to mark his time and complete his term. He made room for another bureaucrat - this time a retired man of the Indian Administrative Service from the promotee quota. With him begins the next era in the history of the History.

The present work is divided into four chapters namely 'The University in the Fifties - First Phase', 'The Second - Half of the Fifties', 'The University in the Sixties - The Decade of the three Deans as Vice - Chancellor', 'The University under the Technocrat, Bureaucrat and the Surgeon (1973-79)' and finally 'In Retrospect'. The first four chapters provide factual information on different aspects relating to University, such as changes in Staff, Enrolment, Research, Library, Union, Finance etc, with comments on men and matters figuring prominently in this period. An Assessment of all the Vice - Chancellors, during this period and the main events of their time are highlighted in these chapters as objectively as possible.

The last chapter is the author's analysis of the changing academic ethos in the University on the basis of personal knowledge and assessment and as a result of his six decades of association with this University of ours. Every attempt has been made to check and verify facts and figures as provided in this study from the Annual Reports of the University till 1966, the Minutes of the proceedings of the University bodies as were available and the information provided by the newspapers of the period. Xerox copies of the convocation addresses were made available through the courtesy of the Nehru Museum and Library, as also from the old files of the 'Pioneer' from its office.

I am grateful to Prof. M.S. Sodha, Vice-Chancellor of the Lucknow University who desired me to take up the second volume as well, and provided me with a research assistant. His Deputy, Prof. D.D. Sharma, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, was very helpful in this context. My two pupils and former colleagues Shiva Nandan Misra and K.K. Thapliyal - the officiating and the permanent Professor - Head of the Department of Ancient Indian History & Archaeology monitored the process for securing the UGC grant for this purpose from the Chest of the University. Thanks are as well due to the Deputy Librarian of the University Library, the persons concerned with the UGC Grants Section, Minutes and Records for providing me relevant material available in the Registrar's office. So also was the Finance Controller cum Finance Officer Dr. R.L. Shukla and the Registrar Sri R.K. Singh were helpful in expediting matters relating to the project. The young assistant Krishna Kumar has ungrudgingly rendered me all possible assistance, including securing of books, copying from old newspaper files and xeroxing etc. Thanks are equally due to Prof. V.D. Gupta (Emeritus Scientist, Physics Department, Lucknow University, Lucknow) and Ravi Shanker Gupta, (Incharge, D.T.P. & Risograph Printing Units), for lay-out, Laser and Offset Printing of this book.

The views expressed in the work are entirely my own and not a part of this volume or the first one has been screened by any one. I am not accepting any royalty that might accrue on this work. Any amount paid for it would go back to the University for instituting a small memorial to my late lamented daughter Taruna Puri who left for her heavenly home in January 1980, while still in teens, in a road accident.

B.N. Puri

**B-58, Sector A,
Mahanagar, Lucknow.
November 29, 1993.**

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THE UNIVERSITY IN THE FIFTIES**First phase : the period of Jugal Kishore**

Narendra Deva's departure was so sudden and even surprising that the student community and the teaching faculty took it as a bolt from the blue. The students organized a hartal in the University campus. Acharyaji was out of station. When he returned, he addressed a meeting of the students in the quadrangle. He told them the situation. He was sounded by Hirday Nath Kunjru, the veteran social reformist and an active member of the Servants of India Society, founded by Gokhale, only a few days earlier at the Amausi Airport, as he was leaving for Delhi. Acharyaji only nodded when Kunjru told him that his name was on the panel for appointment as Vice-Chancellor of the Banaras Hindu University. The President of India Rajendra Prasad, the Visitor ticked his name and Narendra Deva had no alternative but to adhere to the wishes of his old comrade. His resignation was accepted with great regret by the Executive Council at its meeting on November 26. Acharya Jugal Kishore's name was proposed for the Vice-chancellorship of the University, which was approved by the Chancellor Homi Modi. Jugal Kishore took over from December 15, 1951. Initially he wanted to join the University after the elections to the State Assembly, since he was the President of the U. P. Congress Committee. He did not resign from the Congress and the stewardship of this

political organization which did have its impact on the administration in the University, particularly in matters of appointments and promotions. Political leverage was introduced from this period, and the personal element as also the pressure that counted.

Acharya Narendra Deva was a political leader of national stature with his close association with the top - most figures in the national life of the country. He was a member of the Congress Working Committee and was interned with Nehru, Azad, Rajendra Prasad, Patel and others in the Ahmed Nagar jail after the passing of 1942-August 'Quit India Resolution'. Later on, he was shifted along with Nehru to Almora Jail; and both were released together after the end of the war. He did not hesitate to resign his membership of the State Assembly on Ideological grounds. He lost to the Congress candidate Baba Raghava Das in the by-election. Personal relations with the old guard were not disturbed by their Ideological differences and resignation from the Congress Party. This political background is recorded here by way of analyzing the perceptions and performances of the two Vice-Chancellors, who were offered the second term, the one leaving the University for a similar assignment elsewhere in the State with greater challenges, and the latter relinquishing it, being pushed up for a ministerial berth.

The last few months of Narendra Deva : - On Appointments

The last few months of the Session 1951-52 under Narendra Deva's Vice-chancellorship were important for many appointments promotions, and certain other events which had wide repercussions in later years. The University had lost the services of the two eminent professors, Radha Kumud Mukherji and Karam Narayan Bahl. Both were appointed Professor-Emeritus on an honorarium of Re. 1/- per month without any administrative involvement in their Departments. Dhurjati Prasad Mukherji was appointed Professor of Economics, while Govind Singh Thapar succeeded Bahl. After a few months Bahl left Lucknow to join Patna University as its Vice-chancellor. N.K. Sidhanta Professor of English, joined the Union Public Service Commission as a member and R.R. Sreshta was promoted as Professor in the Department. Among other Departmental heads both Brij Mohan Sharma and Prem Nath Sharma were continued in their officiating capacity. Ram, the former Head and Professor, had died in January 1951 and D.B. Deodhar of the Physics Department had attained superannuation in 1951. It was reported that Acharya Narendra had left a note against both of them for being appointed Permanent Professors for reasons best known to him. He had left a similar note, as was reported, against a candidate in history as well. Things, however, changed immediately after Acharyaji departure. His successor Jugal Kishore could not resist the political pressure and within three months, the two Professors were suitably rewarded with permanent professorship, while the rejected candidate subsequently followed in their heels securing an edge over a very formidable candidate with a brilliant

academic record. It proved a blessing in disguise for the latter. He prepared for the Indian Administrative Service Examination and was successful in getting an entry into this elite service and finally retired as Chief Secretary of a State. The Head of the Departments too had opposed the selection of the lecturer. The Vice-Chancellor Jugal Kishore later on admitted that he had to oblige a senior congress leader, otherwise his presidentship of the state congress was at stake.

Other Appointments :

Others appointed in Narendra Deva's term during this session include S.S. Nigam, officiating Professor of Law in the leave vacancy of R.U. Singh, D. Satur, Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, and among Readers, A.T. Bhattacharya (English), M.D. Joshi (Economics), S.C. Verma (Chemistry), G.S. Sharma (Law), S.K. Dutt (Temp. Physics), and G.N. Dhawan (Temp. Political Science). There were certain personal promotions as well. These include cases of B.N. Sinha (Orthopaedics), R.N. Misra (E.N.T.), Pritam Das (Surgery). K.C. Sarkar, Raj Narain and Surima Das Gupta were confirmed as Readers in Commerce, Psychology and Philosophy respectively. It might be mentioned here that B.N. Sinha along with Barkat Ram and A.M. Khan of the Medical college had faced an enquiry committee in 1947. The former two were later on reinstated after a period of suspension and were required to satisfy the Vice-Chancellor of their good conduct during the period of vigilance. Among the lecturers appointed permanently or continued temporarily were, Ranjana Sidhanta (Education) on a higher salary, K.C. Srivastava (History) B.N. Chaturvedi & Deoki Pandey (English-Temp.), Hira Lal

Dikshit (Hindi), Shri Dhar Misra (Economics), K.S.Mathur (Anthropology). Mohd. Ishaq, and Dinesh Chandra (Maths), Hari Mohan & D.N.Misra (Maths-Temp.), Siya Ram (Statistics), A.S.Verma & J.P.Shah (Physics), Sachin N. Dutt (Physics-Temp.). H.C.Shah (Zoology-Temp), B.K.Tandon (Zoology), M.C.Rastogi & Ram Dulare (Chemistry), Smt.Sraddha Kumari (Law), T.N.Chawla (Dentistry), S.K.Saksena (Anatomy), C.S.Pande (Chemistry), Mohini Advani & Kamla Kant Dikshit (English-Temp.), S.S.Parmar (Chemistry), R.K.Tandon (Physics), P. Das Gupta (Pol.Science), L.P.Chaudhary, Raghubir Singh, K.D.Tripathi & K.P.Misra (Pol.Sc.Temp.), R.L.Varshaney (Commerce), V.B. Singh (Economics), M.K.Goel (Surgery-Temp), & B.C. Asthana (Education). Kali Prasad was appointed as Honorary Librarian, a post which had held earlier as well.

Acharyaji As an Administrator

While Acharyaji was an erudite scholar, he had a firm grip over administration. The Medical College Enquiry Committee was held in his time on the allegation of a Professor against his colleague as also the Medical Superintendent. Its finding resulted in the loss of the job by the complainant and warning to the other two persons. The decision of the Executive Council was challenged in the Executive Council itself, and no less a person that the Treasurer Chandra Bhan Gupta pleaded for uniform punishment to be accorded to the third person as well but there was no deviation. Even the appeal to the Chancellor brought no relief.

Enquiry Committee against Hospital Superintendent and his Deputy

This time in the month of September 1951 another Enquiry Committee was appointed against Barkat Ram, the Superintendent, and his Deputy D.P.Ghai for financial irregularities and other lapses in Hospital administration. Its members were R.U. Singh and J.K.Tandon. It could not give its finding in Narendra Deva's time. The most serious case demanding an enquiry against the surgeon and his anesthetist was that of young Rajiv. It was a very simple operation of removing tonsils of a young boy of ten or so named, Rajiva who was the son of a senior member of the Civil Service, holding the post of Secretary in the U.P. Government. Rajiv was carried to the operation theatre and he died before the surgeon could use his knife. He was of course given the anaesthesia injection by A.N. Bahl. It appeared that surgeon S.N.Mathur, the Professor Head and also the Principal of the Medical College, who was reported to be a snob and also a chain smoker, had given instruction to the anaesthetist to start the process while he delayed his arrival at the theater. It was therefore the indulgence of the surgeon or the over-dose of morphia injection which lulled the small boy, the only son of his father, to eternal sleep. The Enquiry Committee appointed in the meeting of the Executive Council on September 26, 1951, included Justice Mubashir Hussain Kidwai and A. N. Das, Director of Public Health. It took sometime to give its finding. The final decision demanding the resignation of both, however, took place later on in the time of Jugal Kishore.

Narendra Deva - an assessment & farewell

Narendra Deva was no doubt an outstanding scholar and also a savant of great benevolence and warmth of heart. He was sincere and serious and equally sensitive, but a great gentleman. What attracted the students to him was his fatherly care and affection for them, which evoked filial love and devotion from the exuberant youth. He contributed a third of his salary to the student's welfare fund. It is rightly suggested that no seer of old was respected or loved more by his disciples. He was given a hearty send off by the students and the faculty members at the Charbâgh Railway station as he boarded the train for Varansi, where he was to take over as Vice-Chancellor of the Banaras Hindu University. It was not an unfamiliar pitch for him as he was for a long time the patriarch of the Kashi Vidya Pith which had among his pupils Kamalapati Tripathi and Lal Bahadur Sastri and others. Sampurnanand was his friend and colleague, - a close relationship which both maintained even after parting company as comrade - in - arms in the Congress and in the State Assembly.

Acharya Jugal Kishore and his background

Acharya Jugal Kishore had his Honours in grates-Philosophy, Politics, and Economics from the University of Oxford. His division was not known but certainly he was not a brilliant product of that University. He had not developed any angularities, and even if he had some these were rubbed out in later days. He joined the Prem Maha Vidyalaya, Mathura, a national institution which was founded by the veteran

revolutionary Raja Mahendra Pratap. He was also a member of the Indian National Congress but his activities were confined to the state of U.P. He could only reach the headship of the Provincial set-up. He was a very soft spoken person, simple in habits except for the Pan-betels which he regularly chewed, some time soaking his spotlessly clean Khaddar Kurta as he was speaking. When first I called on him at his residence on the Station Road, he was surrounded by files on his table, attended by his P.A. He greeted me standing and shook hands with me. He gave me some impression of his Oxford days and his tutor. He was very close to Chandra Bhan Gupta and the equation fitted very well. The string of administration was being pulled from the Pandariba residence of the Treasurer, a very influential figure in Congress Party as also in the Ministry. The *bete-noir* in this exercise was the permanent assistant to the Vice-Chancellor, P.C. Mittal - a post which he held for a long time except for a break in late fifties when the Vice-Chancellor of the University was Kali Prasad who was opposed to C.B. Gupta and drew his inspiration and patronage from the Kali Das Marg residence of the Chief Minister Sampurnanand, Mittal returned, once again, to the pivotal base in the sixties with the higher designation of Registrar, superseding a senior colleague Shiva Shankar. He wielded considerable powers in an ambivalent manner and was a past master in manipulation. More would be told about him on his appointment as Registrar.

On Appointments :

(a) Arts.

Appointments, Confirmations, and Changes in the staff during the session 1951-52 under the Vice-Chancellorship of

Jugal Kishore were quite in good number. Besides the two Sharmas, appointed Professors in Political Science and Physics, Ram Dhar Misra was appointed as officiating Professor in the leave vacancy of A.N. Singh who went on deputation to a Government College, Nainital as its Principal. He was finding the situation in Lucknow uncongenial to his temperament, Since he was supposed to be in alignment with Sampurnanand, the Chief Minister, both being from Varanasi. Singh had some misunderstanding with Chandra Bhan Gupta. R.R.Sreshta was also appointed officiating Professor of English following the resignation of N.K.Sidhanta who joined the Union Public Service Commission as its member. A.T. Bhattacharya was appointed Reader in English. Others promoted in this category included Gopi Nath Dhawan and P.N. Masaldan in Political Science, Bhagirath Misra in Hindi & Prakash Chandra in Economics. A.L.Loomba was appointed as temporary Reader in Military Science and Dharani Sen was appointed in the same capacity in Anthropology, Loomba was happy as Head of the Military Science Department where he had more freedom from work with practically no intellectual exercise. He had no doubt a first class academic career and was enrolled for his Ph.D. in the discipline and granted a fellowship as well. Even after more than a decade and the grant of study leave later on while still in service, he could not improve his academic qualification. He had to be content as Reader in Political Science Department, after being reverted back from the Military Science Department, and he had to serve under his own student P.N.Masaldan as his Head. Prakash Chandra too could not improve his stature in the Departments, nor attain the age of superannuation in the University, with his fairly long inning of over

22 years as Reader. He could only secure a membership of the Executive Council for a term of two years as the senior -most Reader in the University. These two cases are recorded here for purpose of analysis of their traits, and failure to make any contribution despite opportunities offered to them. K.S.Mathur was appointed Lecturer in Anthropology.

(b) Science

In the Faculty of Science, P.N. Sharma was appointed Professor of Physics, and, as mentioned earlier, R.D.Misra functioned as officiating Professor of Mathematics in the leave vacancy of A.N.Singh. The Readers appointed were S.K.Dutta in Physics, S.B.L.Mathur as temporary Reader in that subject & G.S.Verma as Reader in Botany. Those in other subjects included V.S.Huzurbazar in Statistics, J.Dayal in Zoology, and S.M. Das in the same subject in an officiating capacity, and U.K.Shukla and K.S.Shukla in the same form in Mathematics. S.C.Mitra, was also appointed Reader in Mathematics. He was a quiet elderly person who was a refugee from East Pakistan and was very sincere and serious in his work.

(c) Commerce

In the Faculty of Commerce, B.N.Dasgupta, who was in the University since the inception of the Commerce Faculty in the campus, early in the Twenties, was granted 3 years leave on deputation with the Government of India on his appointment as a Member of the Tariff Board. In his absence K.C.Sarkar was appointed officiating Professor and S.L.Sharma as Reader. B.N.Chatterji, an equally Senior Reader in Applied Economics, was given personal promotion to Professorship. The Commerce Faculty consisted of two Departments-

Commerce and Applied Economics, and the Deanship rotated between the two Readers for a period of 3 years each. Roshan Lal Varshney was confirmed as Reader in Commerce.

(d) Law and Medicine.

The faculties of Law and Medicine too had several changes at the higher levels of Professors and Readers, and these had as well their quota of appointments of Lecturers. R.U.Singh who was rather a roving Professor was granted leave of absence, and in his place S.S.Nigam was appointed officiating Professor in Narendra Deva's Time, S.D.Sharma, who had earlier returned after taking his doctorate from Cambridge, sought two years leave with permission to accept the post of Chief Minister in Bhopal. This was refused and he resigned and finally had his exit from the Academic circle, being totally involved in politics. This finally took him to the highest rung of the national ladder as President of India forty years, later. B.K.Gupta and R.C.Nigam were appointed officiating Readers in Law. The Faculty also had three Honorary Readers, Chaudhary Ram Bharose Lal, G.G.Chatterji and R.P.Verma who continued to work for delivering special lectures on Civil Law, Criminal Law and Income Tax Law-including procedure in all the three branches respectively. At the other end, in the medical college T.N.Chawla was appointed on a higher start of Rs. 500/- as Lecturer in Dentistry. K.B.Kunwar and N.N.Gupta were promoted as Readers in Medicine & Pritam Das in Surgery, H.C.Verma was appointed Reader in Anatomy, and G.N.Kackar Lecturer in the same subject. V.N.Khanna and N.L.Sharma were confirmed as Readers in Ophthalmology and Pediatrics respectively. K.N.Shukla was appointed Lecturer in

Ophthalmology, S.N.Chakraborty was promoted as temporary Reader for the B.M.B.S. course.

New courses and further affiliation of Colleges and enrolments.

The other features in the University life and administration during the session 1951-52 were the introduction of new courses in Mathematics, & Statistics, promotion of research activities among the teachers and fellow research students, the continuation of providing affiliation to local degree colleges to run B.A. and B.Sc. courses, rise in enrolment figure of students in different faculties, considerable progress in the library, and the students Union providing corporate life in the University. The coming up of new buildings out of the Silver Jubilee fund and the soaring financial deficit as well demand some attention. The Report for the year 1951 provides figures on all the counts- the figures are : Arts- 3125-including 266 in Mahila and 137 in I.T. College, Science 1499-including 149 in Christian, 135 in Kanyakubja, 44 in Shia and 25 in I.T.College. There were 783 students in Law and 815 in Medicine. The Commerce Faculty had 611, L.T.65 including 15 in I.T., French 63, German 18, Russian 12, Sanskrit 21, Arabic & Persian 90 respectively. The total strength of the students was 6171 as against 5301 in the previous year.

Research Degrees

The research degrees obtained by the students include LL.D 1, D.Litt 1, and D. Sc.1. The first LL.D. was A.T. Markose who worked under R.U.Singh on '*Judicial center of administrative action in India*'. Markose left Lucknow for his home State of Kerala

and retired as Vice-Chancellor of some University. M.D. Joshi of the Economics Department worked under Radha Kamal Mukherji on '*Uttar Pradesh Finance Autonomy*'. The thesis remains unpublished. S.B.L. Mathur who secured his D.Sc. was associated with the University since the late twenties and had worked under Krishnan, the eminent Physicist of Allahabad. P.N. Sharma - The Head of the Department was much junior to him in the University and might have been his student. The supervision seems to be for name's sake only, eliminating a third external examiner. Mathur was subsequently promoted as temporary Reader in Physics. Sharma as well took the credit for supervising the Ph.D. thesis of Shambhu Saran Srivastava who later on joined the Ministry of Defence as a scientist. The awardee included teachers of several Departments of the University who succeeded in improving their Academic qualifications. They were Vir Bahadur Singh (Economics), Ambikeshwar Sharma (Mathematics), Sushil Kumar Chaubey (English), Lalit Kumar Mukherji (Education), Shyam Lal Sharma and Roshan Lal Varshney (commerce). The Associate College teachers included N.K. Mundle (Physics), who was teacher in the Christian College, since the early thirties. Sita Ram Kapoor secured his M.D. in Physiology. He left Lucknow and finally retired as Principal of the Kanpur Medical College.

The University Library

The University Library has always been a centre of great attraction for the genuine researchers-teachers and students alike, while the visitor would not fail to find it well-stocked, neat and clean with a special reading room accommodating about 500 readers. Tara Singh, the deputy librarian who

spent his life in the University library from the late twenties or early thirties as the Cataloguer, had complete grip over the library staff and was conversant with every branch of it. His assistant T.P. Saksena was equally competent. There was considerable progress during the year with the addition of 5817 books, bringing the total to 1, 20, 002. Special efforts were made to extend the general section, including books on art, culture history, classics, and general sciences. A printed catalogue of manuscripts with a total of 1319 was as well brought out. The art section was enriched with the purchase of some original silver punch-marked coins. Exhibitions became a regular feature of Library activities. The Bonerji Library catering to the needs of the students had a total of 439 members utilising a well-stocked section of text books numbering 2726. Many distinguished persons visited the library including Dr. Bhagwan Das, Humanyu Kabir, Woolner Clemens from Copenhagen, Dr. and Mrs. Paul Schilpp from the States and Mr. Mrs. Deutsch from Buenos Aires.

The Students Union

The Students Union was equally active with its inauguration ceremony performed by Humanyu Kabir on September 26, 1951. Elections were held as usual early in August. It as well organised lectures on economic problems, culture and international affairs. It also organised a series of lectures on Election Manifesto of different political parties. The participants included B.R. Ambedkar, Acharya Kriplani, Shyama Prasad Mukherji, G.B. Pant, Acharya Narendra Deva and P. Chaudhary. Lectures were also delivered by R.K. Mukherji, Acharya Narendra Deva and Ram Manohar Lohia. Other student bodies fairly active and

adding to the corporate life in the University were the Univeristy Law Society and the Post-Graduate Law Association, Departmental Associations like the Anthropological, the Botanical, the Philosophical and the Pedagogical Ones, and the Clinical and the Anatomical Societies of the Medical College etc. So also was students participation in sports and athletics.

Finances :

The financial aspect presented rather a gloomy picture with the University running under deficit for the last several years, and the accumulated one at the close of the financial year, 1950- 51, standing at Rs. 17,76,733. The year following had Rs. 20,11,825 showing an increase of Rs.2,35,092. over the liabilities of the proceeding year. This was mainly due to the non-receipt of any grant from the Government for payment of dearners allowance to the University staff. The University had an income of Rs. 15,99,299 during the year 1951-52 and the total expenditure was Rs. 58,23,953. A sum of Rs. 1,21,186 was transferred from The Silver Jubilee Fund to meet the expenditure on laboratory, buildings, and equipments.

The session 1952-53.

The session opened with the new Chancellor K.M.Munshi taking over from Homi Modi on June 2, 1952. Both the Vice-Chancellor Acharya Jugal Kishore and the Treasurer Chandra Bhan Gupta continued to hold their respective offices. The year under review had the obituary notices of the death of M.B.Cameron, who was associated with the University since its

inception as Principal, Canning College and Dean, Faculty of Arts, and later on Vice-Chancellor of the Univeristy between 1926-30. He was earlier associated with the Canning College since 1905, and played a distinguished role in organising the University, which honoured him with an honorary Degree of Doctor of Literature. A personal letter from the old gentleman inviting me to meet him at Toroquay in winter or in Edinburgh in the summer of 1950 is a prized possession with me. The Trip could not materialise but it symbolised the love and affection of the great patriarch of the University for its alumni.

Changes in the Staff

During the year there were a number of changes in the teaching staff of the different faculties of the University. A number of appointments were made to fill in the existing vacancies, and thus strengthen the teaching work due to the increase in the number of students. The University lost an eminent scholar and teacher who was widely respected for his scholarship and genuine interest in the welfare of the students. N.K.Sidhanta tendered his resignation on his appointment as a member of the Union Public Service Commission. He was associated with the University for a period of about 29 years starting as a Reader in the Department of English, later on succeeding C.J.Brown as Professor and Head of the Department of English. Subsequently in 1933 he was elected as Dean, Faculty of Arts. He held this deanship without any break for a period of 17 years. He was succeeded by R.R.Sreshta who also held a tripos in English from the University of Cambridge, and was associated with the University since its beginning. A.T.Bhattacharya was appointed Reader in English.

Other appointments in the Faculty of Arts included those of B.M.Sharma as Professor of Political Science, and G.N.Dhawan & P.N.Masaldan as Readers, Dharani Sen, Temp. Reader in Anthropology, A.L.Loomba, Temporary Reader in Military Science, and Bhagirath Misra and Prakash Chandra, Reader in Hindi and Economics respectively. The Lecturer in the Arts Faculty were appointed during the session include J.C.Sharma, Muneshwar Chandra and Raghuvir Singh as permanent ones in Political Science, Mohammed Husain (Temporary) in Urdu, Nazir Hasan - Persian J.N.Sinha Lecturer in Economics, S.K.Chaubey-English, (Temporary) K.S.Mathur, Anthropology., S.P.Nagendra -Economics S.R.K.Rao- Economics (Temp) and Mohin Mangalik-English.

The Faculty of Science too had several changes with new appointments, promotions and leave on deputation of Dr.A.N.Singh with the U.P.Government to take up the post of Principal, Government Degree College, Nainital. The important appointments in the Faculty were those of P.N.Sharma, Professor of Physics, Ram Dhar Misra officiating Professor of Mathematics, S.K.Dutta Reader in Physics, S.B.L.Mathur Temporary Reader in Physics, U.K.Shukla and K.S.Shukla, officiating Readers in Mathematics, S.C.Misra, Reader in Mathematics, V.S.Huzurbazar Reader in Statistics, J.Dayal Reader in Zoology, and S.M.Das Temp. Reader in Zoology. Other lecturers appointed during the session in order of seniority in dates included Suresh Singh and Prem Vati Gupta in Zoology, M.P. Khare and R.C.Agarwal in Chemistry, Siya Ram in Statistics, A.L.Nagar, A.N.Mehra and Hari Mohan Srivastava in Mathematics, and

J.P.Sinha - Physics, and K.P.Vimal-Geology, all in a temporary capacity.

The Commerce and Law faculties too had several changes. B.N.Das Gupta was granted 3 years leave on deputation with the Government of India as a Member of the Tariff Board. In his leave vacancy K.C.Sarkar and S.L.Sharma were appointed officiating Professor and Reader respectively. B.N.Chatterji Reader, in Applied Economics, was given personal promotion to Professorship. R.M.Lal was appointed temporary Lecturer in Commerce. In Law R.B.Tewari was appointed as Lecturer.

There were many changes in the Faculty of Medicine, including resignations of S.N. Mathur, Professor of Surgery, I.N.Bahl Lecturer, Anaesthesiology, and B.Sampath Readers in Dentistry. They were forced to do so consequent to charges of negligence, and dereliction of duty. S.C.Misra, Professor of Clinical Surgery was appointed to officiate as Professor and Head of the Department of Surgery and R.V.Singh as Professor of Clinical Surgery, and A.Charan appointed as Reader. The other changes in the Faculty were H.C. Verma appointed Reader in Anatomy, R.S.Srivastava in Pharmacology, V.N.Dwivedi in "Charak" R.M.L.Mehrotra Temp-Reader in Pathology, and K.B.Kunwar N.N.Gupta and S.N.Chakraborty as Readers in Medicine and Akshaya Kumar, Lecturer in Clinical Pathology. Col. R.K.Tandon was appointed to the new post of Superintendent Cum-Principal Gandhi Memorial and Associated Hospital and King George Medical College Lucknow. M.L.Gujral, Professor of Pharmacology was granted travel leave ex-India. A.S.Paintal of the Department of Physiology left the University

to join the Ministry of Defence, Government of India.

Confirmations

Several teachers of different faculties were confirmed against permanent posts after completing their period of Probation. These included G.N.Dhawan (Reader Political Science), Nazir Ahmad Lecturer - Persian, Siya Ram Statistics, and T.N.Chawla -Dentistry, Others confirmed were S.C.Verma Reader in Chemistry, and among lecturers Ranjana Sidhant Education. Deoki Pande- English. Paresh Das Gupta and Raghutri Singh, Political Science and K.M. Wahl -Pathology. The Readers confirmed were N.P.Gupta - Pathology, S.C.Mitra - Mathematics, Pritam Das - Surgery, H.C.Verma-Anatomy, Suresh Singh -Zoology and Hira Lal Dikshit-Hindi were confirmed as lecturers and so also was S.R. Narayan Rao-Professor of Geology, A.K.Sen of the Economics Department resigned.

Enquiry against Mathur & Bahl

Surgeon S.N.Mathur and I.N.Bahl were very much in the news in the context of the death of Rajiva Bhargava in the operation theatre Rajiva was the only son of an Indian administrative Service officer in the U.P.Government. He was to be operated upon for a simple case of Tonsillitis. After the usual testing and preparations, the boy was carried to the operation theatre and given an injection of anaesthesia, Surgeon Mathur who was to operate got busy elsewhere, and when he arrived in the theatre he found the boy dead before he could use the surgeon's Knife. The questions was whether the death was due to the negligence

of Mathur in arriving late to the operation theatre, or the anaesthetist administered a higher dose and rather earlier, There was no coordination between the two. The committee of enquiry appointed earlier, gave its verdict against both, casting aspersion on their conduct. They both appealed to the Chancellor who went into the case with proper investigation and consultation of relevant material including Medical texts. Both the surgeon and the anaesthetist had to pay for their negligence or dereliction of duty. They lost their jobs and face as well. Mathur was practically a broke and Bahl too was no better. Such cases of medical lapses and negligence were not unusual in the hospital. This specific case caused a lot of commotion and even 'The Pioneer' wrote a reader in its editorial page on the subject.

Resignation of Sampath

The resignation of B.Sampath, son-in-law of the Late B.G.S. Acharya was due to other reasons. An enquiry committee was set up consisting of J.K.Tandon and R.U.Singh in connection with pilferage in the Dental College, Pending the report of the Committee, .. Sampath tendered his resignation in July 1952 and the Executive Council at its meeting on the 28th of that month decided to postpone its consideration till the receipt of the report of the Committee. Finally Sampath's resignation was accepted and the Headship of this new department was passed on to T.N.Chawla, a young man with foreign experience and dynamism as also vision. He was instrumental in its expansion. It might as well be mentioned here that while Sampath's resignation did not create any commotion among the members of the teaching Faculty, the action of the Council asking the two

teachers Mathur and Bahl to resign did result in a strike and demonstration by the house - staff and students of the Medical College on September 16 and 17, 1952. The teaching and the hospital staff as well raised their voice in protest. A strong resolution of the Executive Council, however, lulled the tension. The two affected teachers in good sense tendered their resignations which were accepted.

Convocation and K.M.Munshi's address

The convocation address delivered by the Chancellor K.M.Munshi was unique in its contents and was equally forceful. He pleaded for adopting a new outlook. To him, 'Knowledge without faith was barren'. He looked to the University as an Ashram or hermitage with emphasis on education through collective work. He said that 'Our University should open a new outlook in academic life for the students through a process of continuous collective work, for it was constructive work, undefiled by passion or a love of profits that releases spiritual enquiry and restores the physical, mental and spiritual balance of the individual and the society. Intellect without faith, according to Munshi, was barren and education lost its real meaning when the physical and social sciences came to be regarded as the last word in human destiny. When humanities came to be neglected, the literature of faith was ridiculed and religious studies were distorted with arrogance. Mere education of knowledge and some training of mind were meaningless. If the emotions were not controlled by self-restraints and the spirit was not taught to manifest itself through actions.

'A University', in Munshi's words, 'had three aspects, cultural, educational and collective which sought to import knowledge, discover and inculcate values, and develop a will among the students which eventually released collective energy'. 'Our universities' he pointed out, 'answered to the first aspect, ignored the second and the third they did not know of. The third, however, was the most vital and it was only when the University became an ashram, a human aggregate with a soul and a collective will that it could release that transforming energy without which social studies are barren, and social work has no soul and no creative power'.

Munshi asked the students, the teachers and other connected with the Lucknow University to take the pledge : 'Hereafter we shall organise collective work as part of our curriculum'. We all-the Vice-Chancellor and myself including-would from now onward bring into the University Campus the faith of consecrated work. We shall make our grounds the most beautiful in Lucknow. We shall build our hostels with our own hands. By our grand manners and gracious behaviour we shall become the guardian of the social and moral standard of Lucknow and give this dear old town wholesome shock it never received before.

Munshi eulogised the contribution of the University in developing a distinctive quality : the spirit of national unity. Following the best tradition of a national University in appointments of the staff and admission of students, it has refused to surrender to regional, provincial or communal considerations and in the best traditions of the spirit of Madhyadesa - the home of Aryan

culture - declined to build frontiers of the kingdom of the mind and the spirit. He as well paid tribute to the contributions of the University dons, particularly Birbal Sahni, who placed the University on the scientific map of the world and extended the frontiers of knowledge. He equally posed the question : Have our studies ever taught the teachers and students to develop a code of national behaviour, free and gracious and to mobilise behaviour to set up moral ramparts against violence and wickedness, translating the principle of equality of sexes?.

'The passion to fight for the triumphs of higher values can not be generated by hearing lectures or reading books, by collecting or tabulating data; by weighing the pros and cons of logic or learned arguments. The barren path of intellect does not lead to this creative energy. It is released only by faith in man's dignity and his freedom to follow the best of his temperament, faith in the Motherland and in man's progress to divinity, faith in the universal law on which all creative power is based, that *'thou shall enjoy only by giving up'*, that friendship can only be won by love, achievements only by truth, vigour only by self-restraint, riches only by honesty, and self-fulfilment only by giving up possessions. Such faith alone gives a sense of mission which comes to consider all work as consecrated'.

Referring to Gandhiji's faith on which his life and achievements were based, the learned speaker asked the University researchers to find out how such faith is acquired and worked. Youngmen's lacking in such faith was not due to their fault. Even few of the teachers had the faith themselves, fewer still possessed the techniques to

impart it to others. The present teachers in the universities during the last thirty years, were the sons of parents who had faith, but in the universities, they only inherited the religious doubts of an out-worn rationalisation and blindly accepted the physical and social sciences as the last word in human destiny'. Such of them who did not believe in the last word' were driven 'into obscurity, dubbed unprogressive and deprived of the self-confidence which faith in the spirit ought to give them'. In such a situation, Munshi bemoaned that it was no wonder that the humanities were neglected, the literature of faith was ridiculed and religious studies were discarded with arrogance.

Further, modern education was progressively being denied the vision of poets and seemed whatever one saw in a University as blurred by two breadth of the reasoning mind. The mind forced people to shut their eyes to everything but the physical forces as were material facts of life; it enslaved the urge to discover and stand by higher values. It weakened the soul's aspirations to a higher and nobles life. More arbitrary than a tyrant, it assumed that its limitations were the farthest boundaries of the mind and the spirit. In Munshi's words, 'this has completely upset the basis of true education, the aim of which can only be to develop the perfect personality - physical, mental and spiritual. Faith was the ingredient part of man's life; he can not live without such faith. This faith has to be solemnly affirmed, for faith without bread has nobody, bread without faith has no life'. By faith alone can man win bread; with bread alone can his life prosper; for both are life'.

'The duty of our University', according to the learned Chancellor, 'was to open a new academic life for the students through collective work'. Enumerating a four-point programmes he asked the teachers and students alike to develop and maintain mental and physical vigour, enhancing the zest of life by physical labour; command the respect and affection of all, recognising the broad aspects of social life, and holding values above materials gains, adopt an honourable vocation and study and work for a better economic order; and finally develop the passion to fight for rights; and release social energy by high aspiration and consecrated work. The Eternal Message says 'Knowledge is better than prices ; concentration is better than knowlegde; but more than concentration is concentrated work; since that alone leads to the poise of unbroken strength. It is concentrated work, undefiled by passion or love of profits that leads to perfect action which releases spiritual energy and restores the physical, mental and spiritual balance of the individual and the society.'

Chancellor Munshi, at the conclusion of his address to the Lucknow University Convocation, revealed to the young graduates that 'he was hatching a conspiracy' with the Vice-Chancellor. He said, 'he would give them a shock on the Republic Day When he intended inviting them to Government House. Presumably he would then explode the ' collective work' bomb.

In this convocation over 2200 candidates received the various degrees and diplomas. Of these 330 were women . The collective work exhortation was actually put

into practice with the teachers participating in cleaning the library stack room, removing the dust and properly arranging the books on the shelves. Some were equally engaged in filling the pits and levelling the ground. It was all known as *shramadana* - the labour donation. Munshi had also put into operation several other projects including planting of trees - *vriksharopana* - 'plant more trees campaign; and also Chancellor's Camp at Chaubatiya at Ranikhet in Nainital district, about which more would be told later on.

The Indian Science Congress & Special Lectures. .

Exactly a week later, the 40th session of the Indian Science Congress was held in the University from January 2, to January 8, 1953. It was the most outstanding event of the year and the University was the scene of lectures, symposia and discussions, with the evenings reserved for socials. A large number of distinguished scientists from India and abroad participated in the Session. The Vice-Chancellor was the Chairman of the Reception Committee and C.B.Gupta was its Treasurer. The Congress was inaugurated by the Prime Minister Jawahar Lal Nehru on January 2. K.M.Munshi and Govind Ballabh Pant also addressed the gathering. The General President of the Congress was D.M. Bose. There were 13 sectional Presidents for Physical and Biological Sciences, Geology, Geography, Anthropology, & Archaeology, Medical and Veterinary Sciences, Agricultural Sciences, Physiology, Psychology, and Educational Sciences, and Engineering and Metallurgy. A number of distinguished Scientists who came to attend the Congress Session as well delivered special lectures along with some others. These included, Prestan Valien,

Silver Berg, Gilbert Snow, Douglas Redding, Christopher Tietze, Cederquest, Jurk Jacob, R.O. Whyte, M.S. Krishnan and some others. O.C. Ganguly, the famous art critic from Calcutta and R.S. Tripathi from Banaras were invited to deliver the lectures in the Convocation week. The Radha Kumud Mukherji endowment Lectures were delivered by V.S. Agrawala on '*India as Known to Panini*'.

The Library :

During the Year 5627 books were added to University library taking the total number of books to 1,25,629 as compared to 1,24,002 in 1951. The number of manuscripts totalled 1324. There was a gift of 1030 books including presentation of 44 books of the Pali Text Society by H.V. Gunther, Lecturer in Russian. A total number of 1,08,642 books including 23,736 from the Bonarji Section were issued for home reading to the borrowers numbering 2,128. The Bonarji library had an addition of 262 text books with its membership of 539 as compared to 439 in the last year. There was an Exhibition devoted to Lucknow Art and Paintings at the time of the Indian Science Congress, Session and a number of delegates visited the Library and the exhibition. The distinguished visitors included Helmuth Van Glassen of Tubingen - a great German Indologist, Kar Borch from UNESCO, S. Hoffstaien from Amsterdam, A.R. Linde Smith from Indiana University and Hirendra Nath Mukherji from Calcutta.

Research :

During the period under review, 52 candidates were admitted to the Doctorate Degrees in various faculties and that of

Master of Surgery. Sushil Chandra Sinha and Ratna Shankar Misra received the D.Litt. and D.Sc. Degrees respectively. Sinha had Sharma as his supervisor, while Misra's mentor was A.N. Singh. The former had to be content with the Lecturership in Political Science finally leading to Professorship and Headship in the discipline at the University of Kurukshetra. Ratna Shankar changed his base several times and finally retired as Vice-Chancellor of the Lucknow University. Earlier, he headed the Kanpur University in a similar position. The list of candidates admitted to the lower Doctorate degree this year numbering 15 in Arts, included two teachers of the English Department : Khuwaja Jamiluddin and Kailash Chandra Mathur, Kanchan Lata Sabherwal, Principal Mahila College and George S. Sahai, Lecturer in History, Lucknow Christian College. Another lady Sarla Garg was later on appointed in the Department of Sociology & Social Work. Two others securing doctorate in History included Samar Bahadur Singh, a Journalist, later on working in the Information Department of the Government of India, who worked under Qanungo on 'Abdur Rahim Khan Khana' and Chinamoy Chatterji - another journalist. He had secured a third class Master's Degree in European History, in 1936. He was admitted under Radha Kumud Mookerji for his Ph.D. on 'The Ancient Hindu Education as described in the Upanishadas'. After Mookerji's retirement he was passed on to Subramaniana Iyer, under whom he secured his degree. Unfortunately, Chatterji's thesis remained unpublished. It is rather strange that a candidate without any background of ancient Indian history and the sources in Sanskrit could be found competent and eligible for pursuing research in a different discipline. It might be mentioned that during the twenty - four years of long association

with the University as Head of the Indian History Department, Radha Kumud could not find any non-Bengali suitable for a doctorate. Ashirbadi Lal Srivastava and Vasudeva Saran Agarwal were the only two celebrities who could secure doctorate from the Lucknow University, but both failed to secure a berth here. Ashirbad Lal had his D.Litt. from Agra and later on from Lucknow as well. Agarwal was the only devoted pupil to secure the favour and patronage of his guru. He was a true disciple.

In sharp contrast to his elder brother, Radha Kamal Mukherji, had a number of proteges and produced a bumper crop of Ph.D.'s and D.Litt's. His contribution this year was 4 Ph.D's. As a Research Professor getting Re. 1.per month, Radha Kamal continued to supervise doctorate dissertations, practically till the last days of his life. He had a sudden end as he was presiding over the meeting of the Lalit Kala Academy of which he was the Chairman. Radha Kumud's score after his long inning at the University was only 4, 2, Ph.D's. Ashirbadi Lal who probably worked independently under the guidance of Jadu nath Sarkar, and Vasudeva Saran Agarwal securing both Ph.D.and D.Litt on 'India as known to Panini' -with the splitting up of the thesis into two parts submitted separately for the two degrees, and B.C.Law-a Calcutta magnate for whom special permission was solicited from the Academic Council & Faculty of Arts to submit a thesis entitled 'India as described in Early Buddhist and Jain writing.'

The Faculty of Science could add only ten names to the list of Ph.D's who secured their degrees this year. These included R.P.Rastogi who distinguished himself in the

field of Science. He was for two terms Vice-Chancellor of the Banaras Hindu University in the eighties and early nineties. The list of new Ph.D's include six teachers-of the University and another four from the Lucknow Christian College. Subject-wise the Departments of Botany, Zoology, and Chemistry produced three each and Mathematics one. The supervisors were A.C.Chatterji -2, A.B.Sen, S.N.Das Gupta, S.K.Pande, A.R.Rao, G.S.Thaper, M.B.Lal, and J.Dayal, and S.C.Mittal- one each. A solitary Ph. D. in Commerce- secured it in Applied Economics under B.N.Chatterji. The Medical Faculty contributed 24 in its quota of Doctor of Medicine : seven in Medicine *all under B.B.Bhatia, one in Pharmacology under M.L.Gujral, and one in Forensic Medicine under R.S.Dixit. There were 4 M.S in Anatomy, 2 in Ophthalmology, 1 in Gynaecology and 6 in Surgery, all under the respective Heads of the Departments.

Teachers on study leave abroad :

The teachers who went on study leave abroad for study and research-in continuation from the previous year were Saryu Prasad Misra (English), R.P. Agarwal (Mathematics) V.N.Shukla (Law). Those granted leave that year were C.B.Sharma (Physics), K.C. Joshi (Chemistry), Ram Ballabh (Mathematics), S.D.Sinhval (Mathematics), B.P.Adhikari (Statistics), in the Department of Mathematics, M.B.Lal(Zoology), R.B.Tewari (Law), Ashoka Mitra (Commerce), Ramesh Mohan (English), and Ehtesham Hassan (Urdu). The list has several teachers-including Readers who went abroad for specific research on some project. It might be interesting to make a study of the follow-up programme of such teachers who had availed of leave facilities and in return had to

give assurance of serving the University for 3 years. Senior members of the Medical Faculty as well availed of fellowship or travel grants for the specific purpose of visiting some hospitals and centres of specialisation for specific periods.

The Students Union :

The University Students Union had its usual election early in August. Its first function was arranged on the 20th of August with an address by Acharya Narendra Deva. The inauguration week from September 13 to 19 had a number of programmes including a welcome address presented to -K.D.Singh (Babu), an ex-student of the University, and India's Hockey team captain. There were exhibition matches in hockey, cricket, tennis etc. and finally the inaugural address by Shrimati Mahadevi Verma on September 19. The Union sent an eleven-member goodwill team to south Indian universities under the leadership of its president C.B.Tripathi. During the convocation week there were English and Hindi debates as also Mushaira and Kavi Sammelan. Among the distinguished persons who addressed the Union were poet Ramadhari Singh 'Dinkar' Govind Sahai, J.B.Kripalani, Raja Maharaj Singh, Swami Vidyanand Saraswati and two distinguished American professors-Preston Valien of Fisk University and Stevenson, President, Oberlin College, Donald Chesworth and the Iranian poet Suhail-i-Samandar. The Union as well honoured Uday Shankar, the famous ballet dancer and his wife Amla. It as well provided 2500/- for the Union Library and allotted 2000/- for helping poor students - a new feature. A British goodwill debating consisting of Derek Torv, Allan Smith and James Fomester as well visited the Union in January 1953.

Enrolment :

The total number of students on roll in the session 1952-53 was 3279 in the Faculty of Arts (including 334 of Mahila College, 153 of I.T.College and 25 of Karamat Husain Girls College ; 1579 in Science Faculty (including 138 of Christian College, 155 from Kanya Kubja, 18 from Shia and 22 from I.T. Colleg ; Faculty of Law 729, Faculty of Medicine 1076, Faculty of Commerce 653, M.Ed. 28, I.T. 117 (including 18 in I.T. and 50 in Mahila Vidyalaya) , French 80, German 43, Russian 41, Diploma in Sanskrit 9, Diploma in Arabic and Persian 50.

Finance :

The financial aspect of the University during the year did cause for anxiety. The accumulated deficit at the close of the financial year 1951-52 stood at Rs. 20, 11,825. It increased by 2,35,092 over the liabilities of the previous year. This increase was due to the fact that dearness allowance to the University staff was not provided by the Government. It stood at Rs.1,44,442 for the Canning College and 1,53,235 for the Medical College Staff. The University had an income of Rs. 15,99,299 during the year 1951-52 as compared to 14,57,850 in the previous year, excluding grants received from government and donations. The total expenditure of the year 1951-52 was Rs. 58,23,957 as against 55,45,236 in the previous year.

The Session 1953-54

During the year 1953 there was no change in the official hierarchy. K.M.Munshi, Acharya Jugal Kishore and C.B.Gupta

continued to hold the offices of Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Treasurer respectively. The enrolment figure in this session was 7217 as against 6399 in the previous year, showing an over - all increase of 818. The break-up was as follows : Faculty of Arts 3,371 (of whom 100 joined other faculties also), Faculty of Science 1297, Faculty of Law 915, Faculty of Commerce 651 (of whom 20 had joined other faculties also, Faculty of Medicine 1103. The number of women students was 621 and that of research scholars was 209. The total number of students in residence in hostels was 2339 of whom 940 lived in hostels attached to the K.G.Medical College. The number of students in the affiliated colleges was as under : Isabella Thoburn College - 197, including 160 B.A. , 17 L.T. and 20 B.Sc. ; Mahila Vidyalaya - 424 including 370 B.A. and 54 B.Sc. ; Lucknow Christian College - 153 B.Sc. , Kanya Kubja College 212 B.Sc. , Shia College , 127 B.Sc. and Karamat Husain Girls College B.A. 18.

Changes in the Staff :

During the year under review there were several changes in the teaching staff of different faculties. Delton. C.Brier, Associate Professor of Psychology and Director of Psychological Clinic, Indiana University, U.S.A. left the Department of Philosophy as a visiting Professor. Among the noteworthy promotees were Syed Masud Hasan Rizvi, Professor of Persian and Urdu, Baljit Singh, temp. Professor of Economics, Dayamaya Mitra, Reader in English and Sushil Chandra, Temp. Reader in the J.K.Institute. In the Faculty of Science , A.N.Singh , Professor of Mathematics, who was granted leave on deputation with the U.P. Government to take up the appointment of Principal, Government Degree College, Nainital,

remained on leave during the year. H.P. Chaudhary , Reader in Botany, retired in May 1953 after putting in 30 years service. Another loss to the Faculty was that of the newly appointed Reader in Statistics, V.S.Huzurbazar, who resigned his post to take up the Headship of the Department of Mathematics and Statistics in the Poona University. In his place, V.N. Patankar was appointed Reader in Statistics. So also S.C. Agarwal was promoted as Reader in Botany and J.R. Sharaf appointed temporary Reader in Physics and V.N.Shukla as Reader in Law. B.N.Das Gupta of the Faculty of Commerce continued to be on deputation with the Government of India and the earlier arrangement continued with K.C.Sarkar, officiating as Professor of Commerce and S.L. Sharma as Reader.

The Faculty of Medicine as well had several changes and promotions. R.V.Singh who had worked as Professor and Head of the Department of Surgery in the leave period of S.C.Misra, was appointed Professor of Clinical Surgery. K.P.Bhargava took over as temporary Reader in Pharmacology in the leave vacancy of N.K.Chaudhary, who was granted a year's leave to take up the post of Professor of Pharmacology in the Agra Medical College. Kumari D.M.Satur, Professor of Obsterics and Gynaecology resigned her post and in her place Kumari D.Kutty, Reader officiated till the permanent incumbent Kumari A.D. Engineer joined as Professor - Head. C.P. Tandon was appointed part-time Professor of Forensic Medicine. In the absence of University minutes for the year, It is not possible to record the appointments of many others including lecturers in different faculties. The list of teachers who went on study leave earlier were Ramesh Mohan

-English, B.P.Adhikari - Mathematics, R.B.Tewari - Law and Asoka Mitra - Commerce. They continued to be abroad. Those granted study leave in the year 1953 were P.K.Saksena and Deoki Pande - English, S.N.Jha - Education, G.S.Misra and B.N. Puri - History, D.N.Gurtu - Economics, P.G. Deo - Physics, Ram Gopal - Chemistry, B.S. Trivedi Botany, and D.N.Misra - Mathematics. The study leave was granted to the members of the Faculties to brush up their Knowledge, proceed for a Doctorate degree abroad, or attain specialised experience in their subjects. They were expected to serve the University for a minimum period of three years on their return. An analytical study of the number of teachers on study leave within a period of five years or even a decade could be helpful in assessing their contributions, as also in recording the migration of the experienced personnel from the University for material gain elsewhere.

Library :

The use of the University Library is a must for the teachers and students alike. It enables the teacher to keep himself abreast with the latest research relating to his subject. The Library with its growing strength in books and borrowers provides an indication of the academic impulse both among the teachers and among the students. During the year, the total number of books in the Library rose to 1,31,339 as against 1,25,629 in 1952, with the membership being 1982. The total number of books issued for home reading was 1,62,810, registering an increase of 54,768 over the last year. 443 manuscripts were purchased in this period. The number of periodicals received in the library totalled 546. Some were received as free gifts from

foreign Embassies. The text-book section was popular with the addition of 474 books purchased out of a special grant of Rs.4000/-. So also the main Reading room of the Library was fully utilised by the students whose overflow was channelised with the use of Research Society Room being converted into a temporary reading room. Other features in the Library were of course the Micro-Film Section, and Art Gallery, besides the Bonarjee students Library with a membership of 615, circulating 20,338 books among them during the year. 71 students were provided seats in the research section. The distinguished visitors to the Library included the Chancellor K.M.Munshi, Count Fuhrer Haimendrof of London, Matine Daftany, Tehran, Claude Jourmot, France, Reu Sudassi, Ceylon, and members of the Chinese delegation headed by Tong.S.Lin.

Research :

This year 17 candidates were admitted to the Doctorate and 25 to the Degrees of Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery. The recipients in the Faculty of Arts included 2 in Hindi, 2 in Economics and one each in History, Philosophy and Mathematics. The eight candidates obtaining their doctorate in Science included 5 in Chemistry and one each in Botany, Zoology and Physics. Two candidates secured their Ph.D. in Commerce. The Master in Surgery quota included 6 in Surgery, 4 in Ophthalmology, and 2 in Orthopaedic Surgery. Over a dozen candidates secured their M.D., - 2 in Physiology, 2 in Pathology, 1 in Forensic Medicine and 8 in General Medicine as also one in Radiology. None secured the doctorate in Law. Ram Chandra Nigam of the Law Faculty secured his Ph.D. in History on the thesis entitled "Principles of Criminal Law and its Administration in Ancient India".

One doubts very much if his research qualifications in another discipline were in anyway helpful in his parental study of Law. The process of encouraging students or teachers of other subjects joining research in a different Department had already started without academically benefitting the recipient of the doctorate or his mentor. At best, it was just a paper satisfaction for both - the former for producing a number of Ph. Ds. and the latter securing the three letters without greater effort to add to his qualifications. Some of the candidates securing doctorate in their disciplines, however, distinguished themselves with sustained research activities and contributions. These include Ram Prakash Rastogi who worked as Professor of Chemistry and also as Vice-Chancellor of the Banaras Hindu University. So also R.N. Lakhanpal and Surendra Singh Parmar had a fruitful academic career - the former retiring as Director of the Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeo - Botany and the latter still associated with some foreign University. J.S. Shukla and Ram Dularay Srivastava continued to be associated with the Chemistry Department of the University. In the Faculty of Medicine K.B. Bhatia and R.N. Misra served the Medical College as Professors in the Department of Medicine while Triyugi Narain Mehrotra, securing M.D. in Pathology, probably retired as Principal of Moti Lal Nehru Medical College Allahabad.

The Students Union :

The month of November 1953 was abnormal in the history of the University. It appeared as if the centre of learning was taken by storm. Not only was the academic life completely paralysed but even the city was placed under curfew. The controversy arose over the amended constitution of the

Lucknow University Union. Ordinarily, the students are involved in the framing of the constitution or its amendment under the over - all supervision and control of the University Executive Council and the Vice-Chancellor as its Patron. Difficulties arise when the control is tightened or the membership of the Union is made optional. The control of the University authorities is through the Treasurer, a teacher appointed by the Patron-Vice-Chancellor, as also the Senior Librarian, another teacher appointed by the Patron the over-all incharge of elections. It so happened that the University Executive Council framed a new constitution to improve the working of the Union which could not be put into effect due to students agitation, and hunger strike. The agitation took an ugly turn with the burning of the effigies and the naming of the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor and the Treasurer of the University - forming the triumvirate to crush the agitation. There was police firing as well resulting in the loss of life of one Dr. Gender who was in no way connected with the agitation. The bullet pierced his skull and despite the best efforts it could not be extracted. A huge mass of students surrounded the Medical College but the tactful handling of the situation by Col. Tandon, the Principal-cum-Superintendent saved the situation. He allowed the students to march past the ward where Gender was placed to assure them that he was not dead. The Vice-Chancellor Jughal Kishore was unable to retrieve the damage. It was only when the Executive Council decided not to introduce the constitution of the Union that the agitating students were silenced. The Vice-Chancellor personally offered juice to the fasting agitators. The University was closed for quite sometime and the Diwali festival was shorn of its lights. During this period when the Union was not functioning

the normal administrative functions were carried on under the supervision of Nand Lal Chatterji, Senior Librarian and S.L.Sharma, Treasurer. There was participation in All-India Debates, a reception to Shri Prithvi Raj and some popular lectures were organised during the second and third terms.

Finance :

The financial position of the University continued to be grim with the accumulated deficit at the close of the financial year 1952-53 standing at Rs. 22,33,388, as against 20,11,825 of last year, an increase of Rs.2,51,563 over the liabilities of the previous year. This deficit was as usual due to the non-grant of the dearness allowance. The University had an income of Rs.18,29,214 during the year, as compared to Rs.15,29,299 of the previous year, excluding grants received from the Government and the donations for specific purposes. The total expenditure was Rs.62,06,795 as against 58,23,957 in the preceding year. The expenditure included recurring and non-recurring ones of Rs. 55,75,069 and Rs.6,31,726/- as against Rs. 50,57,639 and 7,66,318 respectively of the previous year.

The Last Year of Jugal Kishore's stewardship :

While the Chancellor K.M.Munshi continued to hold his office for the entire year in his capacity as Governor of Uttar Pradesh, Acharya Jugal Kishore had his last year at the University. His actual term of three years expired on December 14, 1954. He was offered another term but on December 8 he had to leave the University consequent to his appointment as Minister

for Labour and Social welfare in the Sampurnanand Ministry. He, therefore, tendered his resignation to the Chancellor which was accepted. The Executive Council passed a resolution at its meeting held on January 9, 1955 recording its deep appreciation of the services rendered to the University as Vice-Chancellor for over three years, marked with great zeal, enthusiasm and earnestness to bear upon his work. He had guided the affairs of the University with great success and was responsible for initiating a number of schemes for the improvement of the academic and social life of the University and the students. By his resignation at a time when great changes were imminent, the University was deprived of the services of an experienced educationist and a great well wisher. There was no change in the office of the Treasurer and C.B.Gupta continued to retain it.

Obituaries :

A.N.Singh

The year 1954 was marked by the death of quite a few distinguished retired teachers of the University as also some eminent public figures associated with the University. The University suffered a great loss by the death of A.N.Singh, Professor of Mathematics, who was on deputation with the Government of U.P. as Principal of Government Degree College, Nainital. He expired all of a sudden at Varanasi in July 1954. In his death the University lost one of its most devoted teacher who brought to bear upon his work his great gifts of initiative and organisation. He had done pioneer work in Hindu Mathematics and had as well organised a well-knit centre for the development of this branch in the University. He was Dean, Faculty of Science,

Superintendent of Works and was a great force in the Executive Council in the forties. As a member of the triumvirate consisting of Kali Prasad, A.C.Chatterji besides himself, he wielded great influence and enjoyed all kinds of perks and perquisites associated with the University - a free bungalow as warden with phone and chaprasi, and a vast amount of patronage. It was rumoured that a tiff with Chandra Bhan Gupta cost him his exile at a second grade post in Nainital, a shock from which he could not recover. His mentor Sampurnanand, of course, helped him as also his friend Kali Prasad, later on during the period of stress and strain. The role of the politicians, particularly the Chief Minister Sampurnanand on the one hand and C.B.Gupta his colleague on the other hand in the affairs of the University was growing with intensity. This was reflected in the years to follow after the departure of K.M.Munshi, the Governor-Chancellor, who too was not a silent spectator or a figure-head, ceremoniously presiding over the convocation and the court meetings.

M.R. Nayar C. Chako, and T.P. Prasad :

Besides A.N.Singh, the other casualties were M.R.Nayar, Reader in Chemistry, who served the University in all for 30 years, first as Lecturer and then as Reader. He was widely respected for his scholarship and solicitude for the welfare of the students. While he was personally not a Doctor of Science, he produced quite a few of them. Others in the list of obituaries include Kumari S.Chakko, Principal of the Isabella Thobourn College, an esteemed member of the Academic and Executive Councils and equally associated with a number of committees. T.Prasad of the Department of Surgery was associated with the Medical college for about 25 years and was also the Physician for the Canning College students.

K.N.Bahl :

The most tragic death was that of K.N.Bahl who along with Radha Kamal Mukherji was appointed as Honorary Research Professor. He left the University to join as Vice-Chancellor of the Patna University. The situation there was not congenial to his academic temperament. He returned to Lucknow after a year or so only to experience frustration in life. He was becoming schizophrenic. This talented scientist of international repute was languishing in an uncongenial atmosphere which proved too much for him. I remember the news about his death was flashed as we were in the midst of an 'At Home' arranged in honour of S.Radhakrishnan at Moti Mahal grounds. It was a very sad news for the University, while the family bore another tragedy with the loss of Bahl's son and son-in-law in the course of couple of months.

J.P. Modi, G.H. Butt, and Rafi Ahmed Kidwai :

Other associated with the University who died this year included J.P.Modi, former Reader in Forensic Medicine, and connected with the University for a long time since its inception. He was an authority on Medical Jurisprudence. Gulam Hasan Butt who was later on elevated to the bench was a part-time Reader in the Faculty of Law till 1935. He was a sincere teacher, a great legal luminary and a thorough gentleman. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, a minister in the Central Cabinet, was a great well-wisher of the University.

Changes in the Staff :

Retirements - R.R.Sreshta :

A number of changes as well took place in different Faculties with the retirement of a few Senior Professors who were associated with the University for over three decades. Among those who attained superannuation were R.R.Sreshta, who retired as Professor of English, in May 1954 after 32 years of distinguished service. He had a brilliant academic record with a tripos in English from the Cambridge University. He was also a gold medalist and a gifted poet. Though he appeared rather cynical and gloomy in appearance and insular, but he was a thorough gentleman. As my tutor in the thirties, I had occasion to come in close contact with him and enjoyed his hospitality a couple of times at his place. After retirement he felt very lonely though he survived for some years thereafter.

D.P.Mukherji :

D.P.Mukherji of the Department of Economics and Sociology had a similar distinguished record of service in the University since its beginning early in the twenties. He was a double M.A. in History and Economics from the Calcutta University and was also a Prem Chand Roy Chand scholar. Both Sreshta and D.Pas he was called, did not possess the doctorate degree but both were brilliant and erudite scholars. A right-up appeared on Mukherji some years later and he was called a great intellectual who could handle different disciplines with ease. He was equally a connoisseur of Indian Music and was on the Managing Committee of the Marris College of Hindustani Music. After retirement he was also for some time a visiting Professor at the Aligarh Muslim University. Mukherji retired from the

Professorship of Economics on September 30, 1954.

Masud Hasan Rizvi, G.S. Thapar and B.N.Chatterji :

The Head of the Department of Persian and Urdu, Masud Hasan Rizvi, retired after the completion of his service in the University for over 30 years on June 15, 1954. Rizvi was equally gifted in Persian and Urdu and was a literary critic. He was well recognised for his contributions to Urdu literature and the Marsia poetry relating to martyrdom of Hasan. The two other Professors who retired this year were G.S.Thapar of the Zoology Department and B.N.Chatterji of the Department of Applied Economics in the Faculty of Commerce. Thapar had originally joined the Canning College as a Lecturer and had put in 35 years of distinguished service. He was a well-known scientist in international circles in his field of study. He was equally very social and one could always find him on the Mall in Mussoorie in summers even after retirement. B.N.Chatterji of the Commerce Faculty was not so well-known as a scholar though he had a consistently good record of service in the University for over thirty years and had supervised doctorate dissertations. The two Heads in the Commerce Faculty - Chatterji and B.N.Das Gupta, alternately shared the Deanship of the Faculty. Das Gupta was for some time on deputation with the Government of India as a member of the Tariff Commission and even after retirement sometime later he was found useful for appointment as Vice-Chancellor of a University in Bengal. Chatterji settled down in Calcutta after retirement. All the five professors were succeeded by the next-in-command A.V.Rao (English), Baljit Singh (Economics), M.B.Lal (Zoology), A.A.Suroor

(Reader in Urdu) and O.P.Gupta (Applied Economics).

Appointments and Changes :

The other changes in the form of promotions, appointments and temporary shifting of situations include the appointment of Raj Narain as officiating Professor of Philosophy vice Kali Prasad who left for the States, and H.S. Asthana as officiating Reader. In the Political Science Department, A.L. Loomba joined his parent Department as Reader after long association with Military Science Department. P.N. Masaldan left the University temporarily to join the States Reorganization Commission as advisor and R.B.Das was appointed officiating Reader in Political Science. In the Faculty of Science R.D.Misra resigned from the University to join Vinoba Bhaba's Bhoodan movement and Ram Ballabha was appointed Professor and Head of the Department of Mathematics and Statistics. R.P.Agarwal and R.S.Misra were appointed Readers in Mathematics and S.G.Ghurye joined as Reader in Statistics. In the Physics Department S.N. Ghoshal, Reader left the University to join the Institute of Nuclear Physics, Culcutta and in his place B.G. Gokhale was appointed Reader. J. R. Sharaf and A.C. Banerji were appointed officiating Readers in the Department. In the Chemistry Department, R.C. Mehrotra was appointed Reader. There was change in the Deanship and S.N. Das Gupta, Professor of Botany, took over on September 13, 1954.

Appointments in other Faculties :

The Faculty of Medicine had the new appointment of A.D. Engineer as Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology from March

1, with M. Mukherji appointed as officiating Reader. T.N. Chawla took over as Reader-Head of the Department of Dentistry. R.S.Srivastava of the Pharmacology Department reverted to his original post as Assistant Public Analyst in the U.P.Government and P.N.Saksena was appointed officiating Reader. In the Faculty of Law B.K.Gupta was appointed Reader, while O.P.Gupta was promoted as temporary Professor of Applied Economics in the newly created post and he as well took over as Dean, Faculty of Commerce. B.N.Das Gupta, Head of the Commerce Department, continued to be on deputation and the same officiating arrangement continued with K.C.Sarkar as officiating Professor and S.L.Sharma as officiating reader.

Enrolment :

The total number of students on the rolls of the University (including constituent colleges) in the session 1954-55 was 8357 as against 7217 in the previous year, registering an over - all increase of 1140. The increase was shared by all the faculties with the enrolment in each Faculty as follows :-

Arts, 3886 (of whom 126 joined other faculties also); Science, 1948; Law 771, Commerce 600 ; and Faculty of Medicine 1068. The total number of girl students was 471, and that of research scholars 314. The enrolment figures include 872 in the Faculty of Arts and 572 in the Faculty of Science in constituent colleges. Among these colleges the Isabella Thobourn was a constituent one since the inception of the University and played a conspicuous role in the organization and general life of the University. The Mahila Vidyalaya College, Lucknow Christian College, and Kanyakubja

College were granted permanent recognition, the first one for teaching B.A. classes and the other two for B.Sc. classes. The Shia College and Karamat Husain Muslim Girls College had temporary recognition by the University. This facility was also accorded to the following colleges to start under-graduate classes in Arts, Science and Commerce. These include Lucknow Christian College - B.A.; Kanyakubja - B.A. & B.Com. ; Kanyakubja Vocational - B.A. ; D.A.V. College - B.A. and B.Sc., Vidyanta - B.A., Shia -B.Sc. The Isabella and Mahila Vidyalaya Colleges were allotted L.T. classes for girls.

Research :

This year 33 candidates were admitted to the Doctorate in Arts, Science and Commerce, and 26 to the Degrees of Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery. These include - 2 in English, 3 in History, 7 in Political Science, 4 in Economics, 3 in Mathematics, 4 in Hindi, and 1 in Anthropology. In the Faculty of Science there was 1 in Physics, 3 in Zoology, 2 in Mathematics and 1 each in Botany and Chemistry. One candidate secured his Ph.D in Commerce. There were 4 Doctorates in Medicine in Physiology, 2 in Pharmacology, 2 in Pathology, 1 each in Social and Preventive Medicine and Tuberculosis, and 5 in Medicine.

The Master of Surgery toll included 1 in Anatomy, 6 in surgery, 2 in Ophthalmology, and 2 in Orthopedic Surgery. The supervisors producing the largest number of doctors included B.M.Sharma Pol. Science 6, Radha Kamal Mukherji and K.R.Qanungo 2, Din Dayal Gupta (Hindi) and S.C.Mitra (Math.) 2 each.

Academic Innings of some recipients :

The recipients who were associated later on with this University or elsewhere or in some degree college were Ram Asray Misra, Brij Kishore, Kashi Prakash Misra, Amareshwar Awasthi, Khaleeq Ahmad Naqvi, Sarla Shukla, Ram Shankar Tandon, Jagdambika Prasad Jaiswal, Murli Dhar Upadhyaya and Bhim Shankar Trivedi. R.P.Kohili in Pharmacology and Puttu Lal Shukla were later on associated with the Lucknow Medical College and Kanpur Gorakhpur Medical Colleges respectively. Ram Asray Misra of the Bareilly College later on took his D.Litt as well and retired as Dean, Faculty of Arts, Agra University. Kashi Prasad Misra distinguished himself as Professor of International Relations at the Nehru University while Naqvi was associated with the Delhi University and its School of Economics as an eminent professor in his discipline. Amreshwar Awasthi was for long connected with the Sagar University and Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi. M.D. Upadhyaya finally ended his career as Vice-Chancellor of the Kumaon University, while the two other Ph.D'S : Jaiswal and Hari Mohan spent their academic life in the University, retiring as Readers in Mathematics. Jaiswal had the longest term as Reader, nearly three decades, and despite his brilliant academic career with seven first classes and foreign experience, the situation in the Mathematics Department blocked his way in reaching the highest rung of the teaching ladder - Professorship by personal promotion. Bhim Shankar Trivedi of Botany did retire as Head of the Department in the University, while R.S.Tandon, despite his D.Sc. acquired later on, had to seek promotion elsewhere in the University of Kumaon. G.R.Madan, despite his prolific writings and foreign experience, had to retire

as permanent Lecturer in the Department of Social Work. Most of the later period of his stay in the University was spent in petitions to the Chancellor as also in court cases. In fact, the Department of Sociology and Social Work, first bifurcated from the Economics Department, and later on divided into two, had the utmost heart-bickerings among teachers including Reader-Heads. The court cases lasting for years exhausted the talents of the teachers as also their financial resources without any fruitful result. Sewa Ram Sharma was another such teacher who finally got a mercy professorship slightly before his retirement. Sarla Shukla as well secured her Professorship - Headship of the Department of Hindi, nearly three decades later in the University. Girdhari Lal Hajela and Jai Narain Sinha who secured their doctorates in Economics were absorbed in the Department. The former retired as Head of the Department of Applied Economics and also as Dean, Faculty of Commerce, while Jai Narain later on left for a better assignment elsewhere.

Teachers on Study leave and their commitments :

The number of teachers who were granted study leave ex-India included Zafar Hasan (social work), G.S. Misra and R.D. Srivastava (Chemistry), B.K. Tandon (Zoology), Mohammad Ishaq (Mathematics), K.P. Bhargava (Pharmacology), K.M. Wahl (Pathology), L.R. Bhalla (Dentistry), R.P. Singh (Education), Ranjana Sidhanta (Education), S.R. Kappor (Physiology) and B.N. Lal (Radio -Therapy). Some teachers continued to be on study leave abroad. These include S.N. Jha (Education), D.N. Gurtu (Economics), B.P. Adhikari and D.N. Misra (Mathematics), Ram Gopal

(Chemistry), B.S. Trivedi (Botany) and K.S. Mathur (Anthropology). The teachers on study leave as well included those who had the local doctorate and the purpose of their visit abroad was to avail of some travel grant or Foundation grant for attachment in some Universities. The attainment of a foreign doctorate was, only in a few cases - an exception rather than the rule. The time factor involved was a minimum of three years in the States and even in British Universities this was not slackened. The teachers who secured their doctorates in 1954 from abroad include Ramesh Mohan (English - Bristol), B.N. Puri (History-Oxford), Ashok Mitra (Social Work - The Hague) and R.B. Tewari (Law - Yale).

Further, among the list of persons who went abroad during the period under review, 5 secured their Ph.D. later on, while those who left the University after the usual period of commitment include 9 roughly about 50% Seven retired as professors, including B.N. Lal and K.P. Bhargava. Both were also Principal of the K.G. Medical College for a number of years. S.N. Jha was Interim - Vice - Chancellor for six months sometime after retirement in eighties. K.S. Mathur died in 1977 while still in service. Zafar Hasan, Ranjana Sidhanta and Mohammad Ishaq settled down abroad. D.N. Misra was for some time in the Ministry of Education, Government of India. Later on, he reverted back to the University of Saugar as Professor of Mathematics. G.S. Misra (Chemistry) was also there as Professor. Adhikari (Statistics) left for Agra and R.P. Singh (Education) landed at Mysore - both as professors. D.N. Gurtoo was a floating person while the rest marked time before their elevation to professorship in their Departments. This analysis in meant as

a sample of the follow-up career of those who had gone abroad on study leave.

Library :

During the year under report, the total number of books in the library rose to 1,37,953 as against 1,31,339 in 1953. The library membership was 2941. The books issued for home reading were 1,98,925 as against 1,82,810 in the preceding year. 6614 books were accessioned during the year, including 675 books received as gifts besides free literature and information material from different Embassies in the country. A special feature of the year was the opening of a 'Mahatma Gandhi Room' housing all books relating to the 'Father of the Nation' as also his published writings and those by others on his life and philosophy. A micro-film section was also started to cater to the needs of the teachers and readers as also meet the requests from others. 25 manuscripts were added to the collection, then numbering 1598. A separate manuscript room was also set up. The Bonarji Students Library continued to be popular with its membership rising to 723 and the number of books on the shelves at 3064. The issue for the year was 30,397 books as against 20,288 in the last year. The University Library as well organized a series of exhibition during the Annual Convocation Week and the All - India Conference of Social Work. It also prepared a set of coloured slides dealing with paintings from Ajanta to present times which were exhibited during the Convocation Week. The Library's distinguished visitors included the Soviet Cultural Delegation led by M.Kozhonikov, Paul Weirs (U.S.A.), Ali Ahmed Popal (Afghanistan), Lilavati Munshi, A.G. Kher, Vichitra Narain Sharma and O.C.Ganguly. Since the Hony. Librarian Kali Prasad had

proceeded on leave to the States, Radha Kamal Mukherji, Director of J.K.Institute of Sociology and Human Relations deputized for him. On his elevation as the Vice-Chancellor, of the University, Din Dayal Gupta, the Professor - Head of the Hindi Department was appointed as the Honorary Librarian.

Lectures and Conferences :

Quite a good number of lectures were arranged during this period. Those invited to do so included among foreigners-Donald Bigelow, R.Mikeon, Paul Weiss, Carl Rovon, Merrill Godaal, Louis Dumont, Douglas Waples, Hans Peter Muller, Franklin Edgerton, W.G.Archer, C.Goodrich, S.F. Nadel, G.S.Frankit, Paul Appleby, and among Indians S.C.Dube, M.N.Shrinivas, Raghuvira, G.B.Joshi and B.K.Sinha. The list includes Scientists, Economists, Sociologists, Orientalists, Art Critics and others of varied interests. A Symposium on 'Human Relations and International obligations' was as well organized under the chairmanship of R.K.Mckeon of UNESCO. Two conferences - The All-India one of Social Work and the All - India Medical Conference were also organized. These extra-mural lectures and conferences generated academic atmosphere and stimulated intellectual growth in the University. A number of foreign students- numbering 40-from different countries added to the feeling of human understanding and brotherhood in the campus.

The Union and its activities :

The Students Union which was virtually paralyzed in 1953 was reinvigorated this year with an all-round display of activities. It

inaugurated its activities with the collection of funds for flood-stricken people in collaboration with the council of Social Work. The Union was inaugurated by A.P.Jain, Minister for Rehabilitation, and had a packed one-week's programme. Lectures delivered during the session included those by Radha Kamal Mukherji, B. Mukherji, D.R. Regmi of Nepal, K.A. Subramania Iyer, Hemant Suman and Vishwa Nath Navare on the Goa Freedom Struggle. Jogesh Chatterji and Govind Sahai as also N.L. Chatterji spoke to the Students. Several political leaders invited to address or participate in Symposiums on topics of current interest included Atal Behari Bajpai and Triloki Singh. Debates, Kavi Sammelan and Mushaira were the usual features in the Convocation Week. Twenty-four students of the University were sent to New Delhi to participate in the First Inter-University Youth Festival held from November 1-7, 1954. The festival was organized by the Youth Welfare Section of the Ministry of Education. This kind of function organized by the University continued for a few years. Later on the attempt to organize it was given up for obvious reasons. It was supposed to do more harm than good, more of a showpiece than a usual fraternal gathering with ties of friendship and brotherhood for a common cause, namely the service of Motherland, and the development of personality and preparation for leadership.

Finance :

The accumulated deficit at the close of the financial year 1953-54 (including the Medical College deficit) stood at Rs. 29,10,825/- as against 22,33,388 of the last year, thereby showing an increase of Rs. 6,77,437 (Rs. 4,12,613 Caning College and Rs. 2,64,824 Medical College) over the

liabilities of the last year. The University had to depend for its legitimate needs on borrowing money in the form of overdraft from its banker, paying a sum of Rs. 73,480/10/6 as interest. The University had an income of Rs. 20,94,759 during 1953-54 as compared to Rs. 18,29,204 of the previous year, excluding grants received from the Government and the donation for specific purposes. The total expenditure during the year-recurring was Rs. 59,90,281 and non-recurring Rs. 6,44,822 as against 55,75,069 and 6,31,726 respectively in the previous year. The deficit had accrued through successive years of commitment of expenditure not covered by adequate grants.

The Old Vice-Chancellor and the New One :

Acharya Jugal Kishore's term as Vice-Chancellor expired on December 14, 1954. On December 8, he was appointed a member of the Council of Ministers in Uttar Pradesh in charge of Labour and Social Welfare. He therefore tendered his resignation to the Chancellor which was accepted. The Executive Council at its meeting on January 9, 1955 passed a resolution recording its appreciation of the services of Acharya Jugal Kishore. During his tenure of office for a little over three years, he brought great zeal, enthusiasm and earnestness to bear upon his work. Acharya Jugal Kishore had taken prominent part in the public life of the country and his experience as Chairman of several important committees and his association with a number of educational institutions enabled him to understand and guide the affairs of the University with great success. He was responsible for initiating a number of

schemes for the improvement of the academic and social life of the University and he was ever solicitous for the welfare of the teachers and the students. By his resignation at a time when great changes were imminent, the University had been deprived of the services of an experienced educationist and well-wisher.*

Radha Kamal Mukherji took over charge of the office of the Vice- Chancellor from January 12, 1955. His appointment was only for a year, though it continued for more than two years. It was not a full-fledged appointment for a period of three years at a stretch. With Radha Kamal's stewardship begins the new era in the history of the University. He was associated with it since its inception as one of the youngest professors-the other being Birbal Sahni. There was no doubt difference in temperament, attitude and involvement in

the affairs of the University. Radha Kamal had the longest association with the University and even after retirement he was appointed Hon. Research Professor and later on Director of the J.K Institute of Sociology and Human Relations. As the Academic Vice-Chancellor, he was expected to display his talents and prepare schemes for improving the academic atmosphere of the University. The amount of success that he achieved during his tenure in bringing his schemes to fruition with the active cooperation of the colleagues, involving multi-dimensional improvement, however, necessitates evaluation. A complete appraisal of the situation involving official interference in matters of policy and its implementation, as also resistance from the senior members of the teaching Faculty would be high-lighted in the next chapter to follow.

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CHAPTER II

THE UNIVERSITY IN THE SECOND-HALF OF THE FIFTIES

The period of Radhakamal and Subramania Iyer :

The second half of the fifties witnessed the stewardship of two academic Vice-Chancellors, both insiders and with the longest innings in the University. Radha Kamal, the earlier one, combined in himself the felicity of a scholar, the mysticism of a yogi and equally a love for mammon. The youngest of the seven brothers of the enlightened *Brahmin* family of Barisal, Radha Kamal had the distinction of being the first two professors in the University and for the longest period of thirty years. He did not snap his relations with the University even after retirement and attained his *parinirvana* while presiding over a meeting of the Lalit Kala Academy of which he was the Honorary President. He did have precedence over his elder brother Radha Kumud, Who joined the University only as Reader on a higher start and was promoted as Professor a few years later. Both the brothers had many things in common, including their heritage, academic attainments and proliferation of writing stuff. There was much in common in temperament as well. The urge for personal recognition in academic circles and public life was great in both of them. Radha Kumud after retirement was for some time a member of the Rajya Sabha as a nominated member, while Radha Kamal was associated with several

economic bodies and commissions. It no happened that an invitation to join the Food Delegation of the Government of India in the time of Rajendra Prasad as member in charge of this department in the Interim Government under Wavell was sent to R. K. Mukherji which was received by Radha Kumud who availed of this invitation. Finally the other brother too was accommodated. This was the first and the last foreign visit of the elder brother while the younger one had occasion to enjoy several jaunts abroad both of his own on lecture tour and also as a member of Government bodies. The two brothers were close to each other except where personal interests of any kind were involved. When Radha Kamal was appointed as interim Vice-Chancellor, the elder brother was not here to bless him, but he did come later on after a few months in connection with some University Examination work and enjoyed his hospitality for a few days. Since no official car was provided for the Vice-Chancellor. Radha Kamal disposed of his old car and dispensed with the services of the old chauffeur and purchased a new 'Landmaster' to be handled by a young driver. That is how he started his Vice-Chancellorship without changing his old bungalow which was reported to have a haunted appearance. Radha Kamal did perform some form of transcendental meditation, preceded by the chanting of mystic formula, more of the *Tantric* type.

Contacts and innovations in courses of study :

Radha Kamal started his innng very well. The teaching faculty had great hopes from him. He was interested in raising the academic level with a wide coverage of general knowledge and equally providing greater choice in the subjects of study, particularly at the under-graduate level. He was greatly interested in Indian culture and he wanted to introduce a course of general lectures for all the students in the University. He therefore introduced a full and two-half course subjects of study. Before doing so from the next session, he tried to find out the needs of the different departments. He started visiting each department, meeting individual teachers and assessing its needs. This was an innovative move and widely appreciated. The teachers had occasion to express their views as also their genuine grievances, particularly in matters of promotions and service conditions. Serious efforts were, therefore, contemplated for creating new posts as also in making provision for promotion.

For a long time it had been felt that the courses of studies particularly for the under-graduates in the Faculty of Arts needed reorientation. It was felt that the range of information possessed by an under-graduate had a tendency to become too narrow. There was complete lack of background in appreciating cultural and social developments. The need was therefore felt to broad-base the B. A. courses with a provision for a compulsory study of General Sanskrit, General Hindi (Higher and lower courses) and one regional language. A course in General Education was also introduced in which compulsory

attendance was required without any formal examination. With regard to other subjects it was decided that a student should offer one subject as main and four subjects as subsidiary-two in each year with one subject to be taken from the group of Humanities and one from Social Sciences. These recommendations of the Faculty of Arts were put into operation from the next session in July. The scheme provided scope for the acquisition of a good general background to sustain and strengthen special and advanced study in one subject.

In the Faculty of Science, the plan to start the M. Sc. degree in Bio-Chemistry materialized. This was in addition to Physical, Organic and Inorganic Chemistry courses for the postgraduate students. So also in the Faculty of Commerce, Banking and Accountancy were made compulsory for the B. Com students. It was equally desired that every M. Com student should undergo a three month's practical work in an approved centre before the degree was conferred on him. Permission was granted to the Lucknow Christian College to start the courses for a Diploma Examination in Physical Education.

The New Act :

The Lucknow University act of 1920 needed some amendments in the changed situation, in the post-independence era, with the rise in the number of students as also due to growth in the number of Associated Colleges. The new Lucknow University Amendment act and its enforcement from March 1955 made important changes in the University set-up. The Government issued necessary notifications for effecting the change - over, and undertook to notify the

new statutes in consonance with the provisions of the Act. The life of the then existing bodies in the University was extended upto March 1956. Further, the amendment of the Act was necessary to facilitate the incorporation of the proposed Kanpur Medical College as a constituent unit of the Lucknow University. Under the old Act the jurisdiction of the University extended only upto a radius of 10 miles from the convocation hall of the University.

The Kanpur Medical College :

In pursuance of the policy to meet the medical needs of the state during the second Five Year Plan, the State Government decided to open a Medical College at Kanpur and to have it affiliated to the Lucknow University. The University agreed to render all possible help and cooperation, and accorded necessary affiliation to the proposed college. In the absence of a proper set-up in the form of building and equipments, it was arranged to start the teaching of non-clinical subjects for the students of the Kanpur Medical College at the King George's Medical College. A batch of 103 students was duly admitted on the result of the competitive test held specially for this purpose. The Government of the state provided additional staff and, for these students who stayed on here in Lucknow till the new buildings had come up at Kanpur. Under the new Act the proposed college was accorded the status of a Constituent college. Necessary steps were taken to integrate its academic and administrative work in the general set-up of the University and its different bodies.

Enrolment :

The total number of students on the rolls of the University (including associated colleges) in the session 1955-56 was 9527 as against 8587 in the previous year, registering an over-all increase of 1170. The break-up Faculty - wise was as follows : Arts - 4476; Science - 2211; Medicine - 1174; Law - 859; Commerce - 787. The total number of women students was 1554 and that of research scholars 307. This number excluded students taking M.Ed. (23), B. Ed. (54), French (132), German (30), Russian (26), Diplomas in Sanskrit (57), in Arabic and Persian (546), in Public Affairs (131) and in Foreign Affairs (4); Proficiency in Sanskrit (7), D. L. D. (3), D. C. P. (4), D. O. M. S. (4), D. M. R. E. (4) and D. G. O. (4) - the last five in the Faculty of Medicine and the rest in the Faculty of Arts.

Obituaries and Retirements :

The University sustained a great loss in the death of some of its teachers and benefactors. These include Jagdishwari Dayal, Reader in Zoology who expired after a brief illness. He was a distinguished alumnus of the University and a popular teacher for nearly 30 years. He was also in charge of the Chowk Delegacy Centre and participated in the activities of this centre of day scholars residing in the Chowk area on the western side of the City. Another sad death was that of W. Burridge who had retired from the University as Professor of Physiology and was also Dean, Faculty of Medicine, for a number of years. He was internationally known for his researches in his discipline. Two other luminaries, not directly connected with the University, who died this year were Shanti Swarup

Bhatnagar, the distinguished Scientist and Amar Nath Jha the eminent literateur, Both were associated with the University as members of the Faculties and Selection Committees.

Retirements :

Two eminent teachers retired from the University during this year on attaining superannuation. They were K.R. Qanungo, the Professor-Head of the History Department and S. N. Mathur of the Department of Physiology in the same capacity in Medical College. Qanungo had joined the University first in the twenties in a temporary capacity and later on did not avail of the offer of a lectureship. He joined as Professor in 1948. This appointment had caused a lot of heart-burning in the Department with two senior - teachers - Charan Das Chatterji and S. N. Das Gupta equally vying for the post. Qanungo, however, tried to mend fences and was successful with Das Gupta, but Charan Das continued to be in an uncompromising mood. The Department of History was one, with composite course at the under - graduate level. It was only after Qanungo's retirement that the riddle could be solved with the bifurcation of the Department. Ancient Indian History and Archaeology attained its independent status, under C. D. Chatterjee as Professor - Head of the Department. S. N. Das Gupta headed the Department of History which included both Medieval and Modern, as also Western History. He was also promoted to Professorship. Nand Lal Chatterji had to wait for sometime more before achieving his life ambition of Professorship in History. He was banking on his double doctorate as also on publication of numerous papers. In the Faculty of Medicine, S.N. Mathur, who had

put in more than 30 years service, handed over charge to his deputy R.C. Shukla, Reader in the Department.

Appointments and Changes in the Staff

During the year under review the State Government sanctioned 16 Readership to make up in some measure, for the disparity of higher teaching posts to lower ones. The Executive Council decided with the approval of the Government to fill up 12 Readerships by the conversion of existing lectureships, and four Readerships by direct appointments. The following Readers were appointed : R. S. Rastogi, Ramesh Mohan and S. P. Misra (English), S. P. Agarwal (Hindi). J. R. Saraf and Vachaspati (Physics), U. K. Shukla and K. S. Shukla (Mathematics) and Mahesh Chandra (Economics). The rest of the posts were to be filled later on. The important changes in the teaching faculty included promotion of M. Wahid Mirza a Professor of Arabic, as also of S. N. Das Gupta and C. D. Chatterji of History, and Ancient Indian History and Archaeology respectively. R.N. Nagar was appointed Officiating Reader in History and Nasir Ahmad Khan - Reader in Economics. P. N. Masaldan, Reader in Political Science, resumed his duties after completing his term of assignment as advisor in the States Reorganization Commission. A. Suroor, Reader in Urdu, proceeded on leave for a year to join the Aligarh Muslim University as Professor. Kali Prasad returned from the States where he had gone as fulbright visiting Professor of Social Psychology.

In the Faculty of Science, the notable change was the departure of R. S. Mirsa, Reader in Mathematics, for Delhi to take up University Professorship. Mirsa had several

other assignments, including the foreign ones before joining Kanpur University as its Vice-Chancellor, followed later on for a term in the Lucknow University in the same capacity, in the early eighties. The change in the Chemistry Department was S. N. Shukla, Reader, going to Hamidia College, Bhopal, as Professor, and the appointment of L.N. Srivastava as officiating Reader. Other appointments were of Ram Rachapal and P. S. Krishnan as Readers in Zoology and Bio-Chemistry respectively.

In the Faculty of Medicine, R. C. Shukla was appointed officiating Professor and Head of the Department of Physiology and A. P. Sharma as officiating Reader. J. N. Prasad, Lecturer, was appointed temporary Reader in Physiology for the Kanpur Medical College. So also in Anatomy, G. N. Lacker was appointed temporary Reader. H. C. Verma, Reader in Anatomy, continued to be on leave and A. C. Das officiated as Reader in his place. Further, K. N. Saxena was appointed Reader in Bio - Chemistry in the Department of Pharmacology. N. N. Gupta, Reader in Medicine, preceded on leave to U. S. A. and Kedar Nath was appointed temporary Reader. E. S. Nasset, visiting Professor of Physiology, from, Rochester Medical School, New York left the Department in May 1955. In the Faculty of Commerce, B. N. Das Gupta returned to the University after completing his three years term as member of the Tariff Commission.

Appointments and confirmations in the session 1955-56 :

The appointments at the lecturer's level during the session 1955- 56 include a those of K. C. Mathur and T. N. Madan (Anthropology), S. R. K. Rao (Applied

Economics), S. P. Dube (History), Maqbul Ahmed (Arabic), M. Mokherji, Leela Verma and failing her Prabha Mehra (Gynaecology), T. N. Kapoor (Commerce), Braj Kishore (History), D. P. Singh (Pol. Science), Uma Bohra (Leave Vacancy - D.P.A.), Moti Lal Rastogi (Sanskrit), A. M. Chak (Mathematics), A. Sharma and A. C. Nigam (Statistics). These appointments were made in July and August till the end of the Academic Session in April 30, 1956. Some other appointments in mid session include those of R. N. Srivastava (English), Harish Chandra and M.P. Singh (Applied Economics), A.N. Srivastava (Orthopaedics), Leela Khazan Chand (Temp. Education), R. C. Srivastava and N. N. Srivastava (Temp. Leave Vacancy), Sarva Daman Singh (History). Those who were confirmed included M. B. Lal (Professor, Zoology), K.P. Misra (Lecturer, Pol. Science), R.C. Mehrotra (Reader, Chemistry), P. D. Gupta (Reader, Zoology), M. L. Bhatia (Lecturer, E.N.T.), Sarla Shukla (lecturer, Hindi), S. K. Agarwal (Law), M. D. Joshi (Reader, Economics). Several appointments of Lecturers were made in the last week of December. These include those of M.R. Jha (Temp. Anatomy), Raghib Husain (Temp. Persian), Km. R. K. Kaul (Law), Deva Anand Singh and R. C. Vyas (Law), Prem Shankar (Philosophy). M. A. Farooqi resigned his post as Lecturer in English. He had joined the English Department of the Karachi University. The appointments and promotions in the later part of the session in February and March 1956 need be noticed in the next year's review.

Teachers on Study Leave during the

Session :

The teachers who continued to be on study leave during the year 1955 included D. N. Gurtu, Zafar Hasan, K.S. Mathur, B. K. Tandon, B. P. Adhikari, Mohd. Ishaq, Devendra Nath Misra, Harish Chandra Verma, S. R. Kapoor, K. P. Bhargava, K. M. Wahl and Braj Nandan Lal, but of these twelve teachers, the first seven were from the Canning College - three from the Faculty of Arts and four from that of Science. The other five were from the Medical College. Those teachers granted study leave during the year were Naresh Chandra (English), V. Paranjyoti (Education), V.B. Singh (Economics), Nzair Ahmad (Persian), M.P. Madan (Physics), B. P. Yadava (Chemistry), R. D. Srivastava and S. S. Parmar (Chemistry), J. P. Jaiswal (Mathematics), N. N. Gupta (Medicine), M. K. Goel (Orthopaedics) and Aijaz Ahmed (Oriental). B. P. Yadava, already a Ph. D. was able to secure his doctorate from Cambridge.

Research & Appointments :

During the year (1955) under review, 32 candidates were admitted to the Doctorate and 23 to the Degrees of Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery. Kripa Shankar Shukla of the Department of Mathematics secured his D. Litt on '*Astronomy in the Seventh Century in India : Bhaskar I and his works*' under the supervision of R. D. Misra. This was Shukla's solid contribution in the field of Hindu Mathematics. Shakti Kumar Bose of the same Department also secured his D. Sc. under the supervision of Ram Ballabha. Both were good teachers in the Department, besides being researchers. Others securing

their doctorate in the Faculty of Science and Arts were G. S. Misra (History), Anand Mohan Chak, Dinesh Chandra and Umakant saran Shukla (all of the Mathematics Department). Those appointed in the University after securing their doctorate degree were : K. P. Vimal, who retired late in eighties as Head of the Department of Geology, Mohd. Yasin Siddiqi (History) who was temporarily appointed here before he left for Kashmir where he was Professor and Head of the History Department. Similarly Gyaneshwar Dayl Bhatnagar was also here in the same department for some time before joining the Banaras Hindu University from where he retired as a Professor. Bhagwan Das Gupta (History) was in Jhansi College and finally retired as Head of the History Department, Bundelkhand University. Others who secured their doctorate include Krishna Jauhari (English), Bishambhar Singh (Pol. Science), Satish Chandra Bharatiya (Pol. Science), Jai Deva Varma (Economics), Hasan Meer Syed Shah (Urdu), Indra Pal Singh and Laliteswar Jha (Hindi), and Prem Prakash (Mathematics). In the Faculty of Science, there were seven in Chemistry, two in Botany, three in Geology (including Vimal) and five in Mathematics (including the three teachers). Among the Supervisors, A. C. Chatterji supervised 4, K. R. Qanungo 2, R. D. Misra 2, S. R. N. Rao 2, B. M. Sharma 2, S. K. Bose 2. Many others including some lecturers - Sitholey, Surange, V. B. Trivedi, A. Sharma R.P. Agarwal, S. S. Tewari, L. N. Srivastava, N. H. Hashmi, Surima Das Gupta, N. L. Chatterji, Radha Kamal Mukherji, D. Mitra and A. R. Rao (Botany) had one each.

In the Faculty of Medicine, those securing doctorate in Medicine included three in Physiology, two in Pharmacology,

two in Pathology, one in Social Medicine and Public Health and six in Medicine, two in Tuberculosis. The M. S. quota included one each in Anatomy and Surgery, four in Ophthalmology and one in E.N.T. Diseases. The supervisors were all Heads of the Departments. There was none in Commerce while the Faculty of Law had yet to open its account.

Distinguished Visitors :

The visits of distinguished scholars to the University generated intellectual atmosphere as also invigorated a feeling of involvement in research. The visitors included Gardner Murphy, Marcus Buch, Edward, A. Shilla, Carrington Goodvich, Warner Thompson, Frank W. Notestram, W Ellis, Richard Weigles Pauling, Bernards Alberts Herasay, Mofarione Birnet, Robert J. Koblitz, Arthur Geddes, Sterling Stucker; and among Indians - C.N. Vakil, G. B. Joshi, O. C. Ganguly and C. Sivaramamurti. O. C. Ganguly was invited to deliver the Radha Kumud Mookerji endowment lectures. He was a pioneer connoisseur of Indian Art and was the Founder of the Art Journal '*Rupam*'. C. Shivaramamurti of the National Museum was another art historian and critic and later on published his monumental illustrated work on the '*Art of India*' besides nother one on '*Ganesa*' and '*Ganga*'. Vakil and Joshi were great Economists and so also was Gardner Murphy. The other distinguished lecturers were equally notable. It is a pity that the lectures delivered by these guest speakers were never published even in the time of this academic Vice-Chancellor, who was interested in his publications. He as well delivered the Radha Kumud Mookerji's endowment lectures on '*Greater India*'-his favorite theme.

Library :

During the year under report, the total number of books in the Library rose to 1,45,800 as against 1,37,953 in 1954. the Library membership was 2,344. The total number of books issued for home reading was 2,17,042 as against 1,98,925 last year. The Bonarjee Section, meant exclusively for students, had 783 members with the total books numbering 2068. The circulation figure for the year was 23,042. The text books section was the most popular one, with the entire reading room being used by the students for borrowing through the text books and recording notes. The Mahatma Gandhi Reading Room which was opened in 1954, catered to the needs of those interested in research and information relating to Gandhian Philosophy and thought. The receipt of two grants of Rs. 25,000/- and Rs. 30,000/- from the University Grants Commission was helpful in purchasing scientific books and those on humanities. The Library subscribed 609 periodicals while 50 journals were received as gifts. 24 new periodicals were as well added to the list. There was also an addition of eight manuscripts which were purchased, making a total of 1,606 in the University Library. The gifts of 762 publications from different embassies, and presentation of a number of books on the Iranian poet Jami by the Iranian ambassador was equally welcome. The Library as well maintained an Art Gallery with additions of four original paintings presented by Radha Kamal Mukherji, and purchase of 44 Ragamala miniatures and 194 coins. A number of exhibitions were as well arranged, including the one on '*Masterpieces of British Art*' loaned by the British Council, which was opened by Sampurnanand, the chief Minister, on December 2, 1955. The

distinguished visitors to the Library during this year included Ali Ashgar Hikmat, the Iraian Ambassador in India, G.C.L. Sangko from Outer Mongolia, Carl Mirchison U.S.A., Laro Ofaiser, German Embassy in India, and C. E. Click, University of Hawaii. The Rajyapala K. M. Munshi as also Sampurnanand, the Chief Minister, Uttar Pradesh, visited the University Library.

The Students Union :

The office-bearers of Union Executive Committee were administered an oath to pledge their loyalty to the Constitution, to the University and to the country. The Union was inaugurated by Jaiprakash Narain, followed by a week-long packed programme, which included a cultural programme of *Kathak* dance by the artist Shri. Naroji. Lectures were organized on several occasions by distinguished persons, among whom were Rahul Sankritayan, C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, the Ambassador of Yugoslavia, Johnson of Norway, Ali Sardar Jafri, Govind Sahai and N. D. Joshi. The convocation week celebrations included an *All - India Kavi Sammelan*, *Mushaira*, Music competition, One Act Play competition, Drama Variety Show and Mock Session of the U.N.O. Besides these, English and Hindi debates were also arranged. A warm reception was accorded to the local participants in the second Inter- University youth Festival. A hearty welcome was also accorded to the artists from Uzbekistan and to the Soviet Youth Delegation. The Union also presented an address to the Head of the Bohra Mission, Syedina Tahir Saifuddin, Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University, who gave a donation of 5000/- to the Union. Film Shows, particularly on Nehru's visit to the Soviet Union, were as well arranged. A contingent of University students was sent to

Delhi to visit historical sites. It also participated in the reception to M. Bulganin and N. Khurshev of the U.S.S.R. The Union allotted Rs. 2500/- to the Library and Reading Room, and gave grants amounting to Rs. 2500/- to various Departmental Associations, as also Rs.3000/- for helping poor students. The Union tried its best of enrich the corporate life of the University by organizing social, literary and other activities. It as well participated in the area of social work by setting up adult night school with the appointment of poor students as teachers on 25/- per month for taking classes in the night.

Finance :

The University which was running into deficit for a number of years had its financial liabilities accumulated to the tune of Rs. 32,21,712 as against 29,10,825 of the last year. This was mainly due to the non-receipt of any grant for items like dearness allowance and for posts sanctioned from time to time. The payment of D. A. to the University staff itself amounted annually to Rs. 1,56,051 for Canning College, and Rs. 1,48,493 for the Medical College. The Government, however, provided a non-recurring grant of Rs. 65,000/- to the University for payment of interest on overdraft. The University had an income of Rs. 24,79,825 during the year 1954-55 as compared to 20,94,759 of the previous year. The Government grant aggregated to Rs. 43,55,320 (including the grant for Hospitals amounting to Rs. 18,26,900). The total expenditure of the year during this Session was Rs. 69,46,270 as against Rs. 64,40,073 in the preceding year. A block grant conceived on a liberal scale alone could meet the needs of both consolidation and expansion.

New Buildings :

The most outstanding addition to the building of the University was a new block constructed at a cost of 7.5 lacs for housing the Department of Pathology and Bacteriology. The State Government as well provided a grant of Rs. 1,50,000/- for new furniture and equipment. The Rockefeller Foundation contributed a sum of \$ 10,000 for the purchase of equipment. A separate block for the Children's Hospital was also under construction with a grant of 3.5 lacs from the Government. The construction work was also started for the new buildings to provide additional accommodation to the Faculties of Arts and Law. A new building for housing some of the departments of the Faculty of Arts had already started and the building was likely to be ready by the beginning of the next Session.

The New year 1956 :

The first few months of 1956 are taken as the last term of the academic session 1955-56. The Annual Reports of the University, however, record the events connected with the University as an institution and personalities involved in its functioning from the beginning of every year; So the important event of the year actually fall within the purview of the last academic session of the University. It that year the Rajyapala, K.M. Munshi, continued to hold the office of the Chancellor and Radha Kamal Mukherji its Vice-Chancellor. C. B. Gupta, however, held the office of the Treasurer (Honorary) till June 27, 1956 when he proceeded on a year's leave, and C. B. Agarwal, a Judge of the Allahabad High Court, was appointed acting Honorary Treasurer. The first meeting of the Executive Council held on February 26, met in a state of gloom. Its first item on the agenda was

the condolence Resolution on the death of Acharya Narendra Deva, its former Vice-Chancellor and Megh Nath Saha, who was not directly involved with the University, but was a member of Science Faculty and took great interest in the University's welfare and progress.

Narendra Deva's Death :

Great men generally depart honoured, sung and usually wept in rare cases, and as a ritual with varying degree of sincerity. That was not so in the case of Narendra Deva who died at Erode, not far from Madras on February 19, 1956. As the news flashed in Lucknow, there were very few eyes that did not moisten. An Indian Force plane brought his body the next day to the local Amausi Airport where a vast crowd had gathered to receive the Acharya's mortal remains. K.M. Munshi, the Governor of the State, was there bareheaded. In fact, I saw him as one of the pall-bearers when the coffin was brought down from the plane. Kamlapati Tripathi, one of his pupils at Kashi Vidya Peeth, touched his *guru's* feet. The body was finally laid on an old truck brought by Tirloki Singh, Secretary of the *Praja Socialist Party* to which Acharyaji then belonged as its Chairman, and was draped in the party flag.

From Amausi Airport to his house in New Hyderabad were lined thousands of people who had thronged there to have a glimpse of the beloved leader, and, above all, a gentleman and a good citizen. After the usual rites, the body was taken to the Moti Mahal by the side of the river Gomati and was consigned to the flames amidst the chanting of *Vedic mantras* and cries of *Acharyaji amar rehenge*. What pained me

most was that this dominant personality in the Indian Freedom Struggle, who could have anything from Chief Ministership of the State to a Central Ministership or a Governor's post, was denied a befitting State funeral. I had my last meeting with him in the Cottage Ward of the Medical College where he was being treated as a chronic patient of asthma. He was all alone and in a lighter view he said that he had been unlucky in life. I could understand what he meant. That was just a few months before his death. The life drama of a great patriot, who had distinguished himself in many fields and who was a man of ineffable charms and manners, and was equally noted for his integrity of character, had finally ended in a sad manner.

Acharya Narendra Deva's stay in the University was no doubt a full-time assignment, but he had not alienated himself from politics. Had he taken *sanyas* from this involvement with men and matters exploiting him, probably he would have lived longer, and would have been more happy. The political comrades and hangers-on of a much inferior calibre were too much for his peaceful life. His house had a open *langar*, free food, but without a number of cooks and servants. He was sensitive and was shaken by the rough and tumble of politics. Sampurnanand was not exaggerating when he said that 'it was not asthma but politics which killed him.'

It would be more appropriate to equate Narendra Deva with some *Vedic* seer in relation to his pupils, considering the amount of respect which he enjoyed among them for his integrity, honesty, uprightness, and, above all, for his learning. During his regime there was no police arrangement in

the University for his security or that of the University property, nor barbed wires or high walls and gates for the said purpose. In the words of Nehru, 'The Acharya distinguished himself in many fields and was rare in spirit, rare in mind and rare in integrity. Only his body failed him. His was a life of piety, self-less devotion and profound patriotism. He was well-known for his idealism. He was a socialist before socialism could find its feet here.'

This account about Narendra Deva in an obituary notice of him is portrayed here as a fitting tribute to the great Vice-Chancellor which the University was privileged to have.

The New Statutes and Bifurcation of Departments :

Under the new Lucknow University Act, the Government had the authority under section 42(3) to make new statutes or amend existing statutes and the process was completed by Government in two installments in February and September 1956. Necessary steps were taken to give effect to the statutes and different bodies were reconstituted and officers appointed in conformity with new provisions. The new departments created out of the parents ones were Philosophy & Psychology, Sociology and Social work, Law - Private and Public, and Commerce, Applied Economics and Business Administration. The then existing staff was accordingly allotted to the new departments. The Department of Philosophy comprised of Raj Narain (Reader - Head), Surima Das Gupta (Reader), N.K. Devaraja and Srichandra (Lecturers). The last one was subsequently transferred to the Psychology Department and A.N. Pandey was appointed

as temporary lecturer. The teachers allotted to the Department of Psychology were Kali Prasad (Professor- Head); H.S. Asthana, R.M. Loomba, Srichandra and Prem Shankar. The newly created Department of Sociology and Social work came into existence from the commencement of the Session 1956-57. It included Sushil Chandra (Reader-Head), Zafar Husan (Reader - on leave), Sarla Garg (on leave), Sewa Ram Sharma, A.K. Saran, S.P. Nagendra, K.K. Singh, A.B. Bose and S.K. Khanduka (all lecturers).

In the Faculty of Law, the Department of Public Law was headed by R.U. Singh - Professor, G.S. Sharma (Reader), V.N. Shukla, (Reader) L.N. Tandon, R.B. Tewari, Shraddha Kumari and S.K. Agarwal - all lecturers. The rest were in Private Law headed by S.S. Nigam (Reader). In the Faculty of Commerce, in pursuance of the new statutes, the following three departments were created - Department of Commerce, Department of Applied Economics and Department of Business Administration. The Executive Council made the following allocation of teachers to the above departments : Department of Commerce : K.C. Sarkar (Reader Head), S.L. Sharma, (Reader) P.D. Saksena and R.M. Lall, Lecturers. The Department of Applied Economics was headed by O.P. Gupta (Professor) Guru Dutt - (Reader) and G.L. Hajela (Lecturer). The third department of Business Administration had B.N. Das Gupta as (Professor Head) and Anant Pande, R.L. Varshney and L.D. Joshi - Lecturers. Among the new appointments made were those of S.L. Sharma as Reader in Commerce and Guru Dutt as Reader in Applied Economics - to be confirmed on his securing doctorate. Guru Dutt could not fulfil

this stipulation throughout his career though he did produce several doctors.

Changes in the Staff :

There were several other changes in the staff in the year 1956. In the Faculty of Arts, Ranjana Sidhanta resigned and L. Mukherjee and Pratibha Deo of the Education Department proceeded to U.S.A. on a Ford Foundation Scholarship. R.N. Nagar was appointed Reader in the Department of History, while R.K. Dikshit, Lecturer in Ancient Indian History, left for Bhopal to join the Hamidia College. J.P. Misra was appointed temporary lecturer in Dikshit's place, and M.L. Nigam was appointed a Part-time Lecturer owing to the increase in the number of students. K.S. Mahthur of the Department of Anthropology continued as a Research Fellow at the Australian National University, Canberra. T.N. Madan of the same department was selected for the second Australian scholarship and he left for Australia in April 1956. The creation of the new Department of Sociology and Social work started functioning from the July Session 1956-57 and Prof. Malcom B. Stinson of the University of Minnesota also participated in the post-graduate teaching programme of the department. Syed Ehtesham Husain was appointed officiating Reader in Urdu in place of Alie Ahmad Suroor who left for Aligarh.

In the Faculty of Science, Vachaspati and K.S. Krishnan joined as Readers in the Department of Physics and Chemistry respectively. The latter was appointed for Bio-Chemistry. S.N. Shukla, who was earlier on leave at Bhopal, joined the Department of Chemistry after a year's sojourn at Bhopal and so also Dikshit a year later in 1957. In

the Department of Chemistry L.N. Srivastava and L.N. Mukherji were promoted to Readership. The Department of Mathematics too had some changes. J.P. Jaiswal was appointed Reader in Mathematics and Arvind Sharma left for U.S.A. as visiting Assistant Professor at Cornell University. Dinesh Chandra of the same Department left on study leave for Toronto as a National Research Council Fellow of Canada. G.S. Ghurye, Reader in Statistics, proceeded on leave ex - India 'and Siya Ram left for' U.S.A. on study leave. K.V. Ramachandra was appointed temporary Reader in Statistics.

In the Faculty of Medicine, H.C. Verma returned from U.S.A. in March 1956 after one and a half-year's stay abroad and took over charge as Reader in the Department of Anatomy from A.C. Das. So also, K.P. Bhargava, Reader in Pharmacology, joined after two year's study in the States. N.N. Gupta, Reader in the Department of Medicine, continued to be on leave up to August 20, 1956 to avail of a Rockefeller Foundation Fellowship for advance training in Neurology and Psychosomatic Medicine in U.S.A. and U.K. K.B. Kunwar officiated as Professor of Clinical Medicine in the absence of S.S. Misra, and O.P. Tandon officiated as Reader. Kedar Nath who was officiating as Reader in the leave vacancy of N.N. Gupta was given a personal promotion to Readership from the date he relinquished charge of the officiating Readership. In the Department of Surgery, A. Charan proceeded on study leave to U.K. and in his place P.C. Dubey was appointed in the leave vacancy. There were equally four conversions of Readership to Professorship with the sanction of the Government and the following were promoted : C. Chatterjee as Professor of Radiology, R.N. Tandon as

Professor of Tuberculosis, B.N. Sinha as Professor of Orthopaedic Surgery and R.N. Misra as Professor in E.N.T. Diseases.

The bifurcation of the Faculty of Law into two Departments of Public Law and Private Law, and that of Commerce into three - Commerce, Applied Economics and Business Administration, naturally involved the division and shifting of the existing staff, promotion of a few and appointment of a few temporary lecturers, which have been duly recorded earlier.

Teachers on Study Leave :

Members of the teaching faculty continued to avail of study leave for improving their qualifications and gaining useful foreign experience. Some actually went to secure a doctorate from some foreign University while others availed of some grant with the study leave granted by the University for post-doctoral experience. Those who continued to be on study leave during the year were : Zafar Hasan (Social Work), K.S. Mathur (Anthropology), B.K. Tandon (Zoology), B.P. Adhikari (Mathematics), Mohd. Ishaq (Mathematics), B.N. Lal (Radiology), V. Paranjoti (Education), M.P. Madan (Physics) B.P. Yadava, R.D. Srivastava and S.S. Parmar (Chemistry). Reference has already been made to the post-doctorate research of these teachers. Out of these, Adhikari, Ishaq and Devendra Misra left the University for better situations and emoluments. Zafar Hasan left much later in the seventies for the States and permanently settled down there. Ishaq too left for France where he could find a more congenial atmosphere and also a better situation - academically and in personal life with his French spouse.

Among the teachers who were granted study leave in 1956 were K.N. Shukla, Reader in Hindi, D.K. Sen (Anthropology), S.N. Singh (Geology), S.N. Dutta (Physics), B.N. Prasad* (Botany), A.N. Bose, M.C. Rastogi, R.C. Rastogi (all Chemistry), Siya Ram (Statistics) and Dinesh Chandra (Math. & Astronomy). Shukla was earlier connected with the School of Oriental and African Studies as Lecturer in Hindi and later on he was in the same position with a better designation at Moscow. He did not improve his academic qualification nor could he develop those angularities or attain the flair which one would notice in a Professor of foreign experience for years. His appointment at the Gorakhpur University as Professor and Head of the Hindi Department was no doubt helpful in gaining seniority in the University for securing Deanship in seventies. As an old classmate of the early thirties in the under-graduate classes and later on as a colleague and friend of Shukla, one could not fail to find in him that spirit of complacency and under-estimation of self, combined with lack of dynamism and exuberances. He is still alive but now concentrates on his *Puja* - which consumes a lot of his time. He is not to be found in any academic gathering at the University or at the meetings of the retired teachers of the University held every month in the Staff Club. D.K. Sen left the University to join the Anthropological Survey of India. A.N. Bose later on became Director, National Council of Research and Training in Education (NCERT), R.P. Rastogi had a long inning as Professor of Chemistry at Gorakhpur and later on as Vice-Chancellor of the Banaras Hindu University for two terms. He is at the moment in the Emeritus Scientist scheme working at the Central Drug Research Institute at Lucknow. B.N. Prasad retired as Professor of Botany here in the University,

while Dinesh Chandra had to content himself with a Readership only.

Research :

During the period under review 39 candidates were admitted to the Doctorate and 15 to the Degrees of Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery. In the Faculty of Arts, N.K. Devaraja secured his D.Litt on '*The Philosophy of Culture*' and Nasir Ahmad Khan on '*The Problems of Growth of Undeveloped Economy in India*' - both under the supervision of Radha Kamal Mukherji. Triloki Nath Dikshit, another recipient of the D.Litt Degree worked on '*A Study of Philosophical Views of Sundar Das, Charan Das and Maluk Das*' under Din Dayal Gupta (Hindi). Others securing the Ph.D. Degree include Uma Bora and D.P. Singh (both in Pol. Science) under B.M. Sharma and R.B. Das respectively, Puran Chand Joshi and Mohindra Singh Bhatia (under Radha Kamal Mukherji and M.D. Joshi), Shankar Sahai Srivastava (Sociology) under R.K. Mukherji, Naziruddin Akmal Abdi (Arabic) under Wahid Mirza, Dwijendra Nath Shukla (Sanskrit) under K.A. Subramania Iyer and Shakuntala Verma under D.D. Gupta. Others to secure their Ph.D. in Hindi were Pushpalata Nigam and Shanti Prasad Chandola, both under Bhagirath Misra, Ram Chandra Tewari under K.N. Shukla, Usha Gupta under V.B. Trivedi and Avinash Chandra Agarwal under T.N. Dikshit.

In the Faculty of Science, there were only three candidates who secured their doctorate. The two in Chemistry were M.P. Khare under V.S. Misra and Anil Kumar Sen Gupta, under A.B. Sen, and Sohan Lal Jain in Zoology under M.B. Lal. The two new doctors in the Faculty of Commerce were

Ram Krishna Kashinath Rao under B.N. Chatterji, and Triloki Nath Kapoor under Guru Dutt. Khare was Head of the Department of Chemistry for some years and died while still in service and Sen Gupta retired as Professor in the Department. T.N. Kappor left the University for Chandigarh as Reader in Commerce and finally rose to the position of Vice- Chancellor of the University.

The Faculty of Medicine had one M.D. in Physiology - Jagan Nath Prasad, who incidentally was also practising as an Eye specialist. He finally left the University for Aligarh from where he retired as Professor. There were three M.Ds. in Pharmacology, five in Pathology, two in Forensic Medicine and five in Medicine, and one in Radiology. The M.S. in Anatomy included Abdul Halim. The Surgery Department under S.C. Misra produced seven Masters in Surgery, including Prakash Chandra Dubey, who distinguished himself as an eminent surgeon and retired as Professor and Head of the Department of Surgery. There were two M.S. in Ophthalmology, one in Obstetrics and Gynaecology and two in E.N.T. Diseases, under the Heads of the two Departments, A.D.Engineer and R.N. Misra respectively.

Convocation 1956 :

The Convocation address of the year was delivered by B.C. Roy, Chief Minister of West Bengal, described by K.M. Munshi, the Chancellor, as 'one of the foremost medical men in the country' and 'one of the ablest administrators of free India'. He called upon the main political parties in the country to solemnly agree that they would keep students outside group politics and never use them for their political ends. He equally

deprecated the attitude of some students to function* as members of trade unions, anxious to fight for their rights. 'The political freedom', in Roy's words, 'was with the students playing a notable part. There was now need 'for harnessing their energies to ensure economics freedom, with those who governed and the people governed forming one cooperative commonwealth for the development of the country'. Roy condemned the series of disorder and rowdiness sometimes witnessed among the students, tending to disrupt social solidarity which was essential for the orderly progress of the nation.

The Bengal Chief Minister criticized the present system of indiscipline in the student community for which he held the educational system responsible. A sense of frustration and discomfort pervaded the mind of large sections of students. The urgency for a proper type of education had to be realized as confidence in the youth, enabling them to devote their full energies in serving the country and its people.

The logical solution was to have a net work of rural universities for higher education in rural areas, combining general education with vocational one, as would ensure fulfilment and refinement of human personality. This did not mean neglecting the present centers of learning, however imperfect they might be. There should be provision for continued development of the existing institutions. Our education must project the new ideals and new visions which affect the world at large and also influence the minds of the young. We are living in an ever-changing dynamic world. Men and things move faster than we imagine. Our old scales of value are giving

place to new ones. The educational system of the time has to be modulated so that it could be attuned to the needs of the modern world. The proper education must include two objectives, first to develop the individual mentally, physically and morally and secondly to get such development integrated not merely with the development of the society in which the student lived but also with the world around him.

Library :

The number of books added to the University Library was 7646 making a total of 1,53,446 books. The apparent fall in the number of books added to the Library was due to the disruption of sea mail due to the Suez Canal crisis. A grant of Rs. 30,000/- for Library books and another grant of Rs.2,000/- for books and journals were received. An adhoc grant of one lac of rupees was expected for the extension of the premises under the second five-year Plan. The extension was to include an auditorium, more research accommodation and manuscript rooms. Additional equipment worth about Rs. 5,000/- was acquired for the microfilm section, making it a complete photo-documentation unit with both microfilm and reflex copying facilities. These were availed of by the Government of India as also by the University. Among the additions were 741 Sanskrit and Hindi books, 401 Urdu, Persian and Arabic books and 12 manuscripts. 457 books and 45 journals were received as gifts for different embassies as also from the UNESCO. The number of books issued for home reading during 1956 was 1,36,567 as against 2,17,042 in 1955. The fall in the number of books suggests that the students were interested more in text books relating to the subjects of their study than in general

reading of wider interest. The registered membership rose to 2,434 as against 2344 in 1955. The Bonarjee Section of the Library was fruitfully utilized by the students with the total number of books being 2082 and the membership being 733. The circulation during the year was 16,009.

The Art Gallery of the Library had been a great place of attraction, and almost an entire wing was converted to meet its growing need. The Library acquired eighty original paintings of well-known modern Indian painters, like Sudhir Khastgir, Sridhar Mahapatra and Madan Lal Nagar, out of the funds provided for this purpose by the Vice-Chancellor. Radha Kamal Mukherji. The Library, was visited by many prominent people including J.B. Orrick of U.S. Information Service, Wilman H. Lewis from its Lucknow Centre, Mohammad Kamil Husain, Cultural Counselor of the Egyptian Embassy in India, Signor-Franco Lombardi of the University of Rome, K. Santhanam, Chairman, Finance Commission, and Phulan Prasad Verma, Chairman, Damodar Valley Corporation.

The Improved situation in the Library was due to the active interest taken by the Hony. Librarian Kali Prasad, who was granted his third term, and, of course, Tara Singh, who was promoted as Deputy Librarian. The latter was connected with the Library for nearly thirty years or so and had full cooperation of the staff.

Students Union :

The Union started functioning after the holding of the elections in August. It was inaugurated by the Union Home Minister,

Govind Ballabh Pant. It organized lectures by several eminent persons including Jawahar Lal Nehru, the Prime Minister, and Bakshi Gulam Mohammad of Jammu and Kashmir. Student delegations from the States, Nepal, Malaya and Dacca were received during the year. The Union organized Mushaira, Kavi Sammelan, Fancy Dress Show, One-Act Play, Drama, Variety show, UNO Mock session, debates, lectures etc. during the convocation week. As usual, the Union afforded monetary help to the poor and needy students and also enriched its library with the purchase of books, and also brought out its Annual Magazine. It tried its best to enrich the corporate life of the University by organizing social, literary and other activities.

Number of Students :

The total number of students of roll in the session 1956-57 was as follows : Faculty of Arts 4431, including 1446 in the Associated Colleges : Faculty of Science 2129 including 949 in the Associated Colleges, Faculty of Medicine 1265, including 206 of the Kanpur Medical College, Faculty of Law 861, Faculty of Commerce 830 including 116 in the Kanya Kubja College. In Education there were 27 M.Ed. and 55 B.Ed. students. The Diploma course students included French 61, German 44, Russian 31, Sanskrit 74, Arabic and Persian 56, D.P.A. 123, D.F.A. 6, Proficiency in Sanskrit 16, D.L.O. 4, D.C.P. 8, D.O.M.S. 8, D. Orth.S. 4 and D.T.D. 21. The total number of women students was 1677 and that of research scholars 260. The total number of students residing in the hostels was 2224 of whom 1017 lived in hostels attached to the King George Medical College.

Constituent & Associated Colleges :

The break-up of the students in the Associated Colleges equally need be recorded for purposes of reviewing their progress as parts of the University. The Isabella Thobourn College - the first to be associated with the University and enjoying the status of Constituent and the Associated ones had the following number of students on rolls : Isabella - B.A. 211, B.Ed. 23 and B.Sc. 20 ; Mahila Vidyalaya - B.A. 464, B.Sc. 64 ; Kanya Kubja - B.A. 158, B.Sc. 407, B.Com. 116 ; Shia - B.Sc. 207 ; Karamat Husain Muslim Girls - B.A. 29 ; Kanya Kubja Vocational - B.A. 118 ; Vidyanta Hindu - B.A. 135 ; D.A.V. - B.A. 87, B.Sc. 115 ; and Jubilee Girls - B.A. 42.

Finance :

The accumulated deficit - quite a normal feature for the last many years - rose at the close of the year 1955-56 (including the Medical College deficit) to Rs. 36,17,597, as against Rs. 32,21,712 of the last year, thereby showing an increase of Rs. 3,95,885 (Rs. 3,21,930 for Canning College, and Rs. 73,955 for Medical College over the liabilities of the last year. This was mainly due to the uncovered dearness allowance and posts sanctioned by the University from time to time due to increased number of students. Further grants were not received for certain items of expenditures as for example : Electric current charge, Conduct of Examinations, Rates and Taxes for new buildings. The payment of D.A. to the University staff alone amounted to Rs. 1,63,041 for the Canning College and 1,32,693 for the Medical College. The University had to take overdraft from its bankers on which the interest alone

amounted to Rs.99,676. It had an income of Rs. 28,89,391 during the year 1955-56 as compared to Rs. 24,79,825 of the previous year. The Government sanctioned grants during the year 1955-56 aggregated to Rs. 44,00,767 including the grant for Hospitals amounting to Rs. 18,93,481. The total receipt stood at Rs. 72,90,158 and expenditure was Rs. 79,39,003. It was hoped that the accumulated deficit would be gradually wiped out with non-recurring grant from the Government.

The Court Meeting :

The meeting of the University Court had always been a source of worry to the authorities. Interpellations were normal features and sometimes these put the administration in a tight corner. These were generally preceded by the address of the Vice- Chancellor after taking notice of the obituaries. Certain members from the Registered Graduate constituency were always acting as stormy petrels. Braj Nath Sharga was one of them. He always fortified himself with facts and figures, while his experience and mastery over rules and regulations as also provisions of the University Act, Statutes and Ordinances were plus points in his arguments. The proceedings of the Court meeting held on May 5, 1956 began with the address of the Vice-Chancellor who spelled out the activities as also the progress made by the University during the course of the Session. He referred to the Foundation Stone of the Medical College building at Kanpur being laid by the President, the coming up of the J.K. Institute of Radiology and Cancer Research at Kanpur. These provided vast and quick expansion of the medical side of the University. He as well referred to the bifurcation of the Department of History,

Economics and Sociology, Mathematics and Statistics and Law, as also Philosophy and Psychology. The specialized studies were expected to provide avenues for advanced research. The introduction of courses in General Education, Culture and Humanities, division of courses into full and half provided broad - based and diversified courses of literary education. The Vice- Chancellor as well referred to cooperative effort and *Shramdana* - the giving of voluntary labour - by way of contribution to collective enterprise. The Lucknow University Act transferred Hostels into Halls and as well provided Delegacy Centers for non- resident students, who constituted about 70 % of the total students population in the University, since there were only 1500, out of 7314 students, in residence. Radha Kamal in his usual academic posture concentrated on the deeper attitudes and values of life symbolized by active thinking and intellectual curiosity. In his words, 'the quickening of life must come from all organs of human activity, with mind free from intolerance and degenerate spirit seeking to attain truth and values of wisdom'

The interpellations, as usual, were meant to elicit information as also to highlight lapses on the part of administration. One such reference was about the appointment of Braj Kishore, a third class B.A., as pointed out by Sharga, without any teaching experience. He had worked as Sub-Registrar for sixteen years. It was creditable that even in service he could find time to concentrate on research which earned him doctorate. The subject of his dissertation was '*Tarabai and her times*'. The thesis was subsequently published. Radha Kamal justified his appointment for his possessing knowledge of Persian and

Marathi. Braj Kishore retired in 1975. During this period of nearly two decades he did not bring out any other research publication except a few papers. He as well supervised two or three dissertations, one being that of Sudhir Qanungo on '*Jaswant Rao Holkar - the Golden Rogue*'. This work earned young Qanungo his Lecturership, Readership as well as Professorship.

While Sharga highlighted the case of Braj Kishore, but this was not the solitary instance of such appointments. In the Faculty of Law, there were several appointments of lecturers who were previously connected with the Secretariat or some other avocations. In fact, there has been no uniform yardstick for evaluating the qualifications and the fitness of candidates for appointments in the University, and their subsequent contributions for purpose of promotion. On the other hand, there have many cases of persons with high qualifications including foreign ones, experience and reputation for scholarship, being compelled to try their luck elsewhere. Patronage, caste factor and several other considerations sometimes proved more effective than research work etc. in securing promotion. The aspirants found it more lucrative to become proteges of some patron. The Heads who had secured their position through this weapon or channel were equally anxious to have around them such band of votaries. One not joining their coterie could find the situation rather difficult for him. The degenerate practice to prop up one's protege was to ask the students to protest in the examination hall against the internal paper setter for his failure to cover the entire course. The leakage of paper set by this setter was equally detestable. It did happen in certain

subjects during Radha Kamal's time, and was a normal feature later on in the Faculty of Law. Powerful forces were no doubt helpful in expunging the remarks against the guilty persons. More than a decade later the S.D. Commission also recorded such malpractices committed in examinations and also noticed cases of irate markings and irregularities committed in Premedical Test examination.

Leakage of Papers in History and Chemistry :

The leakage of papers was not an unusual phenomenon, which no doubt involved the examiner. If proved, he could be debarred from future examination work for a couple of years or his increments could be stopped. The person doing so could as well be one of the moderator or the press itself, in which case the Registrar was as well involved. The earliest case reported is that of 1937 when a Political Science Paper of M.A. II was supposed to have been leaked out. Overnight a new paper was set, stencilled and instead of the printed one a cyclostyled paper was given to the examinees. All the teachers of the Department were debarred from examination work for a year even though the liability could not be fixed. In the 1955 examination, a paper of M.A. II in Ancient Indian History was supposed to be leaked out. That paper was also changed over-night. The examiner was not given any paper next year and he quietly swallowed the chagrin. In 1956, two Papers were supposed to be leaked out, one in B.A. II History and the other in B.Sc. Chemistry. I happened to be the setter of the first Paper and R.C. Mehrotra of the second one. In chemistry, another examiner gave his paper for translation to his colleague in Hindi, who

was reported to have leaked it out. As regards my paper, when I did not receive the scripts in the evening, I asked the Registrar the reason for it and he directed me to the Vice-Chancellor Radha kamal. I called on him and he asked me to search my heart. I told him that mine is clean but there was something wrong at his end. I asked him to appoint an enquiry committee. He did not care to acknowledge my letter. I wrote two letters to the Chancellor, K.M. Munshi, who replied that he would look into the matter. I decided to press the issue at the meeting of the Academic Council and gave a challenge to the Vice-Chancellor that he should not feel shy in appointing an enquiry committee, and if found guilty I would be prepared even to stake my life, else the person responsible for it must be lynched. That meeting was rather stormy in the sense that several senior teachers including R.U. Singh, Kali Prasad and D.N. Majumdar asked Radha Kamal to mend his norms in relation with his colleagues and avoid resorting to underhand means, else they could be compelled to use *continental* methods. Radha Kamal was demoralized and the meeting had to be adjourned. It did not meet again during his tenure.

The Executive Council appointed an enquiry committee consisting of Justice C.B. Agarwal, a member of the Council and C.N. Chak, Director of Education. The Committee examined the paper setters, members of the moderation committee and completely absolved me from any responsibility. My integrity was upheld and established and subsequently two papers were sent to me for setting and evaluation. Another senior teacher who had set the last Year's M.A. II Paper leaked out, and as such was supposed to have provided some clue to a

girl student, was roped in the leakage. That teacher had left for Bhopal to join the Hamidia College and did not care to appear before the committee. In Chemistry, Mehrotra was absolved but another teacher was debarred from further examination work. The Executive Council at its meeting on August 27, 1957 passed strictures against that teacher in Ancient Indian History, which were later on expunged at the meeting of the Council on November 8, 1958.

It is a pity that nothing came out of the said Enquiry Committee with reference to the supposed leakage of History B.A.II Paper. Of course, Radha Kamal Mukherji as also the Head of the Department of Ancient Indian History, who were both interested in proping up some junior fellow without any research qualification, failed in their manoeuvring to get a quiet walk over two senior teachers. They both lost respect. I was quietly told by the Dean, that they surreptitiously wanted to recommend their protegee's name for promotion, but as Dean he set his foot down and the recommendation for Readership lapsed at the departmental level. Incidentally, it may be mentioned that a Readership for the Department of Ancient Indian History was converted into Reader-ship in 'Grater India' to eliminate the two senior teachers and get some outsider but even this attempt failed. Something more was to follow later on. Of course, I could not get any promotion from Lecturership to Readership, despite my two Oxford research degrees of M. Litt. and D. Phil., several publications including the two dissertations and over 50 papers, which included several on 'Grater India' and even a book entitled 'Bharata aur Kambuja' in Hindi. The book fetched me a cash award of Rs. 700/- from the Hindi Samiti of the U.P.

Government, and also a letter of appreciation from the Prime Minister Nehru on receiving a copy of the book. The set-backs are parts of the game of life, serving as spices to the otherwise plain-menu served in an academic centre of learning.

K.M.Munshi - the Chancellor :

K.M.Munshi continued as Chancellor upto June 9, 1957 and V.V.Giri assumed office from June 1957. Radha kamal too did not hold the office for long. He remained Vice-Chancellor of the University till July 11, 1957 and K.A.Subramania Iyer took over from him as Vice-Chancellor from July 12, 1957. Munshi, in his own words, was 'an odd mixture of an idealist and a realist'. He was a rare blend of an author and an administrator, lawyer and a political prisoner, minister and mendicant, who distinguished himself in manifold areas of activities. He believed in the aristocracy of intellect, called the dominant minority, engaged in preserving, enriching and transmitting the rich culture and traditions of the past for a better future. That did not close the windows of his mind for fresh air of modern knowledge. As Chancellor of the State University, Munshi was not a ceremonial Head presiding over the Convocations or the meetings of the Court. He meant business and during his tenure several camps known as the 'Chancellor's Camp' were set up every summer at *Chaubatiya* in the Ranikhet district, for highly intelligent groups of students and teachers. The Chancellor personally attended and lectured to the participants. Besides the usual prayer, contemplation and routine programme, group discussions and preparation of reports for final discussion in the open house were the salient features of these

academic camps. Provision was also made for social, recreations, entertainments, including dance, drama and light sports etc. Only brilliant people were selected for such Camps, providing the base for their academic attainment and mental development with a wider coverage of information and general knowledge.

Munshi as well introduced the programme of 'the gospel of the dirty hands' signifying Sramdana for students and teachers alike, a point which he stressed in his Convocation address in 1952. His visit to the University was scheduled practically every term and he even presided over departmental functions. The Raj Bhavan or the Government House in his time breathed an academic atmosphere, with visits of intellectuals from the University and outside. His Bhartyia Vidya Bhavan, started in 1938, had come up very well and its journal was very popular in the academic circles and so also the low-priced books published by the Bhawan. A few volumes of the '*History of the Indian People*' were published in the fifties while the entire set of 11 volumes took more than two decades. It was a collective enterprise from the pen of specialists, ably edited by the doyen of Indian historian R.C.Majumdar.

Munshi was a curious blend of the old and the new and his contributions to Indian Public life were manifold. He distinguished himself everywhere. In the words of late President Rajendra Prasad, 'If I were to give my estimation of Sri Munshi's work, personally I would say that I bow to him for his verasatility. He is a live wire and whatever he touches or undertakes he puts new life into it, and makes it a living institution'

Radha Kamal - An Assessment :

Radha Kamal Mukherji had a good equation with Munshi and his appointment was at the pleasure of the Chancellor. It was renewed from year to year, and was not for a full term. He was a Retired Professor and was also the Director of the J.K.Institute of Sociology and Social Relations on an Honorarium of Re. 1/- per month as Research Professor. Several students in Economics and allied disciplines secured doctorate under his supervision which was more in name than in reality. Radha Krishnan as Vice-President of India has referred to the contribution of Radha Kamal Mukherji, on some occasion during his visit to Lucknow. He refers to his acquaintance with Mukherji, then the Vice-Chancellor of the University. His works suggest 'prodigious learning, acute sociological thinking and deep devotion to the fundamentals of Indian culture. He attempts to base his sociological thinking on Indian mysticism with the perception that human life is a whole and can not be studied in fragment'. Sociology or the science of man in society can not ignore the question of values. Spiritual values and social behavior are not antithetical. There is a fundamental harmony between our relations with the Unseen Reality which inspires nature and history and our relations with our fellow men. In Radha Krishnan's words, 'Mukherji's great ambition is to work for a better social order. There is nothing inevitable where human beings are concerned. We are not the unconscious tools of an unkind fate. We can by a determined effort change the course of history, stop the process of decay and lead our civilization to new greatness'.

Radha Kamal did not snap his relations with the University after laying down the office of the Vice-Chancellor. He continued to be the Director of the J.K.Institute and also the Hony. Research Professor. He stayed on in his old Bungalow. Only the angularities that he had developed during his term of Vice-Chancellorship were rubbed out. He used to share the research room in the University Library with me and I had no grudge left in me against his behavior. I congratulated him from Mussoorie early in sixties when he got the 'Padmabhushan' award from the Government of India and he sent me an acknowledgement addressing me as 'My Dear'. That was the end of the matter. He died while presiding over a meeting of the Lalita kala Academy of which he was the Chairman. He donated his Library and paintings to the University Library.

K.A.Subramania Iyer :

This soft spoken *Madras* gentleman who retired as Professor of Sanskrit and Prakrit languages was connected with the University since its inception. He was the consensus choice of the members of the Executive Council which chose its Vice-Chancellor after proper election and forwarded the name to the Chancellor for approval. This was generally taken for granted. There was no instance of disapproval in the past. It was, therefore, said that a few gallons of petrol with 13 votes could secure the Vice-Chancellorship or Treasurerhip of the University. Generally the Party in political power with four nominated members and some ex-officio ones did command a strong force in the Executive Council. It had also members from the teaching faculty, two representative of the British India Association, and 5 elected

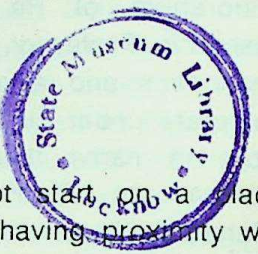
members from the University Court, including a Registered Graduate. The composition of the Council represented at least two major groups and some splinter ones.

C.B.Gupta in the Fray :

It so happened that Chandra Bhan Gupta, the strong man of the Congress Party, who was a member of the State Council of Ministers, lost his election to the State Assembly from the Lucknow East Constituency, which elected Triloki Singh of the Praja Socialist Party. A year or so later, Gupta as well contested the by-election from the Maudaha Constituency and here too he lost. It is said that many people in the Congress Party were opposed to him. He went into wilderness. His association with the University as Treasurer was broken for a year when he took leave and got C.B.Agarwala appointed in his place. C.B.Gupta resumed his duties as Hony. Treasurer with effect from June 27, 1957. He was, however, interested in playing higher stakes and wanted to be the Vice-Chancellor of the University. This he could have easily bagged since his personal following and contacts could ensure him 13 votes but he wanted his name to be recommended to the Chancellor as a unanimous choice of the Council. M.L.Gujaral of the Medical College and some other members of the teaching staff in the University vehemently opposed his name. Gupta did not pursue the matter and better sense prevailed. A majority of members met informally at a dinner and decided to propose Iyer's name for the Vice-Chancellorship of the University for a full term of 3 years. This was formally done at a meeting of the Executive Council and Iyer assumed charge on July 12. Gupta told some of his friends, that even Prime Minister

Nehru had a hand in this so-called move to isolate him Politically, as also in the University. He had secretly phoned Munshi not to approve Gupta's name even if formally recommended by the Executive Council. One need not be certain about this part of the news since the Prime Minister was far above this local Politics and Gupta was appointed Interim Chief Minister of the State by Nehru on three occasions. The story ends here.

The bumpy wicket :



Iyer could not start on a placid wicket. Kali Prasad having proximity with Sampurnanand, was playing his game by utilizing forces at the Secretariat level and in the University itself. He was only marking time to get Iyer shifted, if not removed to some other post. In the meantime, the University Act came into force on January 27, 1958. The new Statutes introduced sometime later, replaced the existing Deans. Din Dayal Gupta, who was functioning as Dean for hardly a month, was deemed to have had his term and he cleared the pitch for Kali Prasad. Prem Nath Sharma of the Science Faculty, however, had his locks fixed in the office and obtained injunction from the Court preventing S.N.Das Gupta (Botany) from taking over as the new Dean, Faculty of Science. The situation, as such, could hardly be considered as congenial for the new Vice-Chancellor.

Obituaries of 1957 :

(a) R.U. Singh

At the commencement of the year the University sustained a great loss in the sudden and premature death of R.U. Singh,

Dean of the Faculty of Law. Singh had joined the University in 1935 as full-time Reader in Law. I was his student in the LL.B. Previous that year and he taught us Jurisprudence and Constitutional Law. Evidence and Rent Law were the other two papers covered by him in the Final class. He used to lecture with affectation and mannerism, followed by dictation of notes. He took a prominent part in the development and progress of the University in general and the Faculty of Law in particular. He opened the LL.M. classes in the University. For a couple of years he was out of Lucknow as Professor-Head and Dean of the Faculty of Law at the Delhi University. He was taken over there by Maurice Gwyer, the former Chief Justice of the Federal Court and later on Vice-Chancellor of the Delhi University for a number of years. Singh had as well organized the Department of Public Administration in the Lucknow University and was instrumental in sending a number of his young colleagues to secure Doctorate in Social Jurisprudence from Yale University in the U.S.A. I attended his cremation held at the banks of the Gomti near Moti Mahal Bridge. I could notice many faces with moistened eyes. C.B. Agrawal, the Judge of the Allahabad High Court, was one of them. I have recorded my impressions about him in my Memoirs The Changing Horizon, which might as well be quoted here. 'R.U. Singh built up the Department and the Faculty of Law brick by brick and raised the structures to the pinnacle of glory as one of the foremost institutions of legal learning with a well equipped library. He also groomed his pupils, some of whom shown elsewhere as jurists of international reputation-one of them being A.T. Marcose of Kerala who became the Vice-Chancellor of Cochin University. Another pupil Gyan Sharma, a close friend, alas no more! was for a long

time Principal and Dean, Faculty of Law at Jaipur and was also connected with the Indian Law Institute, New Delhi. R.U. Singh died rather young in his early fifties. His death might have been precipitated by many factors, including betrayal by some of his friends and proteges, and his unnecessary interference in political matters, as also in interests other than academic which are extremely baneful to one's health and happiness after a certain stage in life. I shall not say anything more'.

b) Mubashir Hasan Qidwai :

The University suffered another loss in the sad death of Justice Mubashir Hasan Qidwai, one of the prominent members of the Faculty of Law and the University Court. I had occasion to meet Qidwai in the Oudh Bar Association in late thirties when I was a practising lawyer. I was very much impressed by his suave manners, polished look and etiquette. Sometimes he would wish me first, thus making me feel small. I had occasion to see some of his letters written to my Professor and Supervisor of doctorate dissertation at Oxford, F.W. Thomas. I could gather that Qidwai was a very fine Urdu poet. Mubashir Hasan belonged to the Taluqdar family of Gadia and had his Honours from Oxford.

c) P.N. Bhargava and D.P. Halwasia :

The other two Lucknowites whose obituary references are recorded in the Report for the year 1957 were Prithvi Nath Bhargava and D.P. Halwasia. The former was a Commerce graduate of the University and his father Triloki Nath was for a long time Chairman of the Lucknow Municipal Board. Prithvi Nath unsuccessfully contested the election of Treasurership in late forties. Debi Prasad Halwasia was a business man dealing in petrol, cars etc. The Halwasia

Court carved out of the old Kothi, once occupied by Nawab Mohammed Yusuf, is a prominent business centre with all kinds of shops at the ground floor and some chambers and coaching institutes at the first and second ones. He was only a donor of the University without any academic back ground.

Enrolment :

The enrolment of students in each Faculty, excluding Associated Colleges, was as follows :- Faculty of Arts 3613, Faculty of Science 1414, Faculty of Medicine 1932 Faculty of Commerce 721, Faculty of Law 903 and Faculty of Ayurveda 87. The additional Sections started in 1956 in the Faculties of Arts, Science, Law and Commerce were continued and additional staff needed for the purpose was duly appointed. The total number of women students was 1068 and that of research scholars was 508.

The accommodation in University Halls (old Hostels) was in Canning College Halls 1219; Medical College Halls 821, G.S.V.M. Medical College Hall 232. The above number includes 274 girl students in their Halls.

Amendment of the Act and the Statutes :

With the decision of the Government to merge the scale of Lecturers and Readers into one common scale of Rs. 300-800, it became necessary to amend the University Act and Statutes. This opportunity was as well availed of to introduce some other changes which were considered necessary. The Government made the necessary

amendments by promulgating an Ordinance, and subsequently necessary changes were made through an amending Bill in the Legislature. The amended Act empowered the Government to introduce consequential changes in the Act and Statutes in order to facilitate transition from the principal Act to the amended Act. Necessary notifications introducing changes in the Statutes were, however, awaited. It was only on January 27, 1958 that the amended Lucknow University Act came into force. Under the authority vested in the State Government, the Statutes were promulgated on May 7, 1958. Immediate steps had to be taken to implement the provisions of the Act and the Statutes. In due course the Government had to issue a number of orders for the removal of difficulties in the transition from the provisions of the old Act and Statutes to those of the new Act and Statutes. It became necessary to set up different bodies of the University on the basis of the new provisions, relating to elections, seniority and rotation. The transition was not an easy affair. Considerable controversy arose leading to several representations being made to the Chancellor and Writ Petitions filed in the High Court. All the bodies could not be constituted even till the end of the year consequent to temporary injunctions issued by the High Court on the Writ Petitions. An atmosphere of uncertainty prevailed on account of the changes in the Act and Statutes and normal work was to some extent impaired. The official grip over the affairs and administrative set-up of the University was gradually tightening with the erosion of academic values. The teaching faculty was equally agitated with the Readers appointed only two years back and slightly earlier clamouring for the retention of their status, rather than being leveled down with the common designation of assistant

Professors. It, however, took few years to retrieve the situation and restore the old classification of teachers into Professor, Reader and Lecturer once again.

Changes in the Faculty of Medicine :

The changes made in this Faculty were of a different kind involving improvement of teaching and clinical work. With the generous grant of nearly Rs. 11 lakhs from the Rockefeller Foundation and a matching grant of half of that amount by the State Government. It was possible to introduce an Internship Residency Programme for advanced Clinical training of medical graduates. The plan for the construction of the residential unit was duly approved and construction work started. Under the scheme 100 Internees were to be recruited every year and placed under training and practical work in different batches for different periods in the Departments of Medicine, Surgery, Pathology, Obstetrics, and Gynaecology in the first year. In the second year, 50 of the above Internees were to be selected and divided into three batches to work as Senior Internees. In the third year, 25 out of these 50 Internees were to be selected to work as Residents in the various Departments. In the fourth year, they were designated as Senior Residents. It was proposed to pay the Internees a modest stipend of Rs. 50/-p.m. and the Resident Rs. 100/- p.m. in addition to free board, lodging and other incidental expenses.

The shifting of the students of the G.S.V.M. Medical College who were receiving their education in 1955-56 and 1956-57 at the King George's Medical College, Lucknow, was possible with the completion

of the initial set of buildings and the appointment of the necessary staff for the Kanpur Medical College. It was possible to transfer these students to Kanpur. All arrangements for their teaching and residence were naturally completed and the necessary departments started functioning. These included Medicine, Surgery, Ophthalmology, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Forensic Medicine, Hygiene and Public Health; Pathology, Pharmacology, Anatomy, Physiology, Tuberculosis, Radiology and Orthopaedics.

Institute of Public Administration :

Public Administration forms a distinct course for a post-graduate diploma in the University. Some aspects were no doubt covered by the course for the M.A. Degree in Political Science as well as in LL.B. and LL.M. courses. It was, however, felt necessary to start a well-planned and comprehensive course and Research in different branches of Public Administration. The State Government approved the scheme with some modifications and agreed to provide necessary funds. The Government of India was equally helpful in approaching the authorities of the T.C.M. for providing necessary help in the form of technical assistance through experts, equipment of the library of the Institute and training of members of the University staff in the U.S.A. Professor Donald Hecock was deputed as an Expert to visit the Institute and submit his Report. The T.C.M. authorities granted \$35000 for Books and Journals and the following teachers of the University were sent to U.S.A. for advanced training in Public Administration : P.N. Masaldan, D.P. Singh and R.B.Das from the Political Science Department and V.N. Shukla and Sraddha Kumari from the Law Faculty. Due to the sad

death of R.U. Singh who was mainly responsible for initiating the scheme and bringing it to fruition and progress, there was some inevitable set-back. S.S.Nigam, the Dean of the Faculty of Law, succeeded Singh as Director of Public Administration.

Visiting Professors and Distinguished Speakers :

Several distinguished scholars visited the University as Visiting Professors in the year 1957. These include Herbert S. Coffery, Associated Professor of Social and Clinical Psychology, California University, U.S.A. who joined the Department of Psychology as Fulbright Visiting Professor. Malcom Stinson continued as Honorary Reader in the Department of Sociology and Social Work. In the Faculty of Medicine, E.D.Churchill and H.L.Blumgart were attached to the Department of Medicine, and B.Werner continued as W.H.O. Pediatrician in Children Section. Among those who delivered lectures at the University include : Karel Raska, L.Syrneck, Oliver Carninichael, Stafford E.D.Burff, Prof. Mortan, Wilson Ooates, Profs Briggs, Thimann, Frank. N. Snowden, S. Solyriak of Polana, J.H. Quastal, W.Peterson, E.E.Shall, John. C.Bigelow, M.C.Balfour, Charles Janaway, David Baur, J.L.Barnett and H.M. kalekar.

Important Changes in the Staff :

Dayamaya Mitra retired from service as Reader in English on April 30, 1957. His services were, however, retained as Reader ex-cadre on a nominal honorarium for purposes of research guidance. S.P.Misra of the same department left on a year's leave to join Gorakhpur University as Reader - Head. Surima Das Gupta, Reader in

Philosophy and N.K.Devaraja, Lecturer, proceeded on leave ex-India and so also R.B.Mathur, Reader-Head of the Department Education. S.N.Jha took over as Acting Head and V.Paranjoti as officiating Reader in this department. In the Economics Department, Nasir Ahmad Khan joined as Reader on his return from U.S.A. J.N.Sinha proceeded on leave ex-India for advanced studies in population at Princeton University, U.S.A. D.N.Gurtu, Lecturer, left the Department to join as Research Economist to the U.S.A. Embassy in India. S.Zafar Hasan resumed duty as Reader in Sociology and Social Work on return from the United States. K.K.Singh, Lecturer in the same department, took a year's leave to join B.R.College, Agra. D.N.Majumdar, Professor -Head of the Department of Anthropology, proceeded on leave ex-India in September 1957 and K.S.Mathur officiated as Reader-Head during the period of leave. K.C.Pandey was appointed Prof. and Head of the Department of Sanskrit and S.V.Singh was appointed officiating Reader in Sanskrit. Nazir Ahmad, Lecturer in Persian, proceeded on leave to take up appointment in the Aligarh University.

In the Faculty of Science, C.B.Sharma, M.C.Saksena and J.N.Singh, Lecturers in Physics, proceeded on leave for higher studies. S.N.Singh, Lecturer in Geology, was granted leave on deputation to take up the post of Paleontologist in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Government of India. G.S.Ghuryal, Reader in Statistics, resigned and so also K.V.Ramchandran, temporary Reader in the subject. A.L.Nagar, Lecturer in Statistics, left for Holland for further studies. U.K.Shukla and S.K.Bose of the Mathematics Department went to Lebanon and Calcutta respectively to take

up appointments as Visiting Professor, and Professor of Mathematics respectively.

The Faculty of Medicine too had several changes. Pritam Das and G.N.Kackar left for Kanpur to take up appointments as Professor of Clinical Surgery and Reader in Anatomy respectively. Among the appointees were K.P.Bhargava, Reader in Pharmacology vice. N.K.Chaudhary resigned, N.L.Sharma, Reader in Pediatrics, and P.C.Bajpai Lecturer in Pediatrics-both on the newly created posts. So also T.N.Chawla was appointed Professor of Dentistry on the newly created post, while K.P.Chaudhary took over as Reader in Dentistry. R.K.Roy was appointed Lecturer in Dentistry and A.N.Srivastava Lecturer in Physiotherapy. K.M.Wahl was promoted as Reader in Pathology. D.Kutty officiated as Professor and Head of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology during the leave period of A.D.Engineer who went to the States to study the Residency and Internship Programme in her field of Medical Science. M.M.Singh of the Harvard School of Medicine U.S.A. was appointed Senior Resident in the Department of Medicine to initiate the new residency programme.

The Faculty of Law too had some changes: G.S.Sharma was appointed officiating Professor and Head of the Department of Public Law vice late R.U. Singh, and L.N.Tandon was appointed officiating Reader. R.B.Tewari, Lecturer in Public Law, resigned. Three practising lawyers of long standing joined as Honorary Readers in Law. They were S.C.Das, G.G.Chatterji and Ram Prasad Verma for Civil, Criminal and Revenue Laws respectively. S.C.Das was for a long time

lecturer (Part-time in Law). Chatterji had a good criminal practice at the original side. Ram Prasad Verma had retired as a member of the Income Tax Tribunal.

Some other appointments, Promotions, Leave etc. :

Among the appointments at the Lecturer's level from the beginning of the Session 1957-58 onwards were those of G.S.Tandon, senior Demonstrator in Physiology and B.N.Dhar in Pharmacology for 3 years each on a salary of Rs.200/- per month. Tandon continued in the Department and eventually attained the post of Professor. Gopal Saran and N.S.Reddy were appointed temporary lecturers in Anthropology in the leave vacancies-the former for a longer period. Saran left for Harvard after sometime and was at the University of Dharwar(Karnataka) for quite sometime before returning to the Lucknow University as Professor and Head of Anthropology Department more than two decades later. Other appointments of a temporary nature include those of Srichandra and Prem Prakash in Philosophy, L.Khazanchand in Education, T.K.Majumdar and G.R.Madan in Sociology, A.K.Mitra in Economics, T.N.Kapoor and I.B.Sinha in Commerce, J.L. Rastogi in Applied Economics, K.S. Srivastava and O.P. Kaushal in Business Administration. Those who were confirmed this year were K.C.Mathur - Lecturer in English, J.P. Jaiswal - Reader in Mathematics, Braj Kishore - Lecturer in History, Ram Rachpal - Reader Zoology, Rachael John-Lecturer in Botany, K.M.Lal in Commerce, Kedar Nath Reader in Medicine, R.S.Nanda Lecturer in Dentistry. P.G. Deo, Lecturer in Physics, resigned at the end of the session to take up

appointment elsewhere with a higher designation. Those attaining superannuation during the session included S.N.Das Gupta, Professor History - August, 30, 1957, B.N.Das Gupta, Professor Business Administration -September 28, 1957. Their services were extended till April 30, 1958. The birth day of C.D.Chatterji was corrected to August 15, 1897 and his services too were extended till April 30, 1958. S.R.Narayan Rao (Geology) and M.Wahid Mirza (Arabic) attained superannuation on Dec. 4 and 31, 1957 respectively and their services were extended upto the end of session April 30,1958. B.B.Bhatia, Professor of Medicine, was granted extension for a year.

Return of Teachers on Study Leave :

Among the grantees of study leave ex. India those who returned with the doctorate degree from some foreign University included S.Zafar Hasan, Reader in Social Work. He obtained the degree of Master of Science in Social Work and Doctor of Social Welfare from the New York School of Social Work, Columbia University. B.P.Yadava and S.S.Parmar, Lecturer in Chemistry, obtained the Ph.D. degrees from the University of Cambridge and McGill University (Canada) respectively. B.K.Tandon, Lecturer in Zoology, obtained the Ph.D. Degree of the Manchester University. B.P.Adhikari of the Department of Statistics obtained his Dr.es.Sc., While D.N.Misra and Mohd. Ishaq, Lecturers in Mathematics & Astronomy were awarded the degree of Doctor of Science of the Paris University. S.K.Agarwal took the degree of Master of Law from the Harvard Law School, U.S.A. All the six Lecturers belonging to the Science Faculty already possessed a local doctorate degree. Zafar

Husain did manage to secure his Professorship after a couple of years but he preferred to continue with some assignment in the States and finally resigned from the University early in seventies. Parmar too left for the States after serving for some time in the Medical College. Ishaq as reported earlier preferred to stay with his French wife in her country France, where he had some assignment. Misra was for a number of years Deputy Joint Educational Adviser in the Ministry of Education and finally landed at Sagar, the home town of his father-in-law, Dwarka Prasad Misra who was also Vice-Chancellor of the University late in the fifties. Only Tandon and Yadava stayed on here. The former eventually had his Professorship, while the latter despite his double doctorate had a miserable end retiring as an officiating Reader in 1975.

Study Leave :

The teachers on study leave abroad were S.S. Parmar (Chemistry), D.K.Sen (Anthropology), Pratibha Deo (Education), S.N.Dutt (Physics), B.N.Prasad (Botany), A.N.Bose and M.C.Rastogi (Chemistry), Siya Ram (Statistics), Dinesh Chandra (Mathematics), and Premvati Gupta and B.B.Saksena (Zoology). Those who returned from leave abroad, including the five teachers specially sent for Public Administration, were P.N.Masaldan, R.B.Das, D.P.Singh (Pol. Science), V.N.Shukla and Shradha Kumari (Law), Surma Das Gupta (Philosophy), N.K.Devaraja (Philosophy), M.P.Khare (Chemistry). A.D.Kharkhwal, (Geology), A.L.Nagar (Statistics) and M.C.Saksena, J.P.Shah, C.B.Sharma and J.N.Singh (all from Physics Deptt.). The Law Faculty lecturers on study leave were Surendra Kumar Agarwal (Public) and Smt. R.K.Agarwal. Abhay Kumar, Lecturer in

Pathology, was also granted study leave. Some of the teachers reported to be on leave had returned and joined their duties after attaining some experience in their disciplines as also improving their qualifications.

Research :

During the year under review, 49 candidates were admitted to the Doctorate Degree in Arts and Science, and 35 to the Degrees of Doctorate in Medicine and Master of Surgery. The list includes four teacher candidates who secured their Doctorate in Literature degree. They include Indra Dutt Sharma (Pol. Sc.), S.B. Samadi (Persian), Nazir Ahmad (Urdu) and Nurul Hasan Hashmi (Urdu). Sharma's dissertation entitled 'Influence of Western ideas on Nationalist movement in India since 1956' was supervised by B.M.Sharma. To the best of my knowledge, the thesis remained unpublished although under the old rules the degree of D.Litt. could only be conferred when the work was published. Sharma left the University some time later to join the Punjab University as Reader in Political Science there. He was more of a snob and lectured with affectation. I remember in one tea party given by C.B.Gupta to find out the reaction of the lecturers on the students's agitation, he told some of his colleagues that they were fit to be his students. He was simply jeered. He had as well joined hands with B.M.Sharma against their teacher and mentor V.S. Ram when he was on sick bed late in 1950. Ram died a broken man. Samadi was in the Arabic department and his supervisor was Yusuf Husain Mosvi, the Reader-Head of the Persian Department, while Nazir Ahmad of Persian department secured his D.Litt. in Urdu under the supervision of M.Wahid

Mirza, the Retiring Head of the Arabic Department. Samadi stayed on here in his parent department and retired as its Head in early seventies. He was no doubt good and a pious person except for certain weaknesses, particularly relating to money matters, as reported by his colleagues. He was equally unrespectful to his senior colleagues in the department as also in the Oriental Section. Nurul Hasan Hashmi stuck to his department and retired as Head sometime in 1974. Both of them were quite close to the governor, Ali Akbar Khan.

Among other teachers or those joining later on to receive their doctorate degree were Rajendra Nath Nagar (History), Shiva Sekhara Misra (Sanskrit), Rajendra Nath Avasthi (Pol.Sc.), Ram Sagar Rastogi (History), Prem Narain (Hindi), Matri Dutt Trivedi (Sanskrit), Brij Kishore Misra (Hindi) & Mohammad Rizwan Alvi (Arabic). Others securing their doctorate in Arts subjects included Jagdamba S. Tewari (Economics), Evelyn Berry (Philosophy), Chandra Mani and Surendra Kumar Sinha (Pol.Sc.), Prem Das Mukherji (Economics), Kailash Nath Sharma (Anthropology), Athar Masud Rizvi (Persian), Lakshmi Narain Gupta (Hindi), Praksh Chandra, Ram Nath Bhalla, Udai Narain Shukla and Raj Kumar Vakil (Pol. Sc.), Atar Singh and Shanti Seth (Economics), Dayal Das (History), H.V.Narain (Sociology) and Viswa Nath Singh (Maths). The Department of Political Science produced the largest number of candidates numbering 9, shared by B.M.Sharma and I.D.Sharma 3 each and Dhawan, Masaldan and L.P.Chaudhary 1 each. The three candidates securing doctorate in History were all from Modern India with N.L.Chatterji as their supervisor. In Economics Radha Kamal had three, and

D.P. Mukherji one doctorate candidate under their supervision. Din Dayal Gupta as well supervised all the three dissertations in Hindi, while Wahid Mirza and Yusuf Mosvi had 2 each, Surima Das Gupta, D.N.Majumdar, K.A. Subramania Iyer, S.N.Singh and R.P.Agarwal supervised one each in their subjects.

The Science Faculty produced 19 doctors-all Ph.Ds.-7 in Chemistry, 6 in Botany, 2 in Zoology and 2 in Mathematics. There was none in Physics. A.C.Chatterji, supervised 3, A.B.Sen 2, and R.C. Mehrotra, L.N. Mukherji, G.S. Misra, and R.P. Rastogi - one each. In Botany, S.N.Das Gupta and K.R. Surange produced 2 each, S.K. Pande, R.N. Lakhanpal - one each. M.B.Lal and S.M. Das of the Zoology department had one each and so also was in Mathematics under R.P.Agarwal and S.N.Bose. Lakshmi Narain Srivastava -a senior member of the department, secured his degree under A.C.Chatterji, while Rachel John (Botany) had Das Gupta as her supervisor. Y.D.Kulkarni, who had worked under A.B.Sen, secured his doctorate. He stayed on here and recently retired as Professor and Head of the Department of Chemistry.

In the Faculty of Medicine, one secured his M.D.in Physiology and two in Pharmacology under R.C.Shukla and M.L.Gujral respectively. One of the two in Pharmacology included Bhola Nath Dhawan, who joined the Central Drug Research Institute and retired as its Director. There were three M.D.'s in Forensic Medicine under R.C.Srivastava and 2 in Tuberculosis under R.N.Tandon. Medicine had 11 new Doctors-5 under B.B.Bhatia and 6 under S.S.Misra. There were 2 Masters in Surgery in Anatomy, 4 in Surgery, 5 in

Ophthalmology, 1 in Obstetrics and Gynaecology and 4 in Orthopaedic Surgery. Their supervisors were their Heads of Departments. The list includes Prabha Mehra who retired some time back as Professor and Head of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology. The Faculties of Commerce and Law were blank this time with none securing the Doctorate degree.

Library :

10,973 books as against 7,616 in the year 1956, were added to the Library in the year 1957 bringing the total number of books in the library to 1,64,419. Some more books under the Wheat Loan Scheme were also expected. The number of Hindi and Sanskrit books added during the year amounted to 2,157 and Urdu and Persian books 417. The journals and magazines received during the year were 633, including 46 as gift ones. 26 manuscripts were acquired during the year as against 18 in the preceding one, bringing the total number of manuscripts in the Library to 1664. The Mahatma Gandhi section was enriched with the acquisition of the recorded prayer speeches of Gandhiji along with an amplifier to play these records. The number of books issued for home reading during the year totaled 1,15,412 as against 1,31,567 in the year 1956. The total membership of the library was 2,325 as against 2454 in the previous year. Stock taking was the regular feature of the Library and the total loss of books was 130 costing Rs.599. The number of books in the Bonarji Library totaled 2098 with the student membership figure of 631. The Art Gallery was equally enriched with the purchase of 34 original paintings and pieces of Sculpture. The distinguished visitors to the Library during the year were A.M. Dyakov, M. Koudrivatseo of Moscow

and Leningrad respectively. A. Padoux of the French Embassy, New Delhi, Pan-Tzu-Li Ambassador of China and P.J. Philip, Development Officer, University Grant Commission, New Delhi.

Union :

The Lucknow University Union was inaugurated by Prime Minister Jawahr Lal Nehru. Others visiting the Union and addressing the students were Radhakrishnan -Vice President, V.V.Giri, Governor U.P., Bakshi Gulam Mohammad of Jammu and Kashmir, and eminent political leaders of different shades of opinion. Atal Behari Vajpayee, Nanaji Deshmukh, Din Dayal Upadhyay from the Jana Sangh; Ajit Prasad Jain, Acharya Jugal Kishore, Mohan Lal Gautam and Syed Ali Zaheer from the Congress, A.J.Gopalan and P.C.Joshi from the C.P.I and Ashoka Mehta and Rama Manohar Lohia from the P.S.P. addressed the meetings of Union. The famous film-cum-drama star Prithvi Raj Kapoor addressed the students on December 20. Krishna Menon, Minister for Defence, was the special invitee for the Silver Jubilee function of the Union on January 22, 1958. During the inaugural week and Silver Jubilee fortnight, the Union organized a heavy programme of literary, social and cultural activities.

Finance :

The financial position of the University during the last several years was a cause for anxiety. As a result of uncovered items of expenditure for which grants were not received, a working deficit at the end of the financial year 1956-57 stood at Rs.29,05,159 for the University (Canning

College) and Rs.68,934 for the K.G.Medical College. Two grants received from the State Government of Rs. 3,34,000 in 1956-57, followed by a more generous one in the subsequent financial year of Rs. 7,18,000, enabled the University to reduce the total deficit by Rs.10,52,000/-. The State Government was equally planning to examine the position in the Medical College to cover up the deficit.

The University had an income of Rs.24,91,660 during the year 1956-57 as compared to Rs. 22,91,660 in the previous one. Grants from the State and Central Governments aggregating to Rs. 62,17,705 including the grants for Hospitals amounting to Rs. 24,32,581 were received as compared to Rs. 49,98,801 (including Rs. 18,93,481 for Hospitals) in the Previous year. The total receipts stood at Rs. 87,09,365 and the total expenditure was Rs. 79,45,717 as against Rs. 79,39,003 in the preceding year.

Convocation :

The annual convocation of the University was held on January 28, 1958 with Zakir Hussain, Governor of Bihar, delivering the Convocation address. In his address, Zakir Hussain, appealed to the Universities to under take productive educational work and devote more time to concrete projects, and not remain content with transmitting second-hand knowledge. He asked the students not to become impatient by the bewildering multiplicity of challenge which freedom had flung at them, but work silently, sincerely and in a constructive way to build up the edifice of national life which would come only by united and constructive effort. The Bihar governor in his address enjoined the teachers and the taught not to exploit or

be exploited by political affiliations. Young men and women, if they have to get the best results out of University education, should devote themselves in realizing the objective set up before them. They must further realize that India was a land of villages and the rural areas have to be revitalized. We should practice plain living and high thinking. Advocating the Panchayat system in villages of seven forming a unit, these local institutions must possess well-run multi-purpose cooperative societies, rural electrification schemes for subsidiary industries, and all kinds of amenities. They should not feel that they were fishing out of water. The young graduates should primarily realize their duties and responsibilities first before they think of their rights and privileges. They should fulfil the expectations placed on them by their parents. Further, they should think in terms of the country and its development and cultivate the power of introspection which would facilitate in the better understanding of the various problems that would arise in their future lives.

Governor, V.V. Giri, as Chancellor, presided over the Convocation at which nearly 3,000 candidates received their degrees and diplomas. V.V. Giri as well presided over several other functions during the Convocation Week, which was celebrated with great enthusiasm. Several lectures by eminent persons were arranged during the week. The University Union also celebrated its Silver Jubilee Which was inaugurated by V.K. Krishan Menon.

The Year 1958 :

This was very eventful in the history of the University. While there was no change in the personnel of the Chancellor, the Vice-

Chancellor and the Treasurer, the Amendment of the Lucknow University Act and the Statutes did involve many changes. On January 1, 1958, the amendment Act came into force, while the Statutes were promulgated on May 7, 1958. Some reference has already been made to the changes on the basis of the new provisions relating to election, seniority and rotation. The anomalies involved in the process, the removal of difficulties in the High Court were all-time-consuming factors. A number of Ordinances of a routine nature were made and approved by the Chancellor. An Ordinance, prescribing the age of retirement at 60 years for all teachers of the University, was accepted by the Executive Council and brought into effect. The necessary Ordinances relating to the institution of the M.A. degree in Public Administration was also accepted.

The University Executive Council at its meeting on July 19, 1958 discussed the Government Notification relating to new Statutes. The Council in a resolution protested against the act of the Government in making certain fundamental amendments in the Statutes without taking into consideration the opinion of the University on these changes. It appointed a committee of the Council to suggest changes in the Statutes. It consisted of the following : The Vice-Chancellor, the Hony. Treasurer, The Dean of Faculties, B.K. Dhaon, Kr. Gur Narain, Shri Dhar Misra, V.S. Mangalik and Baljit Singh. There is no further reference to the changes proposed by this committee and the Government's response in this context.

Obituary :

The University Executive Council recorded the deaths of Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad and Bhagwan Das two great educationists. It as well expressed its grief at the death of Har Govind Sahai, who was connected with the University for three decades and was Emeritus Professor of Medicine. M.A. Atal and G.P. Shukla were connected as members of the University Court and took active interest in the affairs of the University and condolence resolutions were passed for them.

Grants from the University Grants Commission :

The year was equally noteworthy for the long awaited sanction of grants from the University Grants Commission. These included Rs. 3,95,000 (of which the share of the Commission was Rs.2,66,333) for scientific equipment; Rs. 1,20,000 for Books and Journals. The Commission as well sanctioned the creation of the following posts for the maintenance of which they sanctioned 50% of the cost : One Professor each in Chemistry, Bio-Chemistry and Statistics, One Readership each in the Department of Physics, Botany, Geology and Anthropology, as also provision of one workshop foreman and one technician in Zoology. The Commission as well sanctioned grants - recurring and non-recurring, for post graduates development and research in Humanities : building and equipments in Faculty of Law 3,00,000; Faculty of Commerce Rs. 1,00,000; Faculty of Arts (Department of Psychology) Rs. 1,00,000. In all these the Commission's share of the contribution was two-thirds. The University Library received a grant of Rs.

1,25,000 for Air-Conditioning and construction of Research Cubicals and Rs.2,00,000 for Books, Manuscripts and Equipment.

In addition to the above non-recurring grants, the Commission as well sanctioned the following posts : five Professors one each in the Departments of History, Sociology and Social work, Ancient Indian History and Archaeology, Education and Law; (ii) Sixteen Assistant Professors in the Departments of Hindi, Ancient Indian History and Archaeology, Psychology and Philosophy, Economics, Sociology and Social Work, English and the Faculty of Commerce. The research Assistants sanctioned by the Commission included seven in the Departments of Psychology and Philosophy, Economics, Law and Education, one Research Fellow and one Technician in the Department of Psychology and Philosophy, three Field Supervisors in the Department of Sociology and Social Work. The above grants, except for books, were subject to the contribution of the Matching Grant by either the University or the State Government. The latter agreed to provide the matching grant for almost all the items, thus enabling the University to take full advantage of the schemes sanctioned by the Commission. Despite the delay caused by the introduction of the new Act and Statutes in constituting different bodies, every effort was made to implement the approved schemes and make a number of appointments.

The Faculty of Medicine received special recognition for its work in connection with the post-graduate degree and diploma courses. The Rockefeller Foundation was pleased to sanction a grant of \$ 34,000

approximately Rs. 1.5 lakhs, for the development of Medical Library. A further grant of \$ 2600 was received from the Indian Wheat Loan Educational Exchange Programme for purchase of books on Dental and allied subjects. The Dental College was extended with a grant of Rs. 3.5 lakhs from the State Government. So also the Departments of Pathology and Bacteriology and that of Pharmacology were upgraded and grants were received for the extension of buildings, with the sanction of grants from the State Government amounting to Rs. 2,50,000 for the former and Rs. 2,00,000 for the latter. Other grants from the Rockefeller Foundation include one for a separate Laboratory for Bio-Chemistry, while the Ford Foundation announced a grant of \$ 24,500 for the Department of Sociology and Social Work. One might not call these grants from different sources as windfall for the University but these were definitely helpful in toning up the academic environment with its diversified disciplines. The grant for the books, buildings and additional staff definitely improved the teaching Faculty and its members. It was possible to concentrate on research, take up new projects and establish closer relationship between the teacher and his pupils through individual attention. The induction of visiting Professorships, particularly in English for a short term of two months or a few weeks, established closer rapport with western scholars in this subject.

Changes in the Staff :

In the Faculty of Arts several teachers retired after rendering more than thirty-five years service to the University. These include A.T.Bhattachary - Reader in English, C.D.Chatterji, Professor of Ancient Indian History and Archaeology, Mohd.

Wahid Mirza - Professor of Arabic. They had joined the University more or less from its very inception early in twenties. B.M.Sharma and K.C.Pandey, Professors of Political Science and of Sanskrit respectively had joined in the thirties and the length of services rendered by them was nearly twenty-five years or so. S.N. Das Gupta had earlier retired as Professor of History. The appointees in the different departments consequent to these retirements were N.H.Siddiqi and R.N.Srivastava as Assistant Professors in English, R.K.Dikshit, Asstt. Professor, took over as Head of the Department of Ancient Indian History; G.N.Dhawan and Satya Vrat Singh were appointed as officiating Professors of Political Science and Sanskrit respectively. S.B.Samadi, Assistant Professor, assumed charge as Head of the Department of Arabic without any change in designation. Nand Lal Chatterji was appointed Professor and Head of the Department of History. Malcom B. Stinson, Visiting Professor, left for the States after two years of stay in the Department of Sociology and Social Work. Mahesh Chandra, Reader in the Department of Economics as well left for his parent University of Allahabad. Those returning from the States after completing their assignments or study leave included R.B.Mathur, Head of the Department of Education and Jai Narain Sinha, Assistant Professor in the Department of Economics. So also P.N.Masaldan and D.P.Singh, Assistant Professor of Political Science, returned after training in Public Administration in U.S.A. Ejaz Ahmed was appointed on a permanent basis as Assistant Professor of Arabic. Those leaving the University on leave or permanently were K.K. Singh (Assistant Professor, Sociology and Social Work) joining the Planning and Action Research Institute, U.P., Lucknow; A.B.Bose

(same department) granted extension of deputation with the Town Planning Organization, Government of India, Sarla Shukla (Hindi) joining the post of Senior Associate to the Specialist on Women Welfare in the Planning and Research Action Institute. K.N.Shukla (Hindi) left for Russia to take up an appointment as Reader in Hindi at the University of Moscow.

In the Faculty of Science, A.C.Chatterji, Professor-Head (Chemistry) retired on May 1, 1958 and A.B.Sen was appointed officiating Professor of Chemistry from July 16, 1958. Subsequently both S.N.Shukla and A.B.Sen were appointed Professors of Chemistry and P.S.Krishnan, Professor of Bio-Chemistry. S.N.Das Gupta, Professor of Botany, was on a year's leave to join as Member of the Public Service Commission, West Bengal, and S.K.Pande, Assistant Professor was appointed officiating Professor of Botany. S.R.Narayan Rao of the Geology Department also retired from service on April 30, 1958 and R.C.Misra was appointed Professor-Head of the Department. Changes at the Assistant Professors level include S.C.Mitra (Maths) retiring from service, A.Sharma and D.Chandra joining on return from leave, and S.D.Singhal of the Department of Mathematics resigning from his post. S.B.Bhatia of the Geology Department joined the Geological Survey of India as Publicity Officer. Premvati (Zoology) returned from Canada after taking her post-doctorate degree from there, while Suresh Singh (same Department) was granted leave to take up the appointment as Professor of Parasitology, Post-Graduate College in Science, Izzatnagar. J.P.Shah (Physics) returned from leave and T.P.Pandya, R.C. Srivastava and S.R.

Bhattachary were appointed permanent Assistant Professors of Physics. A.N.Bose and M.C.Rastogi of the Chemistry Department, who were on leave, returned from abroad and joined the department.

There were several changes in the Faculty of Law and Commerce. V.N.Shukla and Sradha Kumari returned from the States after completing a years training in Public Administration, the latter in Canada as well. Shukla was appointed Professor of Constitutional and Administrative Law and B.K.Gupta was appointed Professor of Law. G.S.Sharma was granted leave for one year with permission to accept the post of University Professor and Principal, University Law College, Jaipur. S.K.Agarwal, Assistant Professor of Law, returned from the States. B.N.Das Gupta, Professor-Head of Business Administration, retired from services on May 1, 1958 and Anant Pandey, Assistant Professor, took over charge as Head of the Department. K.C.Sarkar and O.P.Gupta were appointed Professors of Commerce and Applied Economics respectively. S.L.Sharma, Assistant Professor of Commerce, was granted a years leave to take up the post of Development Officer, Small Scale Industries, Government of India. T.N.Kapoor went on leave without pay for one year to join East Punjab University as Reader and S.R.K.Rao, Assistant Professor, Applied Economics, left on a years leave without pay to join the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, as Research Officer.

In the Faculty of Medicine, B.G.Prasad took over charge as whole-time Professor of Social and Preventive Medicine from March 14, 1958. T.Bahadur worked as Part-time Reader in Social and Preventive Medicine, and P.C.Bajpai was appointed

officiating Reader in Pediatrics in August 1958. T.N.Chawla, Prof. & Head of the Department of Dentistry, went abroad as a *W.H.O.Fellow* for visiting various Dental Schools and Research centers in U.S.A., U.K. and the Scandinavian countries. In his absence K.P.Choudhary, Reader, officiated as Professor and K.Bhargava was appointed as Lecturer in Dentistry vice K.P.Chaudhary. Pritam Das of the Department of Surgery continued to be at the G.S.V.M.Medical College as Professor of Clinical Surgery, and G.N.Kackar as Reader in Anatomy in the same college. S.R.Kapoor, Lecturer in Physiology, also joined the Medical College at Kanpur as Professor in the subject. S.K.Agarwal, Lecturer in Radio- Physics, who was out on study leave, returned in September 1958.

Some other appointments at the Assistant Professors level not recorded in the Annual Report but duly mentioned in the Minutes of the Executive Council, include those of A.B.L.Awasthi (Ancient Indian History), Puttu Lal Shukla, Usha Gupta and Saryoo Prasad Agarwal, temporary Lecturer in Hindi. Those working in temporary capacity were allowed to continue till April 30, 1959. These include Prem Shankar (Psychology), R.P.Singh (Education), T.K.Majumdar (Sociology), S.S.Misra (Sanskrit), J.S.Shukla (Chemistry), Krishna Murari Lal (Statistics), Kamini Adhikari (Psychology), Manjula Gautam (Psychology), R.C.Srivastava (Physics). T.N.Madan was appointed Assistant Professor of Anthropology on a higher start of 400/- while Shahibul Hasan (Urdu) got the initial start of Rs. 300/-. Gopal Narain Mehrotra and R.N.Awasthi were appointed in Social Work and Political Science respectively, the latter in the leave vacancy. Rizwan Alvi was

appointed as the third Maulvi. Iqbal Bahadur Sinha (Commerce) was given a higher start of Rs. 360/- and Mahendra Pratap Singh (Applied Economics) of Rs.340/-. A.R.Roy was appointed Professor of Statistics on 800/- Roy stayed on here till retirement and Adhikari finding his claim overlooked, decided to leave at the first opportunity. He at first went to Agra and finally joined the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta. The appointments in certain cases presented problems of seniority determination. At a meeting of the Executive Council, the question of seniority of Ramesh Mohan over R.S.Rastogi figured in. Both were appointed in the same meeting of the Executive Council and Rastogi was much senior to Ramesh Mohan as Lecturer, but the former managed to take over the same evening after the meeting of the Council, thus making himself senior. Eventually Rastogi resigned when A.V.Rao became Vice- Chancellor and Ramesh Mohan took over as Head of the Department. There was also litigation regarding the seniority of A.B.Sen over S.N.Shukla when both were appointed Professors of Chemistry at the meeting of the Executive Council on November 8, 1958. A.B.Sen had earlier taken over as Head from A.C.Chatterji. Finally Shukla's claim was upheld by the Council and he became Head of the Department.

Enrolment :

During the year under review the total number of students in each Faculty (excluding Associated Colleges) was as follows : Faculty of Arts - 3658, Faculty of Science -1404, Faculty of Medicine (K.G.Medical College, Lucknow)-996, Faculty of Commerce -775, Faculty of Law -1206, Total 8039. The additional sections started in 1955 in all the Faculties (except in

Medicine were continued with the appointment of additional staff for the purposes. The number of scholars from outside India was 39. The students in residence in different Halls of the College were 1229 and in the K.G. Medical College 716, including 200 students in Girls Halls. The number of Students in the Associated Colleges was equally impressive and as follows : I.T. College - B.A.166, B.Ed. 19, B.Sc.37, Mahila - B.A. 523, B.Ed.63, Karamat Husain Girls - 38, Jubilee Girls - B.A.82, Lucknow Christian - B.A.102, B.Sc. 193, Dip. Ph.Ed.24, Kanyakubja - B.A.138, B.Sc. 384, B.Com.115, Shia-B.Sc.209, Kanya Kubja Vocational - B.A. 224, Vidyant Hindu - B.A.387, D.A.V.- B.A.112, B.Sc. 150, Loreto Convent Degree - B.A. I -23.

Research Degrees :

The number of candidates admitted to the Doctorate Degrees in Arts, Science and Commerce numbered 47 and 40 to the Degree of Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery. Dwijendra Nath Shukla, who had secured his doctorate earlier in Sanskrit in 1956 on '*A Study of Bhoja's Samarangana Sutradhara*' secured his D. Litt. under the supervision of C.D.Chatterji from the Department of Ancient Indian History. This Department and its Professor welcomed others from different disciplines to work under him at least in name and the higher degree was secured. Another instance was that of Shyam Lal Pande, a Head Master in a local High School, who got his Ph.D. in Political Science in 1949 on '*Democratic Elements in the Hindu State as found in the Epics*' under B.M.Sharma. Later on he secured his D.Litt. in Ancient India on '*Some Political thinkers in Ancient India*'. An Assistant Professor of the Sanskrit Department, S.S. Misra, who later on

became its Head, and his wife were as well the recipients of the degree of Doctor of Literature from this Department. Several others including the wife of the Professor-Head R.K. Dikshit in the sixties as also some others - whose names need not be mentioned here-also secured the higher degree of Doctorate of Literature -thus making it so cheap and it was just for the asking. Oh; what a deflation of this highest degree in the University. The subsequent contributions of these D.Litt. holders was reduced to a naught. In the Faculty of Science, one candidate Mahendra Pratap Madan of the Physics Department, secured the D.Sc. under P.N.Sharma.

Among the 23 candidates securing their Ph.D. degree, the Hindi Department's contribution was 8-including 3 under Din Dayal Gupta, 3 under K.N.Shukla, and one each under T.N.Dikshit and B.K.Misra. 3 candidates secured their first doctorate degree in Economics and Political Science each -2under B.M.Sharma and 1 under J.C.Sharma, and in Economics one each under R.K.Mukherji, Baljit Singh and S.D.Misra. M.Wahid Mirza, who had retired duly completed the supervision work of all the candidates working under him. As such, one finds 4 candidates including a lady securing their doctorate under his supervision in Arabic. An erudite scholar, sincere and devoted to his work, his department and its subsequent Heads in the two decades to follow, made their D.Litt. in Arabic Civilization rather cheap. Candidates without any knowledge of Arabic could secure their D.Litt. from this Department. One such candidate as well secured a lecturership in that department. Ehtesham Husain produced only one Ph.D. in Urdu and so also A.C.Banerji did the same in Sanskrit.

Both the teachers left the University to join as Professor - Head at Allahabad and Gorakhpur respectively. One candidate secured his Ph.D. in English under the supervision of D. Mitra, who had already retired. Some of the candidates in the list of doctors included teachers already working or later on absorbed in the Department as Asstt. Professor/Lecturers. These were Lakshmi Dutt Thakur, who retired as Professor and Head of the Department of Political Science in 1992; Tapan Kumar Majumdar (Sociology), Ejaj Ahmad (Arabic), Shankar Lal Yadava (Hindi), Savitri Shukla (Hindi), and Pratap Narain Tandon (Hindi). The list included 5 lady candidates securing their doctorate.

In the Faculty of Science, besides D.P. Madan (D.Sc.), 20 secured their doctorate - 8 in Chemistry, 6 in Zoology, 4 in Mathematics, and one each in Geology and Physics. The list included two Assistant Professors - Ramesh Chandra Srivastava (Physics) and Ram Chandra Agarwal (Chemistry). The former stayed on here and retired as a substantive Reader, while the latter left for Varansi sometime latter in sixties and retired as Professor and Head of the Department of Chemistry. No lady candidate's name figure in the list. In the Faculty of Commerce, one secured his doctorate in Applied Economics under O.P. Gupta, and two in Commerce under K.C. Sarkar.

In the Faculty of Medicine, the number of M.D.'s include 2 each in Physiology and Pathology, and one each in Forensic Medicine, Social Medicine and Public Health, and Tuberculosis all under the supervision of the respective Heads of the Departments. 10 candidates secured their

Doctorate in Medicine under B.B. Bhatia. In Surgery - 8 secured their Master's degree under S.C. Misra. These include G.P. Agarwal, who retired sometime back as Professor of Surgery and one lady candidate Saraswati Devi Gupta. The Ophthalmology quota of Master's in Surgery was 6 - all under S.P. Gupta, 2 in Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 3 in Orthopaedic Surgery and 3 in Rhino - Laryngology also called E.N.T. They all worked under the supervision of their Heads - A.D. Engineer, B.N. Sinha and R.N. Misra respectively.

Convocation :

The Annual Convocation of the University was held on December 17, 1958. The Governor-Chancellor, V.V. Giri, presided over the function and K.S. Krishnan, Director, National Physical Laboratory, delivered the Convocation Address. Krishnan in his address made a strong plea for the integration of scientific knowledge to make it deep - rooted in the traditions of the country and to bring upon it the humanising influence of classics, the humanities and religion. He asked the students to dedicate themselves to the highest ideal of seeking truth, of continuous study and propagation of knowledge. They should shun narrow specialization and the ivory tower approach to knowledge. The knowledge which man had acquired was little compared to what he had still to seek. Every new discovery opened up vast vistas of knowledge which could be acquired and utilized for human welfare only; if it was integrated, consolidated and humanized. The learned scientist pointed out that the course of history might be stopped but scientific advancement would go on. Asking the students to dedicate themselves to 'tapasya' or search for truth he said that 'tapasya'

meant 'study' by any one of the numerous known methods of observation, experimentation and propagation of knowledge and ideas. In the words of Krishnan, 'study was a continuous and life-long process. The frontiers of knowledge were expanding rapidly and there was no end of it. The trend towards narrow specialization led to a general imbalance of knowledge and hampered the growth of an integrated human personality'.

The Convocation was a hundred-minute affair. A record number of 3726 candidates received their degree and diplomas. The Convocation week had as well a number of other functions and some distinguished guests were invited to deliver a course of special lectures. The invitees included J.N.Jeffars, J.H.Richardson, Sidney Hook, R.K. Mukherji and B. Mukherji. The Students Union as well organized a number of functions of social and literary nature. A number of symposiums were also held on important subjects like '*Socialism through Sarvodaya*'.

The University Library :

With the availability of grants from the University Grants Commission and also due to the increase in the enrolment figure, the University Library could add a large number of books and periodicals. A special grant of Rs. 5,000/- from the U.P. Government enriched the Text Book Section. In all during 1958, the number of books added to the Library was 9965, bringing the total number of books in the Library to 1,74,384. This included 914 Hindi books and 449 Urdu and Persian books. The Library received 824 current periodicals showing an increase of 291 over the last year's figure.

Sixty periodicals were received as gifts from various agencies and embassies. The manuscript section had an addition of 5 to its number. The generous gift of books from individuals included the Library of Aditya Prasad Advocate by his wife, as also the Library of his father-in-law by P.N.Masaldan. The Wheat Loan Exchange Programme as well added some books to the Library. The number of membership in 1958 was 2743 including 528 members of the Bonarji Library. During the year 83,816 books were lent out for home reading. The Bonarji Library had 3188 books in this section. The Library timings were fixed between 10 A.M. and 8 P.M. for the Reading Room and on holidays from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. The Reference Section was equally popular with the students as also the Text Book one for deserving poor students. In order to meet the increasing demand for Text Books, several copies were purchased out of the grant of Rs. 8000/- for this purpose. The annual inventory of 1956-57 showed the loss of 175 books costing Rs.1300/-.

Students Union :

The inauguration of the Students Union was done by V.V. Giri on December 5, 1958. Among the distinguished speakers invited to address the members were P.C. Ghosh, Manu Bhai Shah, Lakshmi Raman Acharya, Ram Manohar Lohia, Triloki Singh, Raja Mahendra Pratap, Prakash Veer Shastri, Achary J.B.Kriplani, Ramaswami Naikar, Krishnan Menon. C.D.Deshmukh, Chairman of the University Grants Commission, inaugurated the Annual Day on March 20, 1958. An international delegation comprising student leaders of Sumatra, Burma, Malaya and Australia visited the University. The Union as well organised various programmes of literacy, social and

cultural nature during the Convocation Week.

Finance :

The University had an income of Rs. 19.95 lacs from fees, rent of houses etc. during the year 1957-58. Grants from the Central and State Governments and other sources aggregating to Rs. 78.45 lacs were received as under : Central Government Rs.3.72 lacs; State Government Rs. 27.31 lacs, and other sources Rs. 0.9 lacs. Medical College receipts include State Governments Rs. 20.60 lacs and additional contribution of Rs. 26.73 lacs for G.M. & Associated Hospitals. The total expenses for the year 1957-58 was Rs. 83.56 lacs as below : University Rs. 41.22 lacs ; K.G.Medical College Rs. 19.67 lacs; G.M. and Associated Hospitals Rs. 23.27 lacs. The State Government could wipe out a part of the deficit of the University amounting to Rs. 15.84 lacs in the year 1956-57, 57-58 and 1958-59, but at the close of the year 1957-58 the deficit in the University budget was Rs. 21.74 lacs and Rs. 18.87 lacs in the King Georges Medical College Budget, including Rs. 1.31 lacs of the B.M.B.S. Course and G.S.V.M. Medical College, Kanpur. The major item responsible for the deficit was the Dearness allowance to ministerial and inferior staff of the University which remained uncovered.

The Year 1959

Obituary -

Raja Maharaj Singh :

This year was noted for several changes in the administration of the University and its tone and tenor. While V.V.

Giri and K.A. Subramania Iyer continued to hold the office of the Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor respectively, C.B. Gupta, the Honorary Treasurer finding his seat rather hot for him, proceeded on four month's leave and subsequently resigned from November 9, 1959. K.D. Tewari, Registrar, was appointed Treasurer in his place. The University sustained a great loss by the sad death of Raja Maharaj Singh who was Vice-Chancellor of the University for some time. He had succeeded S.M. Habibullah and both belonged to the Taluqdar class and also to the State Civil Service. Maharaj Singh had piloted the Lucknow University Bill in 1920 and had an occasion to deliver the Convocation address late in the forties. He was India's High Commissioner in South Africa before retiring from the Government service. The University welcomed him in 1935 at a tea Party given in his honour by the Union Executive. I had attended that party as a member and was introduced to him. The Badshah Bagh area, where the University stands, was actually his family's property. Two small graves of some children of the family still lie in a small conical park adjoining the canal.

S.N. Das Gupta :

Another loss to the University was in the death of S.N.Das Gupta, Retired Professor of History. He was a quiet, sophisticated fellow, who did not meddle in University politics. Unlike some of the colleagues in the Department who indulged in mud slinging and to a certain extent character and academic performance assassination, he kept his cards to his chest. He was extremely soft-spoken, benign and cooperative. He had officiated as Head of the Department of History when it was not bifurcated, and later on acted independently before its further division into Western

History and Medieval and Modern Indian History.

Gaya Prasad Dikshit :

Gaya prasad Dikshit, who had retired but slightly earlier, was a good Sanskrit teacher first in the Mahila College and later on in the University from where he retired as Assistant Professor / Lecturer. Although he had enrolled himself for Ph.D. in Sanskrit and was a fellowship holder but he did not submit his thesis. He was at best a devoted teacher and students's friend and guide. J.C. Ghosh, Member, Planning Commission, who also died this year, was not directly connected with the University but was a member of some of its Bodies.

New Buildings :

The construction of the Post-Graduate (Humanities) block was completed during the year and the Department of Education, Economics and English were transferred to this complex with a total plinth area of 44,130 sq. ft. divided equally between the ground and the first floor. It provided accommodation for 6 Large Lecture Halls, 6 medium-sized Lecture Halls, 24 Tutorial Rooms one large hall for Common Room, and a Museum, 6 Lecture Rooms, 6 Assistant Professors Rooms, 3 Professors Rooms and 3 other rooms. The opening ceremony of the building was performed by C.D. Deshmukh, Chairman, University Grants Commission, on December 2, 1959. In the King Georges Medical College Campus, the building for the Chest Surgery Unit and the Orthopaedics Extension building were completed. Others in the process of completion were the new Surgical Block, the

Medical Out-patients Department and that of the Queen Mary's Out-Patients Department.

Enrolment :

The total number of students in each Faculty (Excluding Associated Colleges) was as follows : Faculty of Arts 1504; Science 1442; Commerce 794; Law 1424 ; Medicine (K.G. Medical College 1066; G.S.V.M. Medical College, Kanpur 504; Ayurveda (Lucknow) 95. The total number of lady students was 1230, and that of Research Scholars 407. Besides these, 42 foreign scholars were also on the rolls of the University. The total number of students in Halls was : Canning College Halls 1212; K.G. Medical College Halls 709. The above number includes 224 students in Girls Halls. The number of students in the Associated Colleges including the two new ones added to the list making the total 13, was as follows: I.T.College - B.A. 173, B.Ed. 24, B.Sc. 41; Mahila Vidyalaya - B.A. 616, B. Ed. 73; karamat Husain Muslim Girls - B.A. 51; Jubilee Girls - B.A. 91; Lucknow Christian B.A. 114, B.Sc. 194, Dip.Phy. Edu. 207; Kanya Kubja - B.A. 264, B.Sc. 351, B.Com. 119; Shia - B.Sc. 220 ; Kanya Kubja Vocational - B.A. 215, B.Sc. (Pre.) 43; Vidyanta Hindu - B.A. 582 ; D.A.V.- B.A. 107, B.Sc. 157; Loreto Convent - B.A. 44; Sashi Bhushan Balika Vidyalaya Degree College - B.A. I - Nil; Khunkhunji Girls - B.A. I - 14. The last two were granted affiliated status this year.

Important Changes in the Staff :

In the Faculty of Arts, S.P. Misra, Assistant Professor of English, resigned on his confirmation as head of the Department of English, Gorakhpur University. B.N.

Chaturvedi of the same Department was granted leave to proceed to U.K. in September 1959 to join as a Commonwealth Inter-Change Scholar. Pratibha Deo, Assistant Professor of Education, resigned. R.K. Dikshit was appointed Professor of Ancient Indian History and Archaeology and A.B.L. Awasthi and K.K. Saxena were appointed Assistant Professors in the Department. K.P. Misra, Assistant Professor of Political Science, was granted leave for the Session 1959-60 ex-India to join John Hopkins University in U.S.A. I.D. Sharma of the same Department was granted leave without pay for one year to accept the appointment of Reader in Political Science at the Punjab University. In the Economics Department, Nasir Ahmad Khan, who was on deputation with the Planning Commission, rejoined his duties in July 1959, while Shri Dhar Misra sought leave to join as whole-time joint Director, Sharda Canal Evaluation Project of the Planning Commission. Sushil Chandra, Head of the Department of Sociology and Social Work, returned from the States and joined the University on January 11, 1959. So also A.B. Bose, Assistant Professor in Social Work, resumed his duties in the University on return from the Town Planning Organization, Ministry of Health, Government of India, for two years. T.N. Madan and D.K. Sen, Assistant Professors of Anthropology, also returned from study leave abroad. The former obtained his Ph.D. from the Australian National University. T.K. Majumdar was appointed as Assistant Professor of Sociology against the newly created post. Several distinguished scholars visited the University as Visiting Professors during the year under review. These included Norman.H. Davis, Fulbright Visiting Lecturer in American History in the Department of Political Science; Richard J. Parvis joined

the Department of Sociology and Social Work as T.C.M. field Social Work Consultant. The same Department also welcomed R.Schermerhorn from the Department of Sociology, Western Reserve University, U.S.A.

In the Faculty of Science, M.C. Saxena, C.B. Sharma and S.N. Dutt, Assistant Professors of Physics, returned from U.K. on the expiry of their study leave. All the three obtained their doctorate degree from the Universities of Southampton, London and Manchester respectively. So also M.P. Khare of the Chemistry Department obtained D.Phil (Nat) from the University of Basel, Switzerland. His period of study leave was, however, extended upto January 1960. While Ram Gopal, Assistant Professor of Chemistry, returned from U.S.A. and joined the Department, T.N. Srivastava of the same Department left for Canada for higher study. R.P. Rastogi left the University to join the Punjab University as Reader, and R.C. Mehrotra and K.C. Joshi of the same Department continued to be on leave without pay in their new assignments. U.K. Shukla, Assistant Professor of Mathematics, was granted leave for two years to join the American University, Beirut, as Visiting Professor in Mathematics. The Sister Department of Statistics had A.R. Roy as the new Professor Head in April 1959. This Department had some more changes. Siya Ram, Assistant Professor of Statistics, continued to be in the States on study leave, and A.L. Nagar in Holland. B.P. Adhikari, whose claim was overlooked, left the University, to join the Institute of Social Science, Agra University, as Professor of Statistics. S.B. Bhatia, Assistant Professor of Geology, joined the Punjab University as Reader in Geology. A.D. Kharkwal of the

same department returned from study leave. The Zoology Department had four of its Assistant Professors - P.D. Gupta, R. Rachapal, S.P. Gupta and H.B. Tewari on study leave while Suresh Singh was on another year's extension of leave without pay to continue as Professor at the Institute of Veterinary Sciences at Izzatnagar. S.N.Das Gupta, Professor-Head of the Botany Department, had his leave without pay extended to continue as Member of the Public Service Commission, West Bengal. S.K. Pande, the officiating Professor of Botany, retired on February 11, 1959 and A.R.Rao took over as officiating Professor and Head of the Department. Rachael John, Assistant Professor of Botany, continued to be on leave for her Post-Doctorate Research in the University of California.

The Faculties of Law and Commerce had a few minor changes in the staff. Sradha Kumari, Assistant Professor of Law, joined the Indian Law Institute, Delhi, as a Project Director for a period of two years. R.K.Goel, another Assistant Professor, returned after two years stay at the University of Michigan as a Research Scholar. In the Faculty of Commerce, R.M.Lall, Assistant Professor of Commerce, proceeded on Study Leave for 10 months from September 16, 1959. Other Assistant Professors, already on leave or on assignment elsewhere, had their period of leave without pay extended by another year. These included T.N.Kapoor, S.R.K.Rao and the Senior Reader / Assistant Professor Shyam Lal Sharma.

The Faculty of Medicine too had several changes. G.N.Kacker, Lecturer in Anatomy, continued to be on leave, H.C.Verma, Reader in the Department was

granted a year's study leave for higher studies, and A.C.Das was appointed officiating Reader. H.C.Tandon, Lecturer in Physiology, was appointed Reader in Medical College, Srinagar. S.C.Bagchi took over as Medical officer - cum - Lecturer in the Department of Social & Preventive Medicine. Another addition in the same department was that of Y.S.Murti on January 2, 1959 followed by that of P.C.Jain a fortnight later. This Department also had a W.H.O. Visiting Professor A.Leslie Barke of the Cambridge University from October 14, 1959. M.U.Khan, Civil Surgeon, Lucknow, was appointed part-time Professor and Head of the Department of Forensic Medicine from December 1, 1959. The Rockefeller Foundation was helpful in providing opportunities to several members of the teaching Faculty to visit various institutions relating to their departments in U.K., U.S.A. and the Scandinavian countries. T.N.Chawla, Professor and Head of the Department of Dentistry, returned after visiting these countries in January 1959 and B.N.Sinha of the Department of Orthopaedics, who also went abroad under this Foundation Scheme, returned home a month later. The same Foundation as well offered Fellowship to N.L.Sharma, Reader in Pediatrics to undergo advanced training in the subject at the Harvard Medical School, Boston (U.S.A.). He returned in the first week of August 1959. A few months later Leela Verma, Lecturer in Obstetrics and Gynaecology, returned in November 1959 after undergoing advanced training in the States. R.S.Nanda, Lecturer in Dentistry, left on leave to the U.S.A. for higher studies and M.N.Mathur was appointed temporary Honorary Lecturer in Dentistry. The Faculty of Ayurveda had D.N.Sharma as Part-time Principal - cum - Superintendent, State Ayurvedic College and Hospital. Sharma

had earlier retired as Director of Medical Health, U.P. Government. P.K. Bhattacharya was appointed as Part-time Lecturer in Pharmacology.

Research :

This year 57 students were admitted to the Doctorate and 67 to the Degree of Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery. Vishnumitra Misra and Udai Bhan Singh secured their D.Litt. in Hindi under Din Dayal Gupta. The former had 'Western Influence on Hindi Drama' (since 1950) and the latter worked on 'Philosophy of Tulsidas'. The break-up of the successful Ph.D.'s departmental wise was English 3, Philosophy 2, Psychology 2, Education 1, History 1, Political Science 2, Economics 3, Sociology 2, Urdu 1, Hindi 10, and Mathematics 1. The quota of supervisors was Kali Prasad 4-one in Philosophy and 3 in Psychology, Baljit Singh 3-2 in Economics and 1 in Sociology, Bhagirath Misra and Saryu Prasad Agarwal -3 each in Hindi. T.N. Dikshit-Hindi 2 and all others-A.V. Rao, Naresh Chandra and D. Mitra (English), N.K. Devaraja (Philosophy), R.B. Mathur (Education), N.L. Chatterji (History), G.N. Dhawan and P.N. Masaldan (Political Science), V.B. Singh (Economics), Radha Kamal Mukherji (Sociology), Yusuf Hussain Mosvi (Urdu), B.K. Misra & P.N. Tandon (Hindi) and R.P. Agarwal (Mathematics)-one each. Among the candidates who successfully completed their career in the University were Vimla Agarwal and Narendra Nath Srivastava who both retired as Professors of Psychology and Economics respectively. Pyare Lal Rawat was not so lucky and he could not improve his academic status.

In the Faculty of Science, there were 21 Ph.D. - 8 in Chemistry, 6 in Botany, 4 in Zoology and 3 in Mathematics. The score of the Physics Department was extremely poor with only one securing his lower doctorate degree between 1956-59. In 1958 - one candidate Mahendra Pratap Madan had his D.Sc. and Ramesh Chandra Srivastava his Ph.D. - both under P.N. Sharma. It seems that the Head wanted to have all the credit to himself and was not encouraging his colleagues. The three senior colleagues Vachaspti and Gokhale were distinguished Psychists - the former went to Allahabad as Professor-Head and the latter finally ended his career in the Lucknow University after changing situations mid way. Among the supervisors, A.C. Chatterji had 3 candidates, A.B. Sen 2 and L.N. Mukherji, T.N. Srivastava and S.S. Tewari one each. In Botany, 4 candidates had worked under S.N. Das Gupta and 2 under D.C. Bharadwaj. There was an equitable distribution of the candidates securing their doctorate in Zoology amongst M.B. Lal, S.M. Das, P.D. Gupta and Ram Rachpal with one each. So also in Mathematics the supervision of the three candidates, was done under S.K. Bose, S.C. Mitra and A. Sharma. Among the successful candidates, Ramudhar in Botany and Amar Nath Mehra (Mathematics) were connected with the University till the end of their academic career. Mehra got his Professorship by personal promotion and was for some time Acting Head of the Department. His brilliant academic career - all - through First class from Matric to M.Sc. seems to have ended with his tenure as permanent Reader/promotee Professor. The Professorship was not a cadre one and he was equally disinterested in research while in service and even afterwards. Ramudhar died while still in service.

The Commerce Faculty this year had also its share of 5 candidates securing their doctorate - 4 in Commerce under K.C.Sarkar and 1 in Applied Economics under Guru Dutt. This Reader did not bother to secure a doctorate degree which was necessary for him before confirmation as a Reader. He, of course, retired as Reader-Head of the Applied Economics Department and had also functioned for many years as Dean, Faculty of Commerce. His pupil Krishna Kumar Saxena, who secured his doctorate under him, did secure his Professorship in Applied Economics and was also the Dean of the Faculty for several years.

In the Faculty of Medicine, R.C.Shukla, the Professor - Head, produced 5 Doctors of Medicine in Physiology. These included Deoki Nandan Khanna, who retired recently as Professor-Head of the Department. Krishna Kumar Tangri was one of the recipients and he also retired lately as Professor-Head and was for a few months Acting Principal of the Medical College. In the Department of Pathology, there were seven candidates securing their Doctorate in Medicine - all under R.N.Tandon. Radiology had only one. In Medicine, between the two Professors B.B.Bhatia and S.S.Misra there were 13 candidates - 7 under the former and 6 under the latter who secured their Doctorate Degree. These included Badri Nath Tandon who distinguished himself at the All - India Institute of Medical Sciences and secured international recognition, as also in India with the title of '*Padma Bhushan*'. There was only one Master in Surgery in Anatomy and 10 in Surgery, including Raghavendra Pratap Sahi, the present Head of the Department of Surgery and Ram Singh, who had a good record at Amsterdam in Holland. All the candidates

worked under S.C.Misra. The Candidates securing M.S. in Ophthalmology numbered 10, all under Satya Pal Gupta. There was one M.S. in Obsterics and Gynaecology and 6 in Orthopaedics all under the respectively Heads of the Departments. 5 candidates secured their M.S. in E.N.T. under R. N. Misra. These included Manohar Lal Bhatia who in due course become the Professor-Head of this Department.

Library :

This year was equally remarkable for the University Tagore Library with the addition of 9,359 books, bringing the total number of books in the Library to 1,83,743. With the increase in the number of students on rolls, the scope in the activities of the Library had equally widened and there was increase in all the Sections of the Library. Besides the number of books added to the Library, 760 Journals were also added. Out of these 46 were received as free gifts and the rest as gifts from various Embassies and agencies. 90 manuscripts were added bringing the total to 1752. The Bonarji Library had a stock of 3300 books and a membership of 426. The Art Gallery had to be converted into Research Room to meet the needs of the growing number of research scholars. Among the distinguished visitors to the Library were Prof. Mrs. M. J. Nim-Koff of the Florida State University, U.S.A., Wilfriend Gagete and Foalin Kampmann from the German Consulate, Calcutta, Dorothy Parker of the Rockefeller Foundation, New Delhi, Sara. M. Dilley of U.S.I.S. Library, New Delhi, Lestow Pegbok from Warsaw, Poland, Le Van of the University of Hue (Vietnam) and S.R.Ranganathan, Chairman, Library Committee of the University Grants Commission.

Selection Committees

- On Appointments :

The formation of Selection Committees for the appointment of Professors and Readers and Lecturers had undergone some changes under the Statutes following the Lucknow University Amendment Act 1956. Basic qualifications were laid down for all the posts under Essential and Desirable stipulations. The purpose of doing so was to select the best possible persons at the levels of Professor and Reader. The Lecturers too had to possess a uniformly good academic record. The candidate at the Professor's level was expected to possess reputation for scholarship on the basis of his contribution in his discipline. This was certainly desirable and in foreign Universities the prospective candidates had to seek recommendation from eminent persons in their fields, testifying to their abilities and suitability for the post. The Professors were generally elected in the first instance on the basis of their reputation for scholarship, and their satisfactory performance during the first term of appointment ensured their permanent appointment in the University. Here in our University there was no such criterion of assessment. The person commanding the support of the Vice-Chancellor and/or of the important members of the Selection Committee from amongst the nominees of the Executive and Academic Councils could have permanent appointment till he attained the age of superannuation. The new Statutes provided for the appointment of three Experts for the posts of Professors and Readers, and 2 for Lecturer's post, out of which at least 2 must be present in the Selection Committee for the higher posts and 1 for that of the

Lecturer. Further, at the upper level, the selected candidate was required to have the support of at least one expert. The names of experts were sent to the Chancellor by the Vice-Chancellor. The former conveyed his consent and then the Selection committee was convened. The system of maintaining a panel of experts for each subject in all the faculties had not come into force by that time. Despite all the formalities observed in the selection of candidates for appointments in the teaching faculties, there were many lapses and legal writs were filed in the Courts of Law for the issue of injunction against appointments made in a malafide manner. There was provision for moving the Chancellor before rushing to the Court and filing a writ petition. This was generally done by the aggrieved party and the appointment was considerably delayed.

Reference may now be made to the specific case of the author of this 'History of the Lucknow University' who could not secure his Professorship here in 1959 December. He was the holder of the two Research Degrees of the University of Oxford - M. Litt. and D. Phil and his two dissertations were published and widely acclaimed as good piece of Research in Indian and Foreign journals and papers. His candidature had the support of Professors of the Universities of London, Oxford, Paris, and here in India he was presiding that very month over the Ancient India Section of the Indian History Congress. His only drawback or rather the weak point was the rejection of his Lucknow Ph.D. thesis on the '*Kushans*' by the Indian Examiners, though his papers on the subject were appreciated as some of the best written by Indian Scholars and he was equally congratulated by the French archaeologist Ghirshman who had done

excavations in Afghanistan and subscribed to the candidates view on '*the date of Kanishka*'. This young man had also taught Sanskrit at the University of Oxford for one year. The Selection Committee had all the three old examiners as experts. One of them, Mirashi had earlier recommended the award of the Ph.D. to the candidate. The former Head of the Department of History, who was the Internal Examiner though he had not seen the thesis before submission, Radha Kumud Mookerji, then a Professor Emeritus, was also an expert. R.C.Majumdar, the third examiner-expert who had followed the academic career of this candidate for more than 15 years as a researcher was then favorably inclined towards him. The Selection Committee consisted of the Vice-Chancellor, K.A.Subramania Iyer, the Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Kali Prasad, Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna, then a Deputy Minister, and Har Govind Dayal Srivastava representing the two members of the Executive Council. There was none from the Academic Council under the new Statutes. The meeting lasted for an hour. Majumdar fought for this candidate with foreign qualifications and research experience along with published work etc. Radha Kumud supported the other candidate with an unpublished Ph.D. thesis - his solitary contribution and his age factor being 8 years older though he took his M.A. only 4 years earlier for inexplicable reasons. The other committee members agreed with Radha Kumud and this candidate was appointed Professor without any research qualification or published work. His Ph.D. thesis could see the light of the day fifteen years later, four years after his retirement. This unsuccessful candidate only made a formal representation to the Chancellor who rejected it. He did not seek the intervention of the Court. He was assured by Bahuguna

of a personal promotion but this was just a lip sympathy.

This rejection, however, proved a blessing in disguise for him. In May next year he was invited by the Union Public Service Commission for talks and offered the post of Professor of Indian History and Culture at the National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie, on a much higher start than the initial salary of the Professor here. This post he accepted since it afforded him an opportunity to widen his academic horizon in an entirely different situation free from tension, and contacts with the cream of intelligent pupils belonging to the Indian Administrative, Foreign, Police and Central Services. The ten years time at the Academy was a fruitful exercise in academic contributions. He took voluntary retirement from the Government of India, when the University - his alma mater-needed his services as Professor and Head of the Department of Ancient Indian History and Archaeology. This was virtually the return of the old prodigal but on his terms. His salary was protected. Such was the story of the Candidate who believed in destiny.

Rushing to the court for the redress of one's grievance was always a time-consuming exercise, fruitless, with loss of effort, and expenditure. It was, however, a normal feature for those seeking protection/justice from the court, more to damage other's interest than achieving their objectives. Many brilliant teachers failed to improve their status and only landed in a quagmire from which they could not extricate themselves. Actually there is no full-proof system of recruitment and factors other than academic qualifications have weighed consideration in the past. There

have been many cases of juniors or even students securing an edge over their senior colleagues in matter of promotion. A few such cases were those of R.N.Saksena being superseded by Baljit Singh, and later on of B.K.Gupta, as student of S.S.Nigam being appointed as Professor of Law, superseding his teacher who had much better academic record and had considerable experience at the Bar and in the University. Both Saksena and Nigam left the University for other places of position and responsibility.

Public Administration :

Teaching work in M.A. class in Public Administration started in July 1958. In addition to Research schemes already under operation, a large number of projects submitted by teachers of different departments were sanctioned by appropriate authorities. These include a study of coordination of Planning at the State level in U.P. sanctioned by the Planning Commission, under the supervision of P.N.Masaldan. Another scheme was the '*Socio - Economic Structure of the Lucknow City and Gorakhpur*' sanctioned by the Planning Commission under Baljit Singh. The third one was the '*Social Survey of Kanpur*' sanctioned by the Planning Commission under D.N.Majumdar.

Help to Students :

At the suggestion of the University Grants Commission, a Poor Boys Aid Fund was instituted out of the grants made by the Commission. A sum of Rs. 15,000/- was made available and the beneficiaries were needy students from different faculties : 295

(Arts), 36 (Science), 61 (Commerce), 94 (Law), and 22 (Medicine).

Disturbances in the University -

Allegation against the conduct of a Professor :

The University had to face considerable difficulty first at the hands of the class IV staff, consisting of peons and others, and then by the students of the Canning College. The lower staff stopped work for claiming dearness on a par with that given to Government employees of the same category. It, however, was of short duration of 12 days only, and the inconvenience was boldly faced by the teachers. The student trouble was of a more serious nature with acts of gross indiscipline done by a section of that community. The authorities of the University were left with no option but to close four of the faculties *sine die*. Not only was there gross defiance of the rules and orders of the University, but efforts were made to promote open violence. It was due to the restraint, cooperation and help of teachers at great personal risk, that the situation did not deteriorate for the worse. The Registrar issued a Press Statement on December 11, 1959 tracing the genesis of the trouble, which started after totally unwarranted aspersions on teachers and administration of the University were made by the President of the Union in a written address at the inaugural ceremony at which C.D.Deshmukh, Chairman of the University Grants Commission, was the Chief Guest. Some of the office-bearers of the Union were interested in maligning some teachers. Matters came to a head when a highly damaging and scandalous poster was circulated, and the Executive of the Union recorded certain resolutions, and called a General Body meeting of students during

working hours in the quadrangle of the Canning College - Buildings inspite of the written orders of the Vice-Chancellor prohibiting such a meeting. The Vice-Chancellor was with great difficulty permitted to say a few words but his advice was totally unheeded. The students marched to one of the departments, surrounded it and threw stones and showed a measure of vulgarity and indecency which was hard to imagine. Since then the office-bearers of the Union and a section of the students community took the law into their own hands, held meetings and demonstrations during working hours followed by unseemly slogans and indecent conduct. Neither the Vice-Chancellor was listened to, nor the wife of a senior Professor who wanted to refute certain allegation, allowed to do so. There was threat of damage to person and property of the Professor. Repeated efforts made by the Vice-Chancellor to persuade students to give up their misguided and wrong course of action bore no fruit and it was obvious that no normal academic work was possible in that situation.

The authorities of the University, in the words of the Registrar, were not oblivious of the fact that by and large a substantial part of the student community abstained from participating in such activity but the conduct of those who were bent upon undermining the work of the University, was so ominous that normal functioning of the University was not possible. It was earnestly hoped that those who had brought this unhappy states of affairs to prevail would genuinely regret for their action and allow normalcy to be restored.

Vice-Chancellor's appeal :

Two days later on December 13, the Vice-Chancellor appealed to the students to call - off the agitation. In his words, 'I conceive of a University as an institution where a moral force exercised by the Vice-Chancellor, the teachers and the students over one another, should be the basis, not only of day-to-day work but also of the solution of all difficulties which may crop up from time to time. He was opposed to seeking the aid of the police for solving our problems. But this imposed a special responsibility on all of us to conduct our affairs in such a manner that the question of seeking the aid of the police does not arise at all'. In his words again - 'Can the students honestly say that they conducted their affairs in this manner on the 9th of December when they surrounded the Psychology block ? He had reason to believe that they would all regret what happened and if he was right they would rise in moral stature if they expressed their regret and thought some way of making amends for it. If that moral force failed, the other one would inevitably come in, and then it would be difficult for any body to object'.

Character assassination and teachers resolution :

A meeting of the teachers was held in the staff club on December 9, 1959 and a resolution was passed expressing grave concern at the Students Union organizing a malicious campaign of smearing, character assassination and other false propaganda against the teachers of the University, culminating that afternoon in an orgy of hooliganism and violent demonstrations in the University Campus. If such acts of

vulgarity and violent indiscipline were allowed to go unchecked, life would become virtually impossible in the University. The teachers were convinced that the situation demanded firm action by the University authorities and those responsible for it must be severely punished. While the Resolution demanding firm action by the University was unanimously passed, there was equally a demand by a section of teachers that the integrity of the person concerned need be vindicated by an Enquiry Committee.

The Executive Council and its decision

At the meeting of the Executive Council held on January 22, the Vice-Chancellor explained the action taken by him on the basis of the decision of the Executive Council dated December 15, 1959, and the circumstances under which he had to seek the help of the District authorities for the protection of property and person within the University. He informed the Council that according to the decision of the Committee appointed by the Executive Council to help the Vice-Chancellor in taking necessary action against students guilty of misbehavior, seven students had been expelled from the University. The Committee consisted of the Proctor, Triloki Singh and H.N. Bahauguna with the Vice-Chancellor as the Chairman. The students reaction was threatening, with the University authorities being held responsible for the consequences if the University was not reopened by January 20. The Council fully endorsed the action taken by the Vice-Chancellor and the Committee members in the interest of the University.

The Students Reaction :

At an emergent meeting of the Executive Council called on February 9, 1960, the Vice-Chancellor explained the situation since the last meeting of the Executive Council. While considering some proposals for settlement he was all of a sudden served with a notice that one student Rameshwar Dutta Misra 'Manjo' of B.A. Part II would go on hunger strike, and it actually began from 3.10 P.M. in the Union Building. This was followed by a meeting of four to five hundred students in the Canning College quadrangle under the chairmanship of Jagdish Prasad Agarwal. The opinion in this meeting was divided on the issue of the hunger-strike to force the demand for the withdrawal of expulsion order. The Executive Council laid down certain guidelines in handling the situation. These included reconsideration of expulsion order only after a real repentance had been shown by the expelled students individually, the unconditional giving - up of hunger strike, convening meeting of all the teachers to be addressed by the Vice-Chancellor who was to meet the Press frequently by holding Press Conference.

The Vice-Chancellor's resignation & the Council :

Ten days later at another meeting of the Executive council, the first item on the agenda was consideration of the letter No. MIS/G.S. dated February 16, 1960 from the Chancellor accepting the resignation of K.A.Subramania Iyer from the Vice-Chancellorship of the University and calling upon the Council to send its recommendation for the next Vice-Chancellorship. As the notice was too

short for considering this important matter, the meeting was adjourned to a later date. The Vice-Chancellor Subramania Iyer, who was presiding, informed the Council that he had discussed proposals on behalf of the students with the members of the consultative committee that the terms offered on behalf of the students should be accepted. The Vice-Chancellor wanted the students to withdraw the hunger-strike and the agitation unconditionally and to express regret for what they had done. He pointed out that in fact this was for the first time that students in a general body had expressed regret for anything they did. In the end, he informed the Council that he had withdrawn the expulsion order passed by him against certain students. The Council noted the report of the Vice-Chancellor and the action he had taken. There is no reference to the approval of the action as was recorded in previous meetings minutes. Iyer, it seems, was not happy with the situation and, as such, had tendered his resignation which was accepted by the Chancellor.

The Battle for succession :

The battle for succession began five days later. At the meeting of the Executive Council on February 24, 1960 four names were proposed from amongst the members of the Executive Council - Kali Prasad, B.N.Das Gupta and B.B.Bhatia. Surat Bahadur Shah also had his name included. Incidentally all the four were present in that meeting. At the next meeting of the Executive council on March 2, 1960 as a result of voting the names of Kali Prasad, Bir Bhan Bhatia and B.N.Das Gupta were recommended for consideration by the Chancellor. Surat Bahadur Shah was eliminated. The Chancellor approved Kali Prasad's name and he was appointed

Vice-Chancellor for a full term of 3 years on Rs. 2000/- per months and rent free bungalow. Kali Prasad was present in the meeting and he expressed his gratitude to the Chancellor and the members of the Executive Council.

In retrospect :

The resignation of Subramania Iyer immediately after the suspension of the students agitation and the Vice-Chancellor's acceptance of the terms as also the withdrawal of the suspension order - and the acceptance of the resignation by the Chancellor without any delay - did cause some suspicion to an intelligent mind. Further, the Executive Council only reporting the explanation of the Vice-Chancellor without according thanks to him for normalizing the situation is equally intriguing. It seems that some sort of conspiracy was being hatched by some prominent members of the Executive Council with the support of the State Government to dislodge Iyer and get Kali Prasad appointed as Vice-Chancellor. He was, however, offered a low key appointment which he did accept to save his face and honour. In an interview to the Press he pointed out that his research work was suffering and it would be congenial for him and his research to switch over to the Sanskrit University where he would find the academic atmosphere more congenial and ample scope for research. There also he did not stay for long. It seemed that he was not cut for a post of great administrative responsibilities and challenges. Iyer held the office of the Lucknow University Vice-Chancellor till the end of March 1960 and handed over charge to his successor Kali Prasad, the man, whom he tried to shield against the wrath of the students only a

month earlier. Such is the irony of destiny ? The Chancellor Giri as well handed over charge of the office on June 30, and B.Ram Krishna Rao assumed office as Governor - Chancellor from July 1, 1960.

Iyer's Vice-Chancellorship - An Assessment :

Subramania Iyer, like Radha Kamal Mukherji, had the longest inning in the Lucknow University. Radha kamal had a year -to- year renewal of his tenure while Iyer could not complete his full term of three years. He was a duly elected Vice-Chancellor as a consensus candidate of both the groups in the Executive Council - the Pro - Gupta one and Rest. Gupta wanted to be the Vice-Chancellor, if unanimously elected. This was not possible. He later on resigned as Treasurer of the University - a post which he held for more than a decade. His personal interest in the University and its working, with University Professors standing at his door like dervish for favour and patronage, was acceptable to him. There were several cases of personal promotion of his protégés. It was equally reported that a number of appointees were men of his choice and even of his community. His group dominated in the Executive Council and several University Professors lost favour with him and met their Waterloo. Both A.N.Singh and R.U. Singh suffered from tension due to differences with him.

A.N.Singh was accommodated by the Chief Minister Sampurnanand at Nainital but he did not live long. R.U. Singh was visited by C.B.Gupta the night before his fatal heart attack. It is said that they had discussions on University matters which only excited Singh with the rise of his blood pressure and he died the same night. Iyer too had to depend on Gupta's group in the Council but he was interested in keeping others also in good humour. It seems that in matters of appointments he had to submit to others. He told me in 1964 that he felt guilty that he could not do anything for me at the time of the selection of the post of Professor of Ancient Indian History & Archaeology. I told him that I had no regret and no complaint against him. He enjoyed my respect and one fine evening in seventies, I got a ring from him inviting me to dinner at his place with A.V.Rao, who too had retired as Vice-Chancellor after two terms in 1968, as the other invitee. We had long talks about men and matters. I had occasion to interview Iyer early in 1980 to record his views on the University in earlier days and in later fifties, as also about his Sanskrit Department. He was not happy with the situation. He did not stay long at Varansi as well and after a couple of months resigned from there to concentrate on his research work. He published an annotated commentary on *Bhartrihari's Vakyapadiya* of which he presented a copy to me. He died in Poona early in eighties while still engaged in research work.

CHAPTER III

THE UNIVERSITY IN THE SIXTIES : THE DECADE OF THE DEANS - AS VICE- CHANCELLORS

The sixties mark the beginning of a decade of three University Deans functioning as Vice-Chancellor of the Lucknow University, except for a short break of a couple of months when all the U.P. Universities had Retired Judges of the High Court appointed as Interim Vice-Chancellors. Kali Prasad's appointment as the Patriarch of the University was rather surprising. People could not believe that the person who only three months earlier was under a cloud could be appointed Vice-Chancellor of the seat of learning. Memories are no doubt short-the more so in the case of students who early in April were more interested in their studies, so there was no ripple in the otherwise placid atmosphere of the University. Kali Prasad took over on the 1st of April, not realizing its significance that only a year and nine days later with a single stroke he would be stripped of his official position. He, however, started his tenure with a bang, involving radical changes, removing the cobwebs in administration and making his presence felt in the city and outside at receptions and parties given in his honour. He shunted off P. C. Mittal, the key-man, who was equally reported to be closer to C.B.Gupta, from the post of P.A. to the Vice-Chancellor to a low Key post relating to the U.G.C. matters, with his seat placed in the verandah of the Ram Pal Singh Hall. In

this place, Gur Saran Lal Srivastava, who was at one time the P.A. of R.R. Khanna, the Registrar, was promoted and allotted the annexe room close to that of the Vice-Chancellor. It was an attempt to put a brake on the leakage of official matters to outside agencies. Kali Prasad had his favorites at all key posts, including that of the proctor. The Vice-Chancellor's office was hubbing with the presence of his stalwarts, ever ready to obey his commands. Coffee and cashewnuts were never in short supply in his office time.

Innovations and Problems :

Certain innovations were made by the new Vice-Chancellor. The University Media was reinforced with the appointment of S.P. Nagendra, Assistant Professor of Sociology as the Editor of the 'University Bulletin' which was issued every month. A special cell was created to keep clippings of all the articles and news items relating to the University, properly pasted on note paper, and placed before the Vice-Chancellor every evening for his comments and information. The University as well issued out Press matters. Such releases were either notifications or replies and comments on news items and Letters to the Editors sent by individual readers. The Vice-Chancellor

as well went to the lecture rooms and listened to general lectures which were designed for the students. He had ideas about the welfare of the University and its teachers and was equally interested in them. His administrative ability and dynamism were praiseworthy, only his angularities did need rubbing out and egotism had to be subdued. In one of the meetings he gave vent to his feelings that he was prepared for a show down come what may? There were many hangovers around him for their personal interest, and were behaving like drummers and trumpeters. With the cooperative Executive Council and an equally patronising State Government and the Chief Minister, there was no problem for the new Vice-Chancellor except to mend fences, wipe out deficits, secure more grants and create an aura of progress and prosperity in the University and its people.

Obituaries :

(a) D. N. Majumdar

The year 1960 was rather devastating in the history of the University. The students agitation had done considerable damage to the academic ethos. The death of some of the brilliant teachers was equally painful. Nature too played its havoc in October 1960 when the city of Lucknow was subjected to unprecedented flood resulting in considerable loss and damage. The sudden death of D.N. Majumdar, Professor and Head of the Department of Anthropology and Dean, Faculty of Arts, was a great loss to the University. His daughter probably had premonition. He was well and talked to his daughter on phone when the latter inquired about his health just a few hours before the fatal attack. He had a severe heart attack the same night and in moments he collapsed.

One could not believe its veracity when the early morning papers flashed the news announcing his death. Majumdar joined the University late in twenties after a brilliant career at the Calcutta University. He had his Doctorate from the Cambridge University. Here in the University he was in the Economics Department as Lecturer and later on as Reader. He was accorded personal promotion as Professor in the newly-created Department of Anthropology. He was a prolific writer, the Founder Editor of the Journal '*Eastern Anthropologist*'. He was also the Founder Secretary of the Folklore Society. He had gone abroad in 1957 as Overseas Professor, London University, and returned to India in February next year. He was awarded the Annadale Gold Medal by the Asiatic Society of Bengal for outstanding work in Physical Anthropology in Asia during the last three years. The Wenner Green Foundation for Anthropological Research awarded him a grant for the preparation of manuscript on the '*Social Background of Born Criminals (ex. Criminal tribals of U.P.)*'. He was a member of the standing committee and of the Central Anthropological Board, Government of India. He was the General President of the second All-India Sociological Conference held at Patna in 1958. Among his important publications may be mentioned: '*Nature and Extent of Unemployment among the graduates of Lucknow University*'; '*Massachusetts Institute of Technology*'; '*Rural Profiles, an Introduction to Social Anthropology*'; '*Races and Cultures of India*', etc. He as well visited England and the Continent from April to June 1959 and delivered lectures in many Universities. In him the University lost an eminent scholar of international standing and a teacher of fine qualities, full of dynamic spirit.

(b) Gopi Nath Dhawan :

Another serious loss to the University was in the death of Gopi Nath Dhawan, officiating Head of the Department of Political Science on August 23, 1960. He was a Gandhian scholar in letter and spirit and had earned his doctorate on the 'Political Philosophy of Gandhiji'. He was held in great esteem for his simplicity and devotion to scholarly pursuits. A frail, lean and thin person dressed in plain open white coat and pant without any tie could be seen coming on foot from his residence to the University. He was an asthmatic patient and as such had poor health.

(c) S.K. Pande, Raghunandan Lal, Donnell & Roshan Jehan

Another loss was in the death of S.K. Pande retired Professor of Botany, who was working at the University of Sagar. He had returned to Lucknow and preferred death to confinement in house for failing health and illness. Such was his love for research. The other casualties were those of Raghunandan Lal, retired Professor of Radiology and Principal of the Medical College and Major T.F. O' Donnell, the first Registrar of the University. Km. Roshan Jahan Begam, Principal, Karamat Husain Muslim Girls College, who also died this year, was associated with the growth and development of the college from its inception.

Retirements and Changes in the Staff:**(a) Arts :**

Several Professors retired this year including Kali Prasad, Professor and Head of the Department of Psychology. Others attaining superannuation and retiring in the

year included V.S. Mangalik, Professor and Head of the Pathology Department, C. Chatterjee, R. N. Tandon and B. B. Bhatia, the Professor-Heads of the Departments of Radiology, Tuberculosis and Medicine respectively. They all had a distinguished record of service and enjoyed good reputation as scholars. S. C. Verma, Assistant Professor of Chemistry also retired that year.

The important changes in the staff included appointment of S. K. Saksena as Professor of Psychology and Philosophy. The Department of English lost the services of Devaki Rampal (nee Pande) who resigned after her marriage. Ramesh Mohan and Shri Murari Sinha of the same department left for U. K. in October and September 1960 for studies in Applied Linguistics at Edinburgh University, and in Phonetics at the University College, London, respectively. S. K. Narian of the same department left for U. S. A. as a Visiting Lecturer at Madison University of Wisconsin to specialise in American Literature. S. D. Singh of the Department of Ancient Indian History & Archaeology left for London to join the School of oriental and African Studies, London University, on a Research Studentship. Another teacher to go on study leave abroad was S. K. Khinduka. R. Schermerhorn of the Department of Sociology, Western Reserve University, left for the United States after completing one year's period as a Visiting Professor. Two members of the teaching staff of the Department of Sociology and Social Work, A. M. Bose and T. K. Majumdar were granted leave to accept appointments at Jodhpur and Punjab Universities. M. R. Alvi of the Department of Oriental Studies in Arabic and Persian Section proceeded on study leave for 2 years to United Arab

Republic. N. K. Devaraja was granted two years leave without pay to join the Banaras Hindu University as Geekwad Professor of Indian Philosophy and Religion. Sashi Ranjan Tewari was appointed as Assistant Professor of Public Administration. Anwar Husain was appointed as Assistant Professor in Arabic and Persian Section of the Oriental Department.

(b) Science :

In the Faculty of Science, B. G. Gokhale, Assistant Professor of Physics was granted a year's leave without pay to join the post of Senior Reader in Physics in the University of Rajasthan. T. P. Pandya and R. C. Srivastava of the same Department proceeded abroad for advanced training, while J. N. Singh returned from the States and joined his Department of Physics. The Chemistry Department had many changes. S. C. Verma retired on attaining superannuation, while R. C. Mehrotra, K. C. Joshi and R. P. Rastogi - all Assistant Professors resigned from the University. M. P. Khare returned from abroad, but R. C. Agarwal and C. S. Pandey both Assistant Professors, continued to be on Study leave in Canada and U. K. respectively. In the Department of Mathematics, Ambikeshwar Sharma, Assistant Professor, was granted a year's leave to join the University of Rajasthan, Jaipur as Reader in Mathematics. M. D. Upadhyaya of the same department was granted leave ex. India to join the Indiana University, Bloomington, U. S. A. and P.C. Chaudhary resigned to join the University College, Ibadan, Nigeria. In the sister Department of Statistics, Siya Ram returned from abroad, and K. M. Dal was granted leave for study abroad. S. K. Roy was appointed Assistant Professor of Statistics. Among the Life Science Departments S. N. Das Gupta, Professor & Head of the Botany

Department, resigned and A. R. Rao continued to officiate as Professor and Head the Department. The sister Department of Zoology had minor changes, namely the return of P. D. Gupta, Assistant Professor, from abroad; Ram Rachapal and H. B. Tewari with the same designation proceeded on study leave abroad, and Suresh Singh resigned from the University service.

(c) Commerce :

The Commerce Faculty had several changes. Anant Pandey took over charge on September 13, 1960 as Head of the Department of Business Administration. R. L. Varshney, Assistant Professor in the same department was granted leave for higher studies abroad. R. M. Lall, Assistant Professor of Commerce, resumed his duties after availing of leave on April 1, 1960 and T. N. Kapoor and S. R. K. Rao, Assistant Professors of Commerce, resigned. Ramesh Kumar Banerji was appointed assistant Professor of Applied Economics. The solitary change in the Faculty of Law was the resignation of Gayn Swarup Sharma.

(d) Medicine :

The Faculty of Medicine too had several changes with the retirement of B. B. Bhatia, Professor and Head of the Department of Medicine. S. S. Misra took over charge as Professor and Head of the Department and K. B. Kumar was appointed officiating Professor of Medicine. R. N. Tandon and V. S. Mangalik as also C. Chatterji Professor-Heads, retired on July 31, 1960 and handed over charge to their successors J.B.L. Mathur, S.P. Gupta and B. N. Lal as Heads of the Departments of Tuberculosis, Pathology and Radiology respectively. There was no change in their designations. The promoted ones and new appointments as Readers include M. L.

Bhatia of E.N.T., M.K. Mehra (Ophthalmology) and M. K. Goel (Orthopaedic Surgery). A. Charan was appointed Professor of Thoracic Surgery. The appointments at the level of Lecturers were D. Dayal (E. N. T.), K.C. Garg (Ophthalmology), R. N. Misra, K. B. Bhatia and B. N. Singh (Medicine), M. N. Mathur (Dentistry), Jai Gopal Jolly, Sharda Devi Paul and Arundhati Gupta (Pathology & Bacteriology). Those returning from leave abroad were V. N. Khanna, Reader in Ophthalmology, and A. Kumar, Lecturer in Radiology. R. S. Nanda, Lecturer in Dentistry, continued to be on leave and, Tara Chand, Reader in Surgery, was granted leave for advanced training in Cardio-Vascular Surgery under the Colombo Plan Fellowship. Sharad Kumar, Lecturer in Pathology, was granted leave to accept the appointment of Professor of Pathology at Lady Harding Medical College, New Delhi. This sister Faculty of Ayurveda had G.D. Sharma appointed as Principal - cum - Superintendent of the State College of Ayurveda. Other appointments at the Lecturer level included Radha Sharma (Obstetrics and Gynaecology), K. D. Sharma in Physics and Chemistry and D. K. Singh Chauhan in Botany and Zoology. R. S. Singh and R. P. Tripathi, Lecturers in Dravyaguna and Ayurvedic Medicine resigned.

Enrolment :

During 1960-61, the number of students in each Faculty (excluding Associated Colleges) was as follows : Faculty of Arts-3398, Science - 1429, Commerce - 789, Law - 1284, Medicine - K. G. Medical College, Lucknow - 945, G. S. V. M. Medical College, Kanpur - 694, Ayurveda - 116 - Total 8,655. The students residing in Halls in the Canning College included 1078 and in K. G. Medical College 760. The

number of students in each of the Associated College during the year was Isabella Thobourn - B. A. 168, B. Ed. 19, B. Sc. 47; Mahila Vidyalaya - B. A. 563, B. Ed. 81, Karamat Husain Muslim Girls - B. A. 57; Jubilee Girls - B. A. 103; Loreto Convent Degree - B. A. 43; Sashi Bhushan Balika Vidyalaya - B.A. 36; Khunkhunji Girls - B.A. 37, Lucknow Christain - B.A. 76, B.Sc. 210, Kanyakubja - B. A. 95, B. Sc. 375, B. Com. 130; Shia - B. Sc. 250; Kanyakubja Vocational - B. A. 235, B. Sc. (Prev.) 116; Vidyanta Hindu - B. A. 597; D. A. V. B. A. 114, B. Sc. 155.

Important Developments :

In the Medical College the Internship and Residency training programme was put into operation from July 1, 1960. Under this programme 84 interns, 40 junior residents, 40 senior residents and 20 chief residents were appointed. The Plan envisaged to turn out 1). *General Practitioners*, 2). *Specialists* and 3). *Junior Teachers*. The interns were to rotate in the departments of Medicine, Surgery and one elected subject for four months each. After the first year, out of the 84 interns, 40 were to be selected for training in speciality for two years to work as junior and senior residents enabling them to acquire practical experience in specialised jobs. After the 3rd year, out of the 40 residents, 20 were to be selected as chief residents who had by that time obtained their post-graduate degree and were in a position to do some teaching as well as supervision work of the residents working under them. The Interns Residents Hostel was duly completed and occupied by the residents. Further, in the Medical Faculty, Pediatrics was separated from the Department of Medicine and a separate

Department was created from 1st October 1960.

Floods and Devastations :

The unprecedented floods in October 1960 subjected the city of Lucknow in general and the low lying areas, as well as the adjacent building close to the banks of Gomati to great devastation. Both the Canning College and Medical College campuses suffered great loss and damage. In the former, the Gomti grounds, the Administrative offices, the old Vice-Chancellors Lodge and the Students' Union building were all under 6 to 10 feet of water facing a strong current for nearly 10 days. In the other campus both the Chakravarti and Sardar Patel Halls and the adjacent residences of the staff were under several feet of water causing damage to buildings and loss to the occupants. The two parts of the city were cut off for several days and communication was completely disrupted. The Hall and other buildings were thrown open to the flood-stricken people and arrangements were made for their food and shelter. Immediate relief work was provided with the cooperation of teachers, students and the State Government. The University buildings suffered several damages and a part of the old Vice-Chancellor's Lodge had to be pulled down. The ground floor in the Students' Union building had caved in and sunk. The University Road passing through the Jamun grove was completely washed away. On a modest estimate the entire loss to the University was estimated at nearly Rs. 5 lacs. The State Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1,96,000/- for restoration and construction of damaged roads and buildings in the Canning College Campus

and Rs. 50,000/- for repairs to buildings in the Medical College Campus.

Research :

This year 42 students were admitted to the Doctorate and 67 to the Degree of Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery. Satyavrat Singh, Professor-Head of the Sanskrit Department, was the recipient of D. Litt for his '*Contribution of Kashmir to Sanskrit Poetry*' and Savitri Sinha secured the same Degree for her thesis entitled '*Art of Expression in Braj Bhasha - Krishna Bhakti Poetry*'. Their respective supervisors were K. A. Subramania Iyer and Din Dayal Gupta. There were four recipients of Ph. D. In Philosophy and three in Psychology - two each under N. K. Devaraja and Kali Prasad in Philosophy and Psychology respectively. Surima Das Gupta and Raj Narain supervised one each in Philosophy and H. S. Asthana one in Psychology. R. P. Singh of the Education Department secured his doctorate without any official supervision. In Political Science, one secured his doctorate under B.M. Sharma while 3 in Sociology and Social work had Radha Kamal Mukherji as their supervisor. Anthropology and Arabic had one each under D. K. Sen and Wahid Mirza. There were two Ph.D.s in Urdu under Yusuf Husain Mosvi and Ehtesham Husain, two in Sanskrit under S. V. Singh and another two under Iyer, the former Head and Vice-Chancellor. Hindi had the maximum number of students to secure their doctorate - two under Bhagirath Misra and one each under B. K. Misra, H. K. Awasthi, V.B. Trivedi and T. N. Dikshit. Kripa Shankar Shukla was the supervisor of the only Ph. D. in Mathematics in the Arts Faculty.

In the Faculty of Science, Chemistry had the largest quota of seven candidates securing their doctorate, five in Chemistry proper and 2 in Bio-Chemistry. The latter had Krishnan, the new Professor Head of Bio-Chemistry as their supervisor. The other's quota was R. C. Mehrotra 2 and A. B. Sen, R. P. Rastogi and C. S. Pande one each. In Botany there was one candidate in the successful list who had worked under S.N. Das Gupta and another under M. N. Bose. The two securing doctorate in Mathematics had R. P. Agarwal and S.K. Bose as their supervisor. The two candidates in the Faculty of Commerce were from the Applied Economics and Commerce Departments with Guru Dutt and B. N. Das Gupta as their respective supervisors. The teachers working in the University or in some Associated College who secured their Doctorate degree included Priti Kanji Lal (Mahila Vidyalyaya) in Philosophy, R. P. Singh (Education), Suresh Chandra Verma (Sociology), Anil Baran Bose (Social Work), Mohd, Abdul Ahad Khan Khalil (Urdu), Shujat Ali (Urdu), Mahesh Mishra (Sanskrit), Shambhu Nath Chaturvedi (Hindi). Ramji Lal Sahayak, who later on became State Minister of Education, was also the recipient of the doctorate for his thesis on 'kabir darshan' under T. N. Dikshit. The list in the Science and Commerce Faculties does not include any teacher of the University.

In the Faculty of Medicine, 37 secured their Doctorate in Medicine and 30 their Masters Degree in Surgery. The break-up was as follows : 4 in Physiology - 2 under R. C. Shukla and one each under S. R. Kapoor and H. C. Tandon; 7 in Pathology - 3 under V. S. Mangalik, and 2 under Sharad Kumar and 1 each under S. P. Gupta and N.P. Gupta. Tuberculosis had 5 Ph.D.'s, all

under R. N. Tandon, and 1 in Radiology under C. Chatterji. There were 17 Doctors in Medicine proper from K. G. Medical College - 4 each under B. B. Bhatia, S. S. Misra and N. N. Gupta and 1 under O. P. Tandon. The Kanpur Medical College quota of Six M.D.s in Medicine was under K. N. Gaur. The 30 M. S. in different subjects were 3 in Anatomy, 2 under Dharam Narayan, and 1 under K.B. Singh (Kanpur), 11 in Surgery - 2 under S. C. Misra of Lucknow, 7 under C.B. Singh and 2 under Tara Chand of Kanpur. The Lucknow Medical College under Satya Pal Gupta produced 8 M. S. in Ophthalmology, while the solitary candidate from Kanpur had worked under P. T. Singh. There were 3 M. S. in Obstetrics and Gynaecology, all under A. D. Engineer of Lucknow, 3 in Orthopaedic Surgery under B. N. Sinha and 1 in E.N.T. under R.N. Misra - both of Lucknow. The list does not include any familiar figure, except Savitri Chawla, wife of the Professor of Dentistry, T. N. Chawla.

Foreign Doctorate Recipients :

Reference might as well be made to teachers who had gone abroad for further studies and returned with a doctorate or some other form of recognition. K. S. Mathur, Assistant Professor of Anthropology was awarded Ph. D. Degree from the Australian University, Canbara. J. N. Singh of the Physics Department, was the recipient of the doctorate degree from the University of Washington and M. P. Khare of the Chemistry Department had a similar Degree from the University of Basel (Switzerland). Siya Ram of the Department of Statistics got his Ph. D. from London. H. C. Verma, Reader in Anatomy, was awarded the Ph. D. degree in Anatomy by the University of Wisconsin, U.S.A. Abinash Kumar of the Radiology

Department had his D.M.R.O. from the University of Liverpool.

The University Convocation :

This year's Convocation address was delivered by N.K. Sidhanta, Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University. In his address he made a strong plea for imparting training to the University teachers before appointment. He said that the problem of isolation was the growing danger to academic unity, because of inbreeding caused by the adoption of regional languages as the medium of instruction in the University. It could be combated and controlled only by establishing centers for training University teachers. He deprecated the intrusion of party politics in the University. In his words, 'the attraction and excitement of political fights is disruptive of the harmony of a community of youth. Matter became worse when the teachers, like the students, are ranged under different flags. When group loyalties and party allegiance clash in the University community, the atmosphere is fouled; in the fog which is generated effective thinking is impossible; and persuasive communication of ideas is ruled out'. Sidhanta as well referred to the danger of inbreeding with the same vision of teachers and the same way of interpreting life, the same intellectual outlook on problems. Without the leaven of welcome intruders from outside, the teachers may suffer from mental torpor and infect the students with their stance.

As regards the system of education and its relevance to the needs of the time, Sidhanta criticized the role of those who proposed that it was not industry or conscientious work which paid dividends but

the support of an 'uncle' who could put strings on his behalf. The susceptible youth thus lost in his academic effort. He as well referred to over-crowding in Universities as the root cause of indiscipline. The students should join the University with the definite purpose of intellectual advancement. The attraction and excitement of political fight was disruptive of the harmony of a community of youth. There was need for interaction between the matured character of the teacher and the still unformed mind of the pupils. 'A restless youth, disconnected with its older generation, conscious of talents and cramped by lack of opportunity, away from the Indian pattern of life, eager thoughtful and suspicious had to be treated with understanding in Universities'.

In this Convocation, 3,457 students received degrees and diplomas including 2 D. Litt (1 Sanskrit and 1 Hindi), 41 Ph. D. (27 Arts, 11 Science and 3 Commerce); M.D. 37, M.S.30, LL.M. 4, M.A. 567, M.Sc. 146, M.Com. 91, M.Ed. 12, M.S.W. 39, LL B. 405, M.B.B.S. 242, B.A. 1009, B.Sc. 458, B.Ed. 140, B.M. B.S. 13, B.D.S. 18 and B.Com. 188.

The University Library :

The Honorary Librarian, Kali Prasad, who was associated with it for 3 terms, paved the way for his successor A.V.Rao who took over from 19th September 1960. The Library continued to progress with the addition of 9091 books bringing the total number of books in the Library to 1,92,834. It as well received Grants of Rs. 50,000/- for Humanities, 25,000/- for the Mathematics Department, 10,000/- for the Statistics Department and 5,000/- for the Geology Department, from the University Grants

Commission. The British Council equally made a generous offer of 640 books consisting of 120 titles of text books for home use by the students. The total number of theses numbering 445 were separately placed in the Reading Room. Besides these, 1149 Hindi and Sanskrit, and 230 Urdu and Persian books were added to the Library. Out of 1001 Journals received during the year, 84 were received as gifts. 110 manuscripts were purchased. 1550 books were received as gifts from various Embassies, Universities and Publishers, particularly the Russian Embassy, and 323 books were gifted by the family of the late G.N. Dhawan of the Political Science Department. The total number of books issued during the year for home reading was 84,850. The membership in 1960 was 2261 including 560 members of the Bonarji Library. This Section of the Library, especially meant for the students, had 460 members with 3343 books in this Section. Among the distinguished visitors to the Library were Jan Harek of Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague, Mr. & Mrs. D.D. Serebrayur of the U.S.S.R. Embassy, Thomas Storer and P.C. Rife from U.S.A., Mr. & Mrs. Dobbs, High Commissioner, U.K., Julisz Kata Suchy-Polish Ambassador Extraordinary, and Ignacy Sachs - Second Secretary, Poland Embassy, New Delhi.

Finance :

The University had an income of Rs. 19,58,332 lacs from fees, rent of houses etc. during the year 1959-60. Grants from the Central and State Governments and other sources were aggregating to Rs. 76,38,818 as detailed in Table I on next page.

The total deficit at the close of the year 1959-60 in the University Budget stood at Rs. 27.35 lacs and Rs. 29.72 lacs in the K.G. Medical College Budget plus Rs. 2.35 lacs for B.M.B.S. and Kanpur Medical College.

The University had been facing great financial difficulties for the last several years. The payment of dearness allowance to ministerial and inferior staff, items of expenditure not fully covered by Grants, interest on overdraft, were the main factors besides many others for the recurring deficit.

Lucknow University Union :

The Union this year was inaugurated by Anant Sayanam Aiyangar, Speaker, Lok Sabha. The Union organized symposiums, Variety Shows, *Kavi Sammelan* and *Mushaira* during the Convocation week. Several debates, including All-India ones, were organised by the Union. The participants among the Symposiums included eminent personalities like Atal Behari Bajpai, Sibban Lal Saksena both members of the Parliament, Mukut Behari Lal, Raj Nath Singh Socialist Leaders, Narain Dutt Tewari, Leader of the P. S.P. Group in the U.P. Assembly, Gopal Narain Saksena, Ex. Chairman of the Socialist Party and from among the teachers of the University A.V. Rao and K.C. Sarkar, Deans of the Faculty of Arts and Commerce respectively. Ram Manohar Lohia and some other personalities also addressed the students. The Union gave a reception to Israeli Delegation of 6 students on a visit to India.

Table I

University	U.G.C. & Central Government	Rs. 6,60,970	Non-recurring
	U.G.C. & State Government	Rs. 18,89,354	Recurring
		Rs. 04,03,495	Non-recurring
	Other Sources	Rs. 13,45,868	Recurring
		Rs. 77,221	Non-recurring
King George Medical College	State Government	Rs. 7,19,171	Recurring
		Rs. 5,40,801	Non-recurring
	Other Sources	Rs. 4,94,779	Recurring
		Rs. 84,191	Non-recurring
B.M.B.S		Rs. 14,445	
G.M. & Associated Hospitals	State Government	Rs. 19,32,371	Recurring
		Rs. 13,16,793	Non-recurring
	Other Sources	Rs. 1,17,885	Recurring
The Total receipts stood at Rs. 95,97,150			
The Total expenditure for the period 1959-1960 was Rs. 96,12,742 as under :			
University	Rs. 45,52,696 including Rs. 10,68,995 as non-recurring expenditures		
King George Medical College	Rs. 25,41,183 Including Rs. 6,80,819 as non-recurring expenditure.		
B.M.B.S	Rs. 77,524		
G.M. & Associated Hospitals	Rs. 24,41,340 including Rs. 3,89,964 as non-recurring expenditure.		

The Year 1961 :

This year saw many changes at the higher administrative level. The Governor-Chancellor Ram Krishna Rao continued to hold his office during 1961. The change in the Chief Ministership of the State as well witnessed many sporadic changes. Sampurnanand had taken the election of the President of the U.P. Congress Committee as a prestige issue. He had openly declared that if his nominee Munishwar Dutt Upadhaya was not elected then he too would vacate the Chief Ministership. Unfortunately his candidate lost and Sampurnanand had to resign. It was rumoured that he was asked by Nehru to step down to keep up the morale and integrity of the office and the party. Chandra Bhan Gupta was appointed Chief Minister of the State. He was nursing his earlier wounds and Kali Prasad was his target. This he could not do as a single instance, and so he got an Ordinance issued, stripping off all the Vice-Chancellors of the State Universities. They were replaced by the retired Judges of the Allahabad High court as Interim Vice-Chancellors. Randhir Singh, a Retired Judge of the Allahabad High Court, was appointed Vice-Chancellor on the resignation of Kali Prasad on April 10, 1961. Randhir Singh held the office of the Vice-Chancellor from April 19 to October 18, 1961. A.V. Rao, Professor of English and Dean of the Faculty of Arts, was appointed Vice-Chancellor on October 9, 1961 and he took over the charge from the afternoon of October 18, 1961. N.C. Chaturvedi, a confidant of C.B. Gupta, was appointed Honorary Treasurer and he took over charge on June 12, 1961. K. D. Tewari whose services were extended up to September 30, 1961, handed over charge in the afternoon of September 30, 1961. P.C. Mittal, who was appointed Registrar, joined

his duties on the afternoon of December 5, 1961. Shiv Shankar, who was senior to Mittal, was superseded and had to content himself as Assistant Registrar.

Obituaries :

V. S. Krishnan, D.P. Mukherji

The University sustained severe loss due to the death of several past members of the teaching faculty as also its well-Wishers. In the sad demise of V.S. Krishnan, Chairman, University Grants Commission, the country lost a distinguished educationalist. The late Chairman had occasion to deliver the Convocation Address of the University in 1958. He was equally helpful in providing grants and sanctioning many new posts to the University. In the passing away of D.P. Mukherji, Retired Professor & Head of the Department of Economics and Sociology, the University lost an eminent teacher. He had a long association of nearly 35 years with the University and after retirement was for sometime in the Aligarh Muslim University. He was an intellectual dabbling in number of subjects and was also a connoisseur of music. A polished gentleman, suave in manners and properly dressed, Dhurjati Babu was not insular by nature but provided everybody good company in a sophisticated gathering whether of Intellectuals or of lovers of music. It was a pleasure to be with him even for a short spell of time to enjoy his conversation. He is described in an article on him as 'one of the greatest intellectuals of the time.'

Sidhanta :

Another great loss to the University this year was in the death of N. K. Sidhanta, former Professor of English and Dean,

Faculty of Arts. He was connected with the University for over 25 years and served as Dean, Faculty of Arts for about 18 years. He was held in high esteem for his scholarship and erudition. Sidhanta was the Secretary-Member of the Radha Krishna Education Commission in 1949-50, a member of the Union Public Service Commission and was the Vice-Chancellor in succession of two prestigious Universities - Calcutta and Delhi. He had a fatal heart stroke at Bhuvaneshwar, where he had gone on some official visit.

S.N. Mathur :

S.N. Mathur, another causality of the year, was Retired Professor of Surgery and Principal, K.G. Medical College. He was an eminent surgeon. He had to resign and leave the college after the Chancellor K.M. Munshi found him negligent, resulting in the death of Rajiva, a young boy on the operation table. Mathur, it seems, could not stand the shock of loss of face. He did run a nursing home in his house on the University Road.

Changes in the Staff :

(a) Arts

A.V. Rao, Professor and Head of the Department of English, was appointed Vice-Chancellor, and he took over charge with effect from the afternoon of October 18, 1961. Ramesh Mohan was appointed officiating Professor and Head of the Department of English and Modern European Languages. S. K. Saksena, Professor and Head of the Department of Psychology, who had joined the University in 1960, resigned to take up appointment as Professor of Philosophy at Hawaii (U.S.A.). Raj Narain was appointed officiating Professor and Head of the Department of

Philosophy and Psychology. The Philosophy Department suffered another loss with the resignation of N. K. Devaraja, Assistant Professor, and Surima Das Gupta of the same Department left for U.S.A. for teaching in Wellesley College. G. S. Misra was appointed Professor of Western History. The Department of Ancient Indian History lost the services of B. N. Puri, who joined the National Academy of Administration, Government of India, Mussoorie, as Professor of Indian History and Culture. He left in the month of January 1961. S. D. Singh of the same Department continued to be on leave for his doctorate Research at the School of Oriental and African Studies, London. P. N. Masaldan of the Political Science Department and R. B. Mathur of the Education Department were appointed Professors in their Subjects. Several other teachers in the Faculty of Arts who were on leave, resumed duty. These included Nasir Ahmed Khan (Economics), Shri Dhar Misra and H.G.P. Srivastava (both of the Economics Department). The last one was awarded the Doctorate Degree by the University of Kiel (West Germany). R.P. Singh, Assistant Professor of Education, proceeded on three month's leave to U.S.A. and Shashi Ranjan Tewari as well took leave ex-India for higher studies. Ehtesham Husain of the Urdu Department was granted one year's leave without pay to take up the appointment of Professor of Urdu, Allahabad University, from November 1, 1961. H.W. Reninger joined the Department of English as a Fulbright Scholar to teach American Literature.

(b) Science :

In the Faculty of Science, A. R. Rao was appointed to the post of Professor of Botany. In the Physics Department, B.G. Gokhale resumed duty while R.C. Gupta

preceded to U.K. for advance scientific training under the Colombo Plan. M.P. Madan of the same Department left for Canada on a post-doctorate fellowship. A.N. Bose and R.D. Srivastava, Assistant Professors of Chemistry, proceeded on study leave to U.S.A. and Canada respectively. T.N. Srivastava of the same department resumed duty. So also Ram Rakchopal of the Zoology Department returned from abroad. Further, U. K. Shukla and M. D. Upadhyaya of the Department of Mathematics and Astronomy resumed duty after expiry of their leave ex. India. K.M. Lal and M.S. Srivastava, Assistant Professors of Statistics, proceeded to U.S.A. for higher studies. A.M. Chak, Assistant Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy, was granted a year's leave to join as principal, Basant College, Rajghat, Varanasi. Others to leave were B.P. Adhikari, who resigned his job to take up the appointment of Professor of Statistics, Institute of Social Sciences, Agra University, and S.M. Das of the Zoology Department, who left on a year's leave without pay to join the University of Jammu and Kashmir as Professor and Head of the Department of Zoology.

(c) Commerce :

There was not much change in the Faculty of Commerce. S.L. Sharma continued to be on deputation with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India and R.L. Varshney of the Business Administration Department resumed his duty in July 1961 on return from the States.

(d) Medical :

The Medical Faculty of the University had several changes, with promotions of several teachers, new appointments, grant of leave ex.-India for higher studies, return

from leave, and leave without pay to take up appointment elsewhere. S.S. Misra and K.B. Kunwar were appointed Professors of Medicine and that of Clinical Medicine respectively. The former was pushed up as Head of the Department. N.N. Gupta and Kedar Nath were appointed temporary Professors of Medicine. J.B.L. Mathur was appointed Professor of Tuberculosis and R.P. Badola was appointed Professor of Anesthesiology. M.U. Khan, Civil Surgeon, Lucknow, continued to hold the post of Part-time Professor and Head of the Department of Forensic Medicine upto December 31, 1961 and S.S. Misra took over from him the same afternoon. H.C. Verma, Reader in Anatomy, was appointed temporary Professor and Head of the Department of Anatomy, Moti Lal Nehru College, Allahabad, from July 1, 1961 and A.C. Das, Lecturer, was appointed officiating Reader. Surendra Kumar joined as Reader in Physiology and J.N. Prasad was given temporary Readership on the newly created post. Other temporary Readers appointed in the Faculty were M.K. Goel (Orthopaedic Surgery), Avinash Kumar (Radiology), M.L. Bhatia (E.N.T.). K.C. Agarwal got permanent Readership in Anesthesiology.

Among the fresh appointments of Lecturers were A.K. Bharadwaj and A.N. Srivastava (Dentistry). K. Pandey and N.S. Bhatnagar (Anesthesiology), G.P. Agarwal (Surgery for the Department of Dentistry) and R.P. Sahi (Surgery). Those proceeding on study leave abroad for higher studies were P.C. Jain, Statistician-cum-Lecturer (U.S.A.), H.D. Gupta, temporary Reader in Dentistry (New Zealand), M.N. Mathur (Dentistry), Sharda Devi Paul (Lecturer-Pathology). Those who returned from study leave abroad included P.N.

Saksena (Pharmacology) and R.S. Nanda (Dentistry). K. P. Chaudhary (Reader, Dentistry) continued to be on leave for higher studies in U.S.A. Henry Crawford joined as a Fulbright Lecturer in Orthopaedic Surgery in the Department of Surgery. Faculty members leaving the University for better situations elsewhere were, besides H. C. Verma (Anatomy), Jagdish Chandra, Lecturer in Forensic Medicine who was appointed Assistant Professor in the same Subject at the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi. B.G. Prasad, Professor and Head of the Department of Social and Preventive Medicine proceeded on leave to attend the Third International conference of the Epidemicological Association at Korcula, Yugoslavia and S.C. Bagchi officiated as Professor-Head during the period of absence.

Enrolment :

During this year, the total number of students in each Faculty (excluding Associated Colleges) was as follows : Arts 3188; Science 1348, Commerce 751; Law 1680; Medicine (K.G.M.C.) 971, G.S.V.M. Kanpur 655, Ayurveda (Lucknow) 154 - total 8742. This year 52 foreign students were on the rolls of the University. The number of students in the Associated Colleges was as under : I.T. - B.A. 163, B.Sc. 44, B.Ed. 77; Mahila Vidyalaya - B.A. 553, B.Ed. 77, Karamat Husain Girls - B.A. 71, Jubilee Girls - B.A.115; Loreto Convent - B.A. 75; Shashi Bhushan Balika - B.A. 34 ; Khunkhunji Girls - B.A. 36; Lucknow Christian - B.A. 52, B.Sc. 210, Dip. in Physical Education 25; Kanyakubja - B.A. 528, B.Sc. 442 , B.Com. 180 ; Shia - B.A. 178, B.Sc. 283, Kanyakubja Vocational - B.A. 237, B.Sc. 205; Vidyanta Hindu - B.A. 684, D.A.V. - B.A. 83, B.Sc. 159. The number of students residing in each Hall

was as under : Butler - 178, Subhas 156, Tilak 182, Mahmudabad 200, Habibullah 196, Narendra Deva 148, Balrampur 57 and Kailash 140 in the Canning College Campus. In the K.G. Medical College - Boys Halls - Chakravarti, G.N. Misra and Sardar Patel accounted for 540 inmates and Vijay Lakshmi had 104 girl students.

New Buildings :

The increase in the number of students for the last so many years equally demanded setting up of new buildings to accommodate the influx. The year under review saw the completion of several new buildings. The important construction in the Canning College Campus included the extensions in Chemistry, Psychology and Commerce Departmental buildings. The Botany Research Laboratory was also completed this year while that of the Bio-Chemistry was in progress. In the Medical College Campus the construction of new Surgical Block, Sunken Floor of Dental College and Child Guidance Clinic were completed. Several other buildings were as well under construction.

Research :

During the period under review 48 candidates were admitted to the Doctorate and 74 to the Degrees of Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery. The solitary D.Sc. Kunwar Suresh Singh (Zoology) worked under M.B.Lal. The break-up of the candidates securing their Ph.D. in Arts departmental-wise included the maximum 9 in Hindi, 4 in Political Science, 2 each in Ancient Indian History and Sanskrit and 1 each in English, Education, Economics, Anthropology, Sociology and Persian. These

included three teachers working in the University. B.N. Srivastava (A.I. History), Mohd. Rizwan Alvi (Persian) and J.P. Sinha (Sanskrit). B.M. Sharma was the supervisor of all the 4 candidates in Political Science ; followed by Bhagirath Misra (Hindi) 3 and 2 each by Radha Kamal Mukherji (One in Economics and the other in Sociology), S.V. Singh (Sanskrit), D.D. Gupta and V.B. Trivedi. 8 Lady candidates secured their doctorate - 3 in Hindi and 1 each in English, Ancient Indian History, Sociology, Political Science and Sociology. In the Faculty of Science, there were 7 Ph.D.'s in Chemistry, 8 in Botany, 2 in Physics, 1 in Geology and 1 in Mathematics. Zoology had one DSc. The maximum number of candidates, 6 worked under the supervision of P.S. Krishnan in Bio-Chemistry, 3 under S.N. Das Gupta (Botany), 2 each under P.N. Sharma (Physics) and D.C. Bharadwaj (Botany) and the rest had one each - in Chemistry, A.B. Sen, A.C. Chatterji, G.S. Misra, V.S. Misra & C. S. Pandey; in Botany R. Lakhan Pal and A.R. Rao - the Professor - Head; R.C. Misra in Geology and Ram Ballabh in Mathematics. The teacher candidates securing their doctorate degree were Arvind Vyas (Physics) & C.P. Tewari (Bio-Chemistry). A solitary woman candidate to secure her doctorate in Botany was Usha Sharma. A lone Ph.D. in Commerce was Ram Saran Kaushik in Applied Economics under Guru Dutt.

In the Faculty of Medicine, the number of candidates securing their doctorate degree were 3 in Physiology under R.C. Shukla, 2 in Pharmacology under M.L. Gujral, 1 in Pathology under N.P. Gupta and another in the same branch under R.M.L. Mehrotra individually and 1 jointly with V.S. Mangalik, 12 in Medicine 10 under

S.S.Misra and 1 each under N.N. Gupta and O.P. Tandon; 5 in Social and Preventive Medicine under B.G. Prasad and 3 in Radiology - 2 under C.Chatterji and 1 under B.N.Lal, and 2 in the Tuberculosis under R.N.Tandon. The Kanpur Medical College's quota was 10 M.Ds. - 3 in medicine under K.N.Gaur, 4 in Pathology under G.K.Tyagi, 2 in Physiology under S.R.Kapoor, and 1 in Tuberculosis under O.P.Mittal. The list of Doctorate included 5 women candidates. The Master Degree in Surgery was awarded to 34 candidates - 9 in Ophthalmology under S.P Gupta, 9 in Surgery under S.C. Misra and 1 each under R.V.Singh and R.N.Sharma, making a total of 11 in this subject, and 3 in E.N.T. diseases under R.N.Misra. One candidate had his Degree in Orthopaedic Surgery under B.N.Sinha and M.K.Goel (jointly), and another in Obstetrics and Gynaecology under A.D.Engineer. The output of the Kanpur Medical College was equally respectful. Professor C.B.Singh supervised 7 candidates for this Degree in Surgery, including 2 along with G.K.Tyagi, A.K.Gupta supervised one independently and another with G.K. Tyagi in Orthopaedic Surgery. The women candidates securing this Degree included 1 in Ophthalmology and another in Obstetrics and Gynaecology - both from the Lucknow Medical College.

Library :

With the elevation of A.V. Rao as the Vice-Chancellor of the University, P.N.Sharma was appointed Honorary Librarian with effect from November 18, 1961. This year 6213 books were added bringing the total number of books in the Library to 1,99,647. The Grant of Rs. 50,000/- received from the University Grants Commission for the purchase of books on Humanities was totally utilized. 1050 current journals were

received during the year out of which 140 were received free. Several back sets of journals, purchased out of the grant from the University Grants Commission, replenished the back numbers. 47 manuscripts were as well acquired during the year bringing the total number to 1910. 1001 books and journals were received in the Library during the year as gifts, the notable ones being from the Asia Foundation and the German Embassy as also a private gift of 105 books by Raj Nath in memory of his father Kashi Nath and 640 books from the British Council. A small number of books were added to the Bonarji Section of the Library carrying the total to 3,417 books which were issued to its 435 student members. This Section concentrated on Text Books only. The Reading Room with its Text-Book Section rendered useful service to the students in particular. Among the distinguished visitors to the Library were Samuel Mathai, P.J. Philip and R.B. Chabra from the University Grants Commission, F. Coleman from Ford foundation, New Delhi, N. Woolf from John Hopkins University, U.S.A., S.E. Korarin from Moscow, F.S. Russanov from Tashkent, Jagdish Shankar from Atomic Energy Commission, Bombay, V.S. Patankar and J.N. Kaul from the U.G.C. and I.S. Gulati and Narendra Nagaich from Baroda and Delhi Universities respectively.

Finance :

The University had an income of Rs. 97,63,423.39p from fees, rent of houses etc., grants from the Central and State Governments and other sources during the year 1960-61 (University-excluding K.G. Medical College and Associated Hospitals - Rs. 46,55,976.79 np., King George Medical College - Rs. 21,74,750.21, B.M.B.S. - Rs. 14,151.47np. and G.M. & Associated

Hospitals - Rs. 27,10,544.92) as detailed in Table II.

The total deficit at the close of the year 1960-61 in the University stood at Rs.30.13 lacs and Rs.34.15 lacs in the King George Medical College Budget plus Rs. 2.83 lacs for B.M.B.S. The State Government sanctioned a grant of Rs. 12 lacs to meet a part of the deficit in the University Budget and Rs. 5 lacs in the Medical College Budget.

Lucknow University Union :

The Union this year was inaugurated by Jawahar Lal Nehru on September 24, 1961. It organized Variety Show, Kavi Sammelan and Mushaira during the inauguration week as also Hindi and English Language debates. It celebrated the Convocation Week by arranging a Symposium, Cricket Match, Art Exhibition, *Kavi Sammelan*, *Mushaira* etc. The world's first cosmonaut, Major Yuri Gagarin, was accorded a warm reception at the Canning College Quadrangles by the University Union. A Drama team of 10 students and one teacher was sent to the 10 th Annual Festival at Nainital. Several numbers of the Union Magazine '**Light and Learning**' were also published.

Delegacy :

The setting up of University Delegacy Centres was meant to develop a healthy corporate life among the non-resident students of the University. During the second year of its functioning the Delegacy Centers were properly equipped and furnished. These Centers were established at

Table II

University (alone)	U.G.C. & Central Government	Rs. 6,37,236.90	(Non-recurring)
	State Government	Rs. 20,88,944.00	(Recurring)
	State Government	Rs. 4,52,796.00	(Non-Recurring)
	Other Sources (including income from fees etc.)	Rs. 1,21,340.26	(Non-Recurring)
K.G. Medical College	State Government	Rs. 10,44,556.00	(Recurring)
		Rs. 2,67,970.12	(Non-Recurring)
	B.M.B.S.	Rs. 14,151.47	-
G.M. & Associated Hospitals	State Government	Rs. 21,09,879.00	(Recurring)
		Rs. 4,74,374.00	(Non-Recurring)
	Other Sources	Rs. 1,34,291.92	(Recurring)
Expenditure : The total expenditure for 1960-61 was Rs. 1,10,55,269.41 as detailed below :			
University alone excluding K.G Medical College & Associated Hospitals		Rs. 51,58,019.12 including Rs. 12,36,058.01 as Non-recurring expenditure.	
K.G. Medical College		Rs. 29,40,862.36 including Rs. 9,24,818.48 as Non-recurring expenditure.	
B.M.B.S		Rs. 76,462.20	
G.M. & Associated Hospitals		Rs. 29,79,925.73	

Nishatganj - Mahanagar, Nadan Mahal Road, Daliganj-Babuganj, Charbagh and Aminabad-Lalbagh. The total number of students registered at various centres ranged from 70 to 115 and the average attendance at the Centers ranged between 30 and 40. These Central provided facilities for indoor and out door games, and had well-equipped reading room with newspapers, periodicals and magazines.

The University Convocation & Distinguished Visitors :

The Annual Convocation was held on Friday, December 22, 1961 under the Presidentship of B. Rama Krishna Rao, Chancellor of the University. The Convocation Address was delivered by Yuvaraja Karan Singh, *Sadar-i-Riyasat* Jammu and Kashmir. The Speaker was introduced by the Chancellor as a keen student of politics. Though young in age, he was held in wisdom, who won popularity not only in Jammu & Kashmir but in the whole of the country. In his brief but forthright address, the young Head of the State of Jammu & Kashmir expressed himself against University students taking part in active politics which was detrimental to their academic interests. At the same time it was the solemn responsibility of the politicians to refrain from any attempt to involve University students actively in political controversies. He visualized the Indian Universities as living centers of national integration where students and teachers from all over the country could meet together in an atmosphere of intellectual inquiry and mutual understanding, and thus create the synthesis upon which the foundation of future greatness of the country could be laid. He appealed for the retention of English as

the link language for national integration, till Hindi takes its place. Living in one of the most crucial years of human history, the prospects before the young generation were full of possibilities for progress, making the life exciting and exhilarating. As citizens of free India, we have opportunities for free growth and development. But there was no room for complacency. The retention of freedom equally involved greater effort and more exacting qualities of character. Devotion, dedication and sacrifice were necessary for the attainment of some great ideal - the burning desire to see the nation prosper to vanish for ever the specters of poverty, hunger, disease and ignorance that still haunt us, to eradicate social evil and injustice. An internal or personal ideal was a sin qua non for fullest development of all our faculties-physical, emotional, intellectual and spiritual.

The Convocation Week was celebrated with enthusiasm. Several lectures of eminent personality were arranged during the Week. A number of social and literary functions were as well arranged by the Students Union of the University. Several distinguished scholars visited the University during the year under review. Those who delivered lectures at the University during the year include Professors Sawieki from Warsaw University, Chalman J. Roy from Iowa State University, R.F. Farquhann from Toronto University, Harold Kelman, Psychiatrist, U.S.A.

The Year 1962 :

This year is noted for a change in the Chancellor B. Rama Krishna Rao held this office up to April 15, 1962 and his successor

Bishwa Nath Das assumed charge of the office on April 16, 1962. There was no other change in any other office. A.V. Rao and N.C. Chaturvedi continued to be the Vice-Chancellor and the Honorary Treasurer respectively. P.C. Mittal was the Registrar.

Obituary -

D. Pant :

The University sustained great loss in the death of some of its teachers and benefactors. Among these was D. Pant, formerly Reader in Commerce, who had retired only some years back. He was an eminent teacher and a genuine well-wisher of his students. He secured the Doctorate Degree of the London University for his thesis on the '*Commercial Policy of the Mughals*'. He was a radical thinker and expressed his views forcibly in seminars and among his pupils.

B.K. Gupta :

B.K. Gupta, Professor and Dean, Faculty of Law, who had superseded his teacher S.S. Nigam could not sustain his achievements for long. He had been a member of the teaching faculty for about 17 years which were no doubt devoted more to the administrative rather than to the academic side of a teacher's responsibilities.

G.G. Chatterji :

G.G. Chatterji, who had served the University as Honorary Reader in Law, was a good criminal lawyer on the original side in the Sessions Court and had trained a number of Juniors attached to him.

V.S. Mangalik :

The Medical Faculty suffered a great loss in the death of two of its eminent teachers who were also Principal of the K.G. Medical College. V.S. Mangalik, Retired Professor of Pathology had put in twenty-two years of devoted service with untiring zeal. His greatest contribution was the expansion of teaching and research facilities in the Medical Faculty and the upgrading of the Department of Pathology as a centre for Post-graduate training and research. In his death, the country lost an eminent pathologist.

B.B. Bhatia :

Bir Bhan Bhatia, Retired Professor of Medicine, was an outstanding figure in the field of medical education, and a Physician of great repute. He had a brilliant academic career and he fruitfully utilized his talents in the dissemination of knowledge to his students, and care, cure and happiness to his patients.

G.D. Shukla & B.D. Shastri :

Some other losses were by the death of G.D. Shukla, Dean, Faculty of Ayurveda and principal, State College of Ayurveda, and B.D. Shastri, Head of the Department of Ras-Shastra, Faculty of Ayurveda

B.N. Sharma and Braj Kishore Misra :

This deaths of B.N. Sharma, Lecturer in Law, and Braj Kishore Misra, Lecturer in Hindi, while still in service, and in their late forties, were equally regretful. Both were personal friends, the former from boyhood belonging to the same locality and the latter was a class-fellow. Sharma's death was hastened by his involvement in the affair of the University as Proctor in Kali Prasad's time which was a period of great tension.

Braj Kishore was frail in body and sober in temperament. He was a non-controversial person in his department as also outside, and was engaged in academic pursuits. Sharma was a good teacher without any urge for research. He did not publish any paper.

Tandon and Roy :

The University Executive Council at its meeting on July 21, 1962 also passed resolutions on the death of Purushottam Das Tandon, former Congress President, and B.C.Roy, former Chief Minister, West Bengal. The latter had addressed the University Convocation.

Admissions :

During the year under review, the total number of students in different Faculties (excluding Associated Colleges) was as follows : Arts 2908, Science 1413, Commerce 771, Law 1656, Medicine K.G.Medical College, Lucknow 1213, G.S.V.M. Medical College, Kanpur 834, Ayurveda 178, Total 8,973. The Associated Colleges, tally was as follows : I.T. B.A. 154, B.Sc. 35, B.Ed. 22, B.L.Sc. 9, Mahila Vidyalaya - B.A. 647, B.Ed. 100, B.Sc. 42, Karamat Husain Muslim Girls B.A. 71, Jubilee Girls B.A. 125, Loreto Convent Degree B.A. 99, Shashi Bhushan Balika Vidyalaya B.A. 92, Khunkhunji Girls B.A. 49, Lucknow Christian B.A. 56, B.Sc. 231, Diploma in Physical Education 33, Kanyakubja B.A. 594, B.Sc. 509, B.Com. 175, Shia B.A. 225, B.Sc. 318, Kanyakubja Vocational B.A. 222, B.Sc. 288, Vidyant Hindu B.A. 711, D.A.V. B.A. 77, B.Sc. 193, Total 5797. There were 62 foreign students studying in the University.

The number of students in residence in different Halls in the Canning College was 1320 with the following break-up : Butler 182, Subhash 168, Tilak 174, Mahmudabad 210, Habibullah 194, Narendra Dev 148, Balrampur 55, M.M.S.Birla for foreign and research students 40, Kailash Hall 149 Total 1320. The Moti Lal Memorial Society Birla Hall opposite the stadium was an addition to the resident students Halls. In the Lucknow Medical College campus - the Boys Halls - Chakravarti, G.N.Misra and Sardar Patel accounted for 540 seats and Vijaya Lakshmi Hall 104. The University Grants Commission and the State Government were pleased to sanction funds in the Second Five Year Plan for the construction of two Halls, one each for men and women students and the work of construction was taken in hand.

New Buildings :

Several new buildings were completed during the year. The important ones in the Canning College Campus were Botanical Research Laboratory was nearing completion. The construction of Girls Hall, Staff Quarters and Boy's Hostels was in progress. In the King George Medical College Campus, the construction of the private ward in the Queen Marry's Hospital, 20 bedded T.B.Ward on the first floor of new Surgical Block, Ophthalmic Operation theatre, Sunken floor of Dental Block, New Surgical Block and Child Guidance Clinic were completed during the year. Several others were, however, awaiting completion.

Important Changes in the Staff :

The appointment of Ramesh Mohan as Professor and Head of the Department of English and Modern European Languages as

well accounted for the resignation of R.S.Rastogi, Reader in English. This was another instance of a much junior colleague superseding a senior one in the history of the University. Both were appointed as Readers on the same date and ordinarily Rastogi would have been senior to Ramesh Mohan because of the age factor, but the latter managed to take over charge the same evening after the meeting, with the Head of the Department countersigning it. R.S.Rastogi was taken aback. He was expecting that the Head of the Department would ask both to take over the charge together as Readers. Rastogi thought it better to resign and concentrate exclusively on his business activity. The University job was only another string to his bow. B.B.Kachru was appointed Lecturer in English in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Rastogi. Anastasia Bianova, a Russian lady, joined the Department as Lecturer in Russian. In the Department of Philosophy and Psychology, Raj Narain was appointed Professor and Head in the vacancy caused by the resignation of S.K.Saksena who had left for Hawaii. Another appointee at the Professor's level was R.B.Das, Head of the Department of Public Administration. In the Department of Ancient Indian History and Archaeology, B.N.Puri continued to be on deputation with the Government of India as Professor of Indian History & Culture at the National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie. S.D.Singh on the expiry of his leave ex-India resumed his duties in the Department. He secured his Doctorate Degree from the London University.

Several teachers left the University for better situations elsewhere. The Hindi Department lost its two senior teachers.

Bhagirath Misra, who on appointment as Professors of Hindi, Poona University, resigned his job here, while his senior colleague K.N.Shukla took a year's leave without pay to accept the post of Professor and Head of the Department of Hindi at the University of Gorakhpur. Ehtesham Husain, Lecturer in Urdu, who had been appointed Professor and Head of the Department of Urdu at the Allahabad University resigned after the termination of leave granted to him. D.K.Sen, Lecturer in Anthropology, proceeded on a year's leave to join the Anthrological Survey of India as Deputy Director, while T.N.Madan his junior colleague in the same Department, resigned to take up a visiting Lecturership at the School of Oriental and African Studies, London. Mohd. Naseem, Lecturer, Department of Oriental Studies in Arabic and Persian, retired on attaining superannuation. In the Department of Economics, S.D.Misra, Lecturer, was appointed as Joint Director of the Minor Irrigation Research Project approved by the Research Programme Committee of the Planning Commission. N.N.Srivastava of the same Department was awarded a British Council Fellowship for further studies at Cambridge. R.S.Ahluwalia was appointed Lecturer in Economics. L.N.Mukherji, Lecturer in Education, was granted a year's leave to join as UNESCO consultant in Brazil.

Science :

In the faculty of Science, Vachaspati, Reader in Physics, was granted leave without pay for one year to join the post of Professor of Physics at the Roorkee University. The two young Lecturers of the same Department, K.C.Lal and S.N.Dube proceeded to Canada and U.S.A. respectively, the former for advanced training under the Commonwealth

Scholarship Scheme, and the latter for Post - Doctoral research. R.C. Agarwal of the Chemistry Department resumed his duty on the expiry of his study leave ex-India. S.M. Das, Reader in Zoology, who had joined the University of Jammu & Kashmir as Professor and Head of the Department of Zoology, resigned. H.B. Tewari, Lecturer, continued to be on study leave. In the Department of Mathematics and Astronomy, Lecturer A.M. Chak left for Varansi to take up his appointment as Principal, Rajghat Besant School. Mohd. Ishaq, M.D. Upadhyaya and K.D. Singh, all Lecturers in the Department, proceeded abroad for higher studies and research. Siya Ram, Lecturer in Statistics, who had been appointed Reader and Head of the Department of Mathematics and Statistics, Vikrama University, resigned.

Law & Commerce :

In the Faculty of Law, Shraddha Kumari, Lecturer in Law, who was on deputation at the Indian Law Institute, New Delhi, resumed her duties. P.D. Saksena, Lecturer in Commerce, retired while S.L. Sharma, Reader in Commerce, resigned to accept an appointment as Director in the Small Scale Industries Organization, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India. L.D. Joshi, Lecturer in Business Administration, was granted leave ex. India for participating in the seminar on Financial Management organized under the auspices of the International Centre for the advancement of management Education.

Medicine :

The Faculty of Medicine too had several changes this year. The upgrading scheme was helping in the promotion of several teachers. K.P. Bhargava was appointed Professor in the Department of Pharmacology and Therapeutics. S.S.

Parmar got the similar status as Professor of Medical Chemistry and Chemical Pharmacology. R.M.L. Mehrotra became Professor of Histopathology and P.N. Saxena had his promotion as Reader in Pharmacology under the same scheme. R.N. Misra was appointed Reader in Medicine ; B.K. Khanna was appointed Lecturer in Tuberculosis and K.D. Mathur - Lecturer in Social and Preventive Medicine. Those joining as Pool Officers in different departments include P.N. Tandon and A. Prakash (Surgery) and N.K. Agarwal (Dentistry). Those returning from leave ex-India and resuming their duties included S.C. Jain, Statistician - cum - Lecturer, Department of Social and Preventive Medicine, N.N. Wig, Lecturer in Medicine and K.P. Chaudhary, Reader in Dentistry. Those resigning their jobs or taking leave without pay to take up appointments elsewhere included N.P. Gupta, Reader in Pathology, who was appointed Assistant Director, Patel Chest Institute, New Delhi (resigned). J.N. Prasad (Lecturer in Physiology) and Kedar Nath, Professor of Medicine were granted a year's leave each to join Aligarh University as Professor of Physiology, and G.S.V.M. Medical College, Kanpur as Professor and Head of the Department of Medicine respectively. Henry Crawford, a Fulbright Lecturer on behalf of U.S. Foundation in India, left the Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, while P.W. Thompson, an eminent anaesthetist of U.K. joined the Department of Anesthesiology. Further, S.C. Bagchi, Medical Officer of Health-cum-Lecturer, Department of Social and Preventive Medicine proceeded on W.H.O. Fellowship to U.S.A. for M.P.H. Course at John Hopkins University. R.K. Dikshit, part-time Lecturer in Pediatrics, continued to be on leave ex-India for higher studies. In the Faculty of

Ayurveda, S.D. Shukal of the Department of Kaya Chikitsa was appointed Principal, State College of Ayurveda, Vice G.D. Shukla (Deceased).

Research :

During the period under review, 44 candidates were admitted to the Doctorate and 148 to the Degrees of Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery. Suresh Kumar Agarwal secured his Degree of Doctor of Laws on the subject. 'The Law of Nations as interpreted and applied by Indian Courts and Legislature'. His supervisor was C.Humphrey, Oxford, U.K. Among the Ph.D.'s in the Faculty of Arts, the maximum number was 11 in Hindi, 3 in Political Science, 3 in Arabic and Arab Culture, 2 in History and 1 each in English, Anthropology, Persian Sanskrit, Mathematics, Sociology and Ancient Indian History. Bhagirath Misra had 4 candidates under his supervision in Hindi, followed by S.P.Agarwal and V.P. Trivedi - (Hindi) and N.L.Chatterji - (History) 2 each. Among the retired teachers, Radha Kamal Mukherji and Wahid Mirza continued to be supervisors. Those with a single Research student securing doctorate include Naresh Chandra (English), A.L. Loomba (Political Science), R.P. Agarwal (Mathematics), T.N.Madan (Anthropology), Yusuf Hasan Mosavi (Persian), D.D.Gupta, T.N.Dikshit and D.N.Srivastava (Hindi), R.B.Das (Public Administration), A.C.Banerji (Sanskrit) and R.K.Dikshit (Ancient Indian History). The teacher candidates include Moti Lal Rastogi (Sanskrit) and Avadh Behari Lal Awasthi (Ancient Indian History). The successful doctorate candidates included 5 ladies as well.

Science :

The Science Faculty had 13 new candidates added to the list of Doctor of Philosophy in Science, including 6 in Chemistry, 4 in Botany, 2 in Physics and 1 in Zoology. The Chemistry quota included 3 in Bio-Chemistry under P.S.Krishnan and 1 each under B.P.Yadava, A.B.Sen and A.C.Chatterji. The 4 candidates in Botany had different supervisors - A.R. Rao, G.S. Verma, S.C. Agarwal and J.N. Rai. P.N. Sharma, supervised one Ph.D. thesis in Physics, and that of his son M.N. Sharma was under M.P. Madan.

Commerce :

The Faculty of Commerce had 4 new Ph.D.'s 2 each under K.C. Sarkar and Anant Pande. Sarkar supervised one thesis in Commerce and another in Applied Economics, and Anant Pande did one of Business Administration and another of Applied Economics. The teacher candidates were B.P. Pradhan and M.N.Sharma (Physics) and Chandra Prakash Sharma (Botany).

Medicine :

The Medical Faculty constituting both the K.G. Medical College as well as the G.S.V.M. Medical College, Kanpur produced 4 Doctors of Medicine in Social and Preventive Medicine, 6 in Tuberculosis, 14 in Pathology, 7 in Pharmacology, 10 in Physiology, 3 in Radiology and 37 in Medicine. The Masters in Surgery included 4 in Anatomy, 21 in Surgery, 23 in Ophthalmology, 2 in Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 8 in Orthopaedic Surgery and 9 in Oto-Rhino Laryngology (E.N.T. Diseases). In the absence of the name of supervisors it is difficult to record the contribution of each of the two colleges.

The list included Dinker Chandra (Pathology), Keshav Nath Dhawan (Pharmacology), Bal Krishna Khanna (Physiology), Satish Narain Tandon (Physiology) Goodwin Newton (Surgery) who later on joined the Teaching Faculty in K.G.Medical College. The list included 7 women M.D.'s and 3 Masters in Surgery including 1 in E.N.T.

Library :

The total number of books in the Library was 2,03,090. The University Grants Commission sanctioned a sum of Rs. 75,000 for the purchase of books on scientific subjects and Rs. 20,000 for Humanities. 4003 books were added during the year. These included 877 books in Hindi, Sanskrit, Marathi and Bengali and 325 in Arabic Persian and Urdu. 1409 current journals were received during the year and several back sets were as well purchased. 86 manuscripts were acquired bringing the total number to 2,004. A small number of books were added to the Bonarji Library, bringing the total to 3,479, with its membership of 437 students. In the Lending Section 67,854 books were issued to the teachers and students for home reading during the year 1962, with a total membership of 2251. The Reading Room with the Text Books Section was equally popular with the students. The distinguished visitors to the Library during the year were Mr. & Mrs. M.Clifford, London, Professor Galbraith, Ambassador of U.S.A., Mr. & Mrs. M.L.Floy, French Embassy, New Delhi and Syed Husain Nasir, Faculty of Letters, Tehran University.

Radha Kumud Mookerji Endowment

Lecturers :

This Endowment established through the efforts of the late Professor of History in 1944, arranged lectures on any branch of Ancient Indian History & Culture, periodicals after a range of 2-3 years. This year J.N.Banerji, Retired Carnichael Professor and Head of the Department of Ancient Indian History and Culture, Calcutta University, was invited to deliver a series of lectures on 'Some Brahmanical Religious themes (Vaishnavism and Saivism) in Art and Archaeology'. The lectures delivered under this Endowment during the past two decades or so included 'Hindu Judicial System' by S.Vardachariar, 'The Social and Political System of Manu' by Rai Bahadur K.V.Rangaswami Aiyangar, 'History of Orissa' by Hari Krishna Mehtab, 'Indian civilization as depicted in the Dhamma Sutras' by J.R.Gharpure, 'India as known to Panini' by V.S.Agarwal, 'Landscape in Indian Literature and Art' by O.C.Ganguly and 'Greater India' by Jean Filliozat.

Annual Convocation and address by M.S.Thacker :

The annual Convocation of the University was held on Saturday December 22, 1962 under the Presidentship of the Governor-Chancellor, Bishwa Nath Das. M.S. Thacker, Member, Planning Commission, delivered the Convocation Address. The Convocation Week was not celebrated due to the National Emergency and need for economy. In his address, Thacker proposed that education must receive high priority especially in a democracy where all progress depended essentially on the people's understanding and accepting the

national goals. 'The Planning of Education, in his words', 'was not only a matter of increased resources but involved a wiser spending of them. The considerable wastage experienced at different stages of the Indian system of education must be reduced and the system suitably reoriented to become an effective agency of individual, social and economic advancement. The present system needed complete structural changes, with speed, and the number of students's admission to the Universities should be restricted. Education, however, had to be viewed as an important and integral part of national development. The expenditure on education no doubt has increased from 1 percent in 1950-51 to 2.6 per cent of the national income in 1965-66 which itself is not adequate when compared to 4-5 percent in U.K. and U.S.A. and over 6 percent in USSR".

Mistakes in launching Programmes :

The learned speaker referred to two mistakes which had landed us in serious difficulties, namely launching upon programmes without proper and adequate preparation, which inevitably led to failures, and had weakened our faith in the reform itself. Again, many reforms had been simultaneously introduced without due regard to the limitation of organization, personnel and resources. The situation had been further complicated by carping criticism based on insufficient experience, throwing the whole educational machinery into the melting pot once again. In his opinion, in the present situation we should complete our structural changes as quickly as possible, cry a halt to 'fresh thinking' and 'brilliant ideas' and bring the system to an even keel.

Universities - the Brain Trust of the Nation :

Thacker called the Universities the 'Brain Trust of the Nation'. The Universities must have, apart from excellence in the various specialized fields of study and research, a full and intelligent awareness of the national goals, a capacity to view things rationally, objectively, scientifically and in perspective, broad sympathies and a catholic outlook and tolerance and a spirit of synthesis. The Universities have not only to preserve knowledge but to create it. Research is their life-blood as they must be the homes of intellectual adventure'. The Universities must, above all, build up character and breed in their students 'fearlessness of mind, strength of conscience and integrity of purpose'. They are 'the sanctuary of the inner life of the nation'.

Expansion and strain as resources :

The learned speaker as well referred to the expansion of University education at break-neck speed with the enrolment becoming four-times at the end of the Third Plan. This rapid expansion in number has severely strained our resources of teacher, equipment and accommodation. The position in regard to teachers has been worsened by many an eminent teachers taking up posts in other spheres because of better salaries. The rising of standards was an uphill task. It would be better to invest our limited resources in a few places where the best students could rise to the height of international standards. The University Grants Commission's move to set up Centers of Advanced Studies at select Universities in different subjects was an

appropriate move. Reference was also made to the general complaint about the atmosphere in our Universities which was not detached and objective and equally lacked scientific temper. Petty bickerings and narrow loyalties have seeped into the University atmosphere.

Role of Science in Education :

Thacker as well referred to the role of science in any system of education. Due attention had to be paid to the need for trained man power for which 'crash programmes' had to be embarked upon immediately for training large number of students in various disciplines of science and technology. Science affected the life of every person almost every minute and as such there was the need for social understanding of science. The educational values of science go far beyond the practical applications in war or for the service of society.

Need for Continuous thinking :

Education, according to Thacker was a field in which continuous thinking was necessary. Our educational systems must be closely linked with the ever-changing pattern of society. Further, Education could not be relegated to the background for long else it would throw back the development of the country. Even during the war it was a necessary weapon which could not be imported ready-made from any other country. It was the nation and nation alone which could forge the weapon, equally useful in times of war and of peace. England spent more on education than before and experimented more extensively and intensively on it, with the result that the new

educational system of England was born during the war.

Advice to the new graduates :

In his advice to the new graduates, he asked them to be proud of that day in their lives. That might be, in a sense, a parting of ways. Whatever might be their avocation in life, they must hold a lot of the great ideals of integrity and service, of national honour and prestige inculcated in them during their period of study in the University. It was a challenge to their manhood; and they should rise to the occasion at a time when the nation was passing through a severe ordeal.

Foreign Visitors :

Reference has no doubt been made to Henry B.Crewford working in the Department of Orthopaedic Surgery as a Fulbright Lecturer, sent to India through the courtesy of the United States Educational Foundation in India. So also P.W. Thompson, an eminent Anesthetist of U.K. Joined the Department of Anaesthesia, K.G. Medical College. Invitations were extended to a number of eminent foreign scholars to visit and deliver lectures. Some of the distinguished foreigners who delivered lectures in the University include John Boyes -Edinburgh, M. Clifford-London, M. Flony-France, Contradine Montigel, University of Basle, Switzerland, and some eminent Professors from the U.S.A. These include J.K. Galbraith, the U.S.A. Ambassador in India, Quincy Wright - Virginia, H.E. Stolls-Boston, Sholmaker-Columbia and O.L. Chivarria Aguilar from Michigan. John Jack from Cambridge and A.R.Humphrey from Leister took part in the All-India English

Teachers Conference held in the University in December 1962.

Lucknow University Union :

This year the Union was inaugurated by General Cariappa on December 20, 1962 who also delivered the inaugural speech. The distinguished visitors included Indira Gandhi, Acharya Kriplani, Atal Behari Bajpai, Raj Narain Singh, Narain Desai, son of Mahadeo Desai, Anand Narain Mulla and several others who addressed the students. In the month of September, Hindi day celebrated by the Union with the participation of foreign students as well in the programme. A reception was accorded to about 40 foreign students studying in the University and its constituent college as a token of goodwill and understanding. The Union sent a drama team to participate at the Autumn Festival, Nainital, in October 1962. The Union also organized a State University and College students Convention on September 30 and October 1, 1962. It also organized *Mushaira*, *Kavi Sammelan*, Symposium and the usual annual Cricket Match between the Vice-Chancellor's XI and the Union President's XI in the month of December. The President and the Secretary of the Union participated in the Panel discussions with Kenneth Spark of Syracuse University and Terry Tinker of the States on 4-10-1962 in connection with the Extra Curriculum Student's activities. A delegation of the Union was sent to Indore to participate in the 1st conference of the National Students Press Conference on December 26th and 27th. The Secretary of the Union, Gomati Bharati was elected General Secretary of this National Students Body. The Annual Number of 'Light and Learning' organ of the University Union was published in the month of July 1962.

Delegacy :

The six Delegacy Centers at Charbagh, Nishatganj-Mahanagar, Daliganj-Babuganj, Aminabad-Lalbagh and Gola-ganj functioned as usual, catering to the social and literary needs of the students residing in these localities. The total number of students registered at these centers was about 100 on an average. These centers provided newspapers, periodicals and magazines to the readers as also indoor-games and outdoor too where grounds were nearby available. Social and Cultural activities as also debates and declamations were organized. The delegacy had S.K.Narain as Chairman, N.A. Khan and J.P. Jaiswal as Secretary and Treasurer respectively.

Finance :

The University had an income of Rs. 1,18,75,271.55np. from fees, rent of houses, grant from the Central and State Governments and other sources during the year 1961-62. The K.G.Medical College and Associated Hospital accounted Rs. 61,85,760.39np. as grants. The details are given in Table III on next page.

The total deficit at the close of the year 1961-62 in the University's budget at Rs. 23.94 lacs and Rs. 33.31 lacs in the King George's Medical College Budget plus Rs. 3.39 lacs for B.M.B.S. and Rs. 0.14 lacs for Kanpur Medical College.

Table III

University (Excluding K.G.M.C. & Associated Hospitals)	U.G.C. And Central Government	Rs. 11,09,648.60	Non-recurring
	State Government	Rs. 32,76,070.73	Recurring
		Rs. 2,93,108.00	Non-recurring
	Other Sources including Income from fees etc.	Rs. 14,35,024.23	Recurring
King Georges Medical College	State Government	Rs. 17,55,830.00	Recurring
		Rs. 2,80,683.00	Non-recurring
	Other Sources including Income from fees etc.	Rs. 5,34,684.48	Recurring
		Rs. 4,06,003.00	Non-recurring
G.M. & Associated Hospitals	State Government	Rs. 20,59,345.00	Recurring
		Rs. 5,44,301.00	Non-recurring
	Other Sources	Rs. 1,22,664.45	Recurring
The Total expenditure for 1961-62 was Rs. 1,12,66,336.90 as detailed below :			
University (Excluding K.G.M.C. & Associated Hospitals)	Rs. 40,92,325.57	Recurring	
	Rs. 10,26,354.67	Non-recurring	
King Georges Medical College	Rs. 22,06,530.04	Recurring	
	Rs. 7,67,044.04	Non-recurring	
B.M.B.S.	Rs. 56,068.36	Recurring	
G.M. & Associated Hospitals	Rs. 23,96,661.36	Recurring	
	Rs. 7,21,352.80	Non-recurring	

The Year 1963 :**Obituary****a) Brij Nath Sharga :**

This year is noted for consistency in the offices of the University without any change in any of the three posts of the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor and the Treasurer. The University, however, suffered several losses in the death of its teachers and benefactors. In the passing away of Brij Nath Sharga, the University lost a genuine well-wisher. He was really an institution with an unabated interest in the Canning College and the Lucknow University. He was a member of the Court from the Registered Graduates Constituency and also represented them in the Executive Council for a number years. It was sometime in early thirties that he stood against G.H.Thomas, who later on became the Chief Judge of the Oudh Chief Court, for the membership of the Executive Council and won. He was closely associated with C.B.Gupta and his group, but later in life parted company with him, and became a critic of the Treasurer and the University administration. As a family friend and well-wisher it was possible to view him from close quarters.

b) Radha Kumud Mookerji :

Radha Kumud Mookerji, the Professor Emeritus, had long been associated with the University. He retired in 1945 after nearly 25 years of service as Reader and subsequently Professor of Indian History and finally of History Department. Even after retirement he regularly visited the University and his Department once or twice every year in connection with moderation of Question Papers. His Endowment arranged a series of

lectures every second or third year and offered scholarships and freeship to many students. The Government of India conferred on him the title of 'Padmabhushan' and for a term of six years he was a nominated member of the Rajya Sabha. He was one of the most eminent teachers of the University noted for his erudition and eloquence. As my teacher, he commanded my respect for providing me challenges in life which it was possible to meet successfully and I bow down to him in reverence.

c) Kali Prasad :

Kali Prasad was another casualty of the year. He was a good administrator and had clear ideas about men and matters. After a good academic career at Allahabad, he joined the University for sometime as a temporary Lecturer in leave vacancy till his substantive appointment in late twenties. He was the first Vice-Chancellor of the Lucknow University to rise from the lowest rung of the academic ladder. He was a member of the Executive Council and was a great force along with his two colleagues - A.N. Singh and A.C. Chatterji. Singh predeceased him and Chatterji changed his alignment. Kali Prasad had the support of Sampurnanand, the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh in mid fifties. Immediately after his exit, Kali Prasad too had to leave along with other Vice-Chancellors. He then became Hony. Research Director, India International Centre, Delhi. Personal problems seem to have precipitated his end. The news of his death was too cruel for his wife who immolated herself. Thus, ended the drama of this enigmatic personality who by his untiring efforts contributed to the expansion and growth of studies and research in the Department of Psychology & Philosophy. The expansion of the Tagore University Library of which he was the Hony. Librarian

for three terms or more was equally due to him with the cooperation and assistance of Sardar Tara Singh, the Deputy Librarian, who served the University for over 32 years and closely followed in the heels of his boss.

d). **Rajendra Prasad :**

The University as well expressed its profound grief of sorrow at the passing away of Rajendra Prasad, the first President of the Indian Republic. He had occasion to visit the University and deliver the Convocation Address in 1950. An outstanding scholar, and a jurist, Rajendra Babu was a great statesman and an outstanding patriot who played a very important role in the Freedom Struggle as President of the Indian National Congress on more than one occasion, and in the Post-Independence Period as Chairman of the Constituent Assembly and twice elected President of India.

e). **M.G. Misra & R.S. Tripathi :**

There were two other condolence resolutions on the death of Madan Gopal Misra, Principal of Kanya Kubja College, who became a member of the Executive Council in October 1962. The other resolution was on the death of R.S.Tripathi, Professor of History at the Banaras Hindu University and an old alumni of the University. He was a first class M.A. in Indian History and was sent on a State Scholarship to London. He secured his Ph.D. under L.D. Barnett of the School of Oriental and African Studies on '*The History of Kanauj*'. At one time in 1945 he was offered a Lecturership in Ancient Indian History on the maximum salary of Rs. 400/- but he supported my candidature, as recommended by the Selection Commission. He would have joined his alma mater, if offered the post of Reader for which he had applied. The post, however, went to his teacher C.D.Chatterji who had put in service

as Lecturer for nearly 24 years. Such was the limited scope for promotion in those days.

Changes in the Staff :

Nand Lal Chatterji, Professor and Head of the Department of History, retired this year and G.S.Misra, Professor of Western History, became Head of the Department. B.N.Puri of the Department of Ancient Indian History, who was on deputation with the Government of India, had his relations with the University snapped following his confirmation as Professor of Indian History & Culture at the National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie. Others to leave the University were Anita Kashyap, Lecturer in German and B.B.Kachru-Lecturer in English, S.P. Nagendra, Lecturer, Department of Sociology and Social Work, was granted leave to join the Gorakhpur University as Reader and Head of the Department of Sociology. Nasir Ahmed Khan was granted a year's leave on deputation under the United Nations Technical Assistance Programme for Nigeria and Rome; J.N.Sinha of the same Department was granted one year's leave without pay to join the Punjab University as Reader in Economics and Raghuveer Singh of the Political Science Department had similar leave to improve his academic position at Gorakhpur. K.K. Singh was similarly granted leave to join the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur. A.K.Saran of the Department of Sociology and Social Work, was granted one year's leave to give courses in Sociology in the State College, Los Angeles, U.S.A. Those resuming their duties after the expiry of leave ex-India were P.N. Masaldan, Prof. & Head of the Department of Political Science, A.K. Srivastava, Lecturer in English, L. Mukherji,

Lecturer in Education, Khuaja Jamiluddin, Lecturer in English, was granted leave for higher studies in the United Kingdom. M.H.Alvi, Lecturer in Arabic retired.

Science, Commerce & Law :

In the Faculty of Science, there were only a few appointments at the Lecturer's level. These include Devi Singh and Rajendra Saksena-both in Mathematics. The temporary Lecturers were Syed Ali Tahir Rizvi and Ravindra Kumar Srivastava (both in Mathematics) and Bhumitradeva (Zoology). T.P. Pandya and R.C. Srivastava, Lecturers in Physics, resumed duties after completion of their advanced studies in U.K. So also D.D. Awasthi Lecturer in Botany, who was on leave ex-India for advanced studies in the U.S.A. resumed duties. B.G.Gokhale was granted leave ex-India for advance training in France. R.P.Agarwal, Reader in Mathematics, was granted a year's leave to join Gorakhpur University as Professor of Mathematics. The services of Mohd. Ishaq, Lecturer in Mathematics, were, however, terminated. In the two other Faculties R.L.Varshney Lecturer in Business Administration, was appointed Reader in Commerce. O. P. Kaushal, Lecturer in Business Administration was granted leave for one year to accept the nomination for the Marketing Management Programme of the International Centre for the Advancement of Management Education at Stanford (U.S.A.). B.P.Srivastava of the Law Faculty proceeded on leave to the States for higher studies.

Medicine :

The Faculty of Medicine had several appointments in the year 1963. The Executive Council at its meeting on April 19, 1963 appointed R.N.Sharma as temporary Professor of Plastic Surgery in

the Grade of Rs. 900-1140. Prakash Narain Tandon was also appointed in the same capacity and grade as Professor of Neuro-Surgery, while Shiva Dutt Sanwal was appointed temporary Reader in Experimental Surgery in the grade of Rs. 500-800. P.N.Saksena was appointed Professor of Pharmacology. The Lecturers appointed in the Faculty this year included N.K. Agarwal (Dentistry), P. Bahadur (Tuberculosis), and P.K. Bhattacharya (Forensic Medicine). Y. D. Mathur was appointed Assistant Public Health Engineer-cum-Lecturer in Social and Preventive Medicine. Another set of appointments was that of the pool officers sponsored by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and attached to the Departments mentioned as under : Krishan Lal (Ophthalmology), B.N.Kapoor (Pediatrics), V.C. Agarwal (Medicine), Inder Prakash (Surgery), and Anand Prakash (Surgery).

The University Library :

P.N. Sharma continued to be the Hony. Librarian. The death of Tara Singh, deputy librarian, was a serious blow and his replacement became a problem. The total number of books in the Library was 2,08,242. The University Grants Commission sanctioned a sum of Rs. 25,000/- for the purchase of books and journals on subjects and Rs. 20,000/- for Humanities. 2,152 books were added during the year under review, including 677 books in Sanskrit and Hindi, and 531 in Arabic, Persian and Urdu. 125 current Journals were received during the year of which 30 were received as gifts. The series of some of the important journals were completed and some back sets were also purchased. 884 books were received in gift during the year under review and 24 manuscripts were acquired bringing the total to 2084. A small number of books were

added to the Bonarji Library raising the total to 33491. The membership of the Library restricted to bonafide members of the Tagore Library during the year was 601. Reading Room and Text book section of the Library continued to be the most popular section catering to the needs of the post-graduate and under graduate students alike. The distinguished visitors to the Library included E.Punch, American Library, Bonorphaquir of the University College, London, P. Jean Comair, D.S. Kothari, Chairman, University Grants Commission, C.Balkrishnan, Prof. of Plastic Surgery, Medical College, Nagpur, B. Dayanand Rao, Professor of Neuro - Surgery, Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad, M.C.Pradhan, President, Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology, Bhuvaneshwar, and President, Blackburn College, Illinois, U.S.A.

Convocation & Humayun Kabir's address :

The Annual Convocation of the University was held on Friday December 20, 1963. In the absence of Bishwanath Das, Governor-Chancellor, due to indisposition, the Vice-Chancellor, A.V. Rao presided. Humayun Kabir, Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals, Government of India, delivered the Convocation Address.

Kabir in an eight-page address marked for its clarity, forthright statement of facts and inferences with plenty of compliments, gave the historical background on the vicissitudes through which U.P. had passed. He left it to the young graduates to find for themselves the causes and the way out as they had 'a wider perspective to survey national and international affairs'.

After paying a tribute to the great traditions of Lucknow and Uttar Pradesh, the learned speaker bemoaned that the situation in the last two or three decades has changed for the worse. Though the State of Uttar Pradesh was the most populous, it was also the poorest with the per capita income being miserable low. The gap between Uttar Pradesh and the more progressive States of India appeared to be increasing in terms of illiteracy and poverty. The basic cause of the relative decline in the words of the speaker, 'was its distance from the sea coast'. While in earlier times this part of the country welcomed new ideas and new techniques which most freely flowed, it did not feel the impact of the maritime forces introducing new ideas and western education for quite some time. So also the industries were centered round the three states of Bengal, Madras and Bombay. Uttar Pradesh as well accepted rather late western education. English education came too late to this part of the country.

The task before the country and our duty :

India was free and our foremost task was to cherish and safeguard that freedom. We lost our independence in the past only when we fell back in knowledge and technology and we must never allow that to happen. We must be responsible to all the currents that flow throughout the world and one of the strongest of these currents was brought to us in India through the English language. He stressed on the importance of English which must be taught compulsorily for everybody beyond the stage of elementary education. The impact of an alien idea proved to be a catalytic agent and provided the energy for breaking down walls

of dogmas and superstitions. English as such would be helpful in bringing the results of world's original work to the country in time.

In this year's Convocation, 4,876 candidates took degrees and diplomas as against 4,738 receiving these last year. One hundred and ten candidates received medals and prizes and 13 got the Chancellor's medals on the basis of their entire academic record, proficiency in games and sports, extra - curricular activities, participation in collective constructive activities and general behavior.

Owing to the National emergency and need for economy, the Convocation week as such was not celebrated. A number of social and literary functions, were, however, organized by the Union and some departmental associations. Several distinguished scholars visited the University and delivered lectures. The distinguished ones were the following : O.L. Chavarrea - Agulai, Joseph Elder David King and James Austin from the U.S.A; J.B. Kinninonth, V.Riddel and A.B. Maogregor from the U.K. and A.B. Mrozek from Warsaw, Boeriam and Rainder from Holland, Med Wilfried Schill from West Germany, J.J. Piodorg from Denmark and Blackburn from Australia.

Admissions :

During the year under review the total number of students in each of the Faculties (excluding Associated College) was as follows : Arts - 3242, Science - 1360, Commerce - 739, Law - 1618, Medicine (K.G. Medical College) - 1247, G.S.V.M. Medical College, Kanpur - 1007, Faculty of Ayurveda

(State Ayurvedic College Lucknow) - 197. There were 67 foreign students on the rolls. The number of students in the Halls in the Canning College campus was as Follows : Butler Hall - 186, Subhas - 162, Tilak - 174, Mahmudabad - 208, Habibullah - 196, Narendra Deva - 146, Balrampur - 51, M.M.S. Birla - 93, Kalash - 169. In the Medical College Campus - the three Male Halls - Chakravarti, G.N. Misra and Sardar Patel accounted for 635 residents and Vijaya Lakshmi - 115.

The number of students in Associated Colleges during the year under review were as follows : Isabella Thobourn - B.A. 130, B.Sc. 41 B.Ed. 23, B.L. Sc. 10 ; Mahila Vidyalaya - B.A. 662, B.Ed. - 103, B.Sc. 96; Karamat Husain Muslim Girls - B.A. 69; Jubilee Girls - B.A. 125; Loreto Convent Degree - B.A. 109; Shashi Bhushan Balika Vidyalaya - B.A. 88; Khunkhunji Girls - B.A. 51, Lucknow Christian - B.A. 64, B.Sc. 212, Dip. in Physical Education - 23, Kanya Kubja - B.A. 457, B.Sc. 429, B.Com. 165, Shia - B.A. 228, B.Com.- 165, Kanyakubja Vocational - B.A. 225, B.Sc. 290, Vidyanta Hindu - B.A. 684, D.A.V. - B.A. 90, B.Sc. 148, Navayugu Kanya Vidyalaya - B.A. 56, Nair Siksha Niketan - B.A. 29.

Important Developments :

The two new Departments which started functioning from this year were Department of Public Administration and Department of Bio-Chemistry headed by R.B. Das and P.S. Krishnan. The Chancellor was pleased to approve the addition of two new Colleges Nari Siksha Niketan and Navayuga Kanya Vidyalaya to the list of Associated Colleges under clause 139 of the Statutes. Further, in terms of the

recommendations of the Medical Council of India the duration of the M.B.B.S. course was reduced from 5 years to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ years applicable to students admitted in 1963. Out of these 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ years, 18 months were to be allotted to Pre - Clinical Training, 18 months to Para-Clinical Training (with Clinical Training running concurrently) and the remaining 18 months for Clinical training. The Ordinances for M.D. and M.S. Degrees were as well revised in the light of the recommendations of the Medical Council of India, requiring two years work in the subject in the concerned department or in a recognized institution approved by the Faculty of Medicine. A two years diploma course in Public Health was as well instituted with admissions duly made by November 1963.

Lucknow University Union :

Prime Minister Jawahar Lal Nehru inaugurated the Union on September 29, 1963. Others visiting the Union and addressing the students included Smt. Indira Gandhi, Tarakeshwari Sinha, Kailash Prakash, Kamalapati Tripathi, C.B. Gupta, Din Dayal Upadhyaya, Uttam Chandra Malhotra - host of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose at Kabul and Major Satya Gupta, companion of Netaji for 40 years, Ramaya Rao, Bhanu Pratap Singh, Jharkande Rai as representatives of different political parties. The Union welcomed American and Japanese Cultural delegations of students as also arranged a Musharia and a Kavi Sammelan, and also an All-India Debate.

Finance :

The University had an income of Rs. 1,06,95,011.31 np. from fees, rent of houses,

grants from the Central and State Governments and other sources during the year 1962 - 63 are detailed in Table IV on next page.

The accumulated deficit upto the closing of the financial year 1962-63 in the University Budget stood at Rs. 26.35 lacs and Rs. 37.33 lacs in the King George's Medical College Budget, besides 3.74 lacs for B.M.B.S. and Rs. 0.14 lacs for Kanpur Medical College. The main reason for the deficit year after year was the improper evaluation and assessment of the needs of the University for the purposes of annual grants by the Government. The University on its part was trying to avoid unapproved expenditure.

Research :

The number of candidates securing their Doctorates in the Faculties of Arts, Science and Commerce totalled 59. Out of these 2 secured their D. Litt and 2 their D.Sc. Shyam Lal Pande, a local Head Master in a High School who had earlier secured his Ph.D. in Political Science, got his D.Litt in Ancient Indian History under C.D. Chatterji, the Retired Head of the Department. He had earlier supervised the thesis of D.N. Shukla of the Sanskrit Department for the same degree. This anomalous situation had its wider implications. The value of such degrees was completely eroded when candidates could secure the highest degree in a subject without possessing the rudimentary knowledge of it even of the B.A. standard. Such confirmation of the Degree of Doctor of Literature does not in any way add to the reputation of the supervisor or to the Department. In fact, except for its face value, the degree fails to add to the

University (Excluding K.G.M.C. & G.M. & Associated Hospitals)	U.G.C. and Central Government	Rs. 1,44,723.10	Non-recurring
	State Government	Rs. 24,65,490.00	Recurring
	Other Sources including income from fees etc.	Rs. 14,44,327.57	Recurring
	Rs. 53,52,356.69		
King Georges Medical College	State Government	Rs. 13,67,591.00	Recurring
		Rs. 2,68,912.15	Non-recurring
	Other Sources including Income from fees etc.	Rs. 5,56,079.52	Recurring
		Rs. 2,35,700.00	Non-recurring
	Rs. 24,28,282.67		
G.M. Hospitals	State Government	Rs. 20,65,386.00	Recurring
		Rs. 7,04,600.00	Non-recurring
	Other Sources	Rs. 1,44,385.65	Recurring
Rs. 29,14,371.65			
Grand Total : Rs. 106,95,011.31			
Expenditure for the Year 1962-63 was Rs. 1,20,73,326.12 as detailed below :			
University	Rs. 44,11,420.40		Recurring
	Rs. 11,12,120.32		Non-recurring
Rs. 55,23,540.72			
King Georges Medical College	Rs. 23,25,959.53		Recurring
	Rs. 6,83,498.31		Non-recurring
Rs. 30,09,457.84			
B.M.B.S.	Rs. 35,875.81		Recurring
Gandhi Memorial & Associated Hospitals	Rs. 26,33,054.89		Recurring
	Rs. 8,71,396.86		Non-recurring
Rs. 35,04,451.75			
Grand Total	Rs. 1,20,73,326.12		

academic excellence of the candidate in his future career. The Department - wise quota included 3 in Ancient Indian History, 1 in History, 3 in Political Science, 2 in Sociology, 1 in Social Work, 1 in Arabic, 4 in Sanskrit, 8 in Hindi, 1 each in Economics and Philosophy and 2 each in Psychology and Education. Ehtesham Husain and Bhagirath Misra supervised 3 each, D.D.Gupta, R.K.Dikshit and P.N.Masaldan 2 each and all others : G.S.Misra, A.B.L.Awasthi, Zafar Hasan, Sushil Chandra, Radha Kamal Mukherji, M.Wahid Mirza, A.C.Banerji, Sarla Shukla, V.B.Trivedi, T.N.Dikshit, Baljit Singh, Raj Narain, Kali Prasad, N.K.Devaraja, S.P.Charlu and S.N. Jha supervised 1 each. The lady candidates securing their doctorate numbered 9. Out of these successful candidates only 1 secured a temporary appointment in the University. Two others were working in Degree Colleges.

Science & Commerce :

In the faculty of Science, 23 candidates secured their doctorate 3 in Physics, 4 in Chemistry, 4 in Botany, 2 in Bio-Chemistry, 1 in Geology, 4 in Zoology and 5 in Mathematics. The list does not include any lady candidate. Among the supervisors B.P.Yadava (Chemistry) P.S.Krishnan (Bio-Chemistry), M.B.Lal (Zoology) and M.D.Upadhyay (Mathematics) supervised two candidates each. Others with one each included B.G. Gokhale, Vachaspati, and P.N. Sharma (Physics), V.S. Misra & A.N. Bose (Chemistry); D.C. Bhardwaj, J.N. Rai, M.N. Bose, and K.R. Surange (Botany), R.C. Misra (Geology), B.K. Tandon & Premvati (Zoology), Ram Ballabh, V. K. Shukla and S.K. Bose (Mathematics). None of the successful candidates securing his doctorate seemed to be on the staff of the Faculty or in any Associate College of the University. In the

Faculty of Commerce, Badri Nath Singh and Prem Narain Varshney secured their doctorate degree under K.C.Sarkar and Guru Dutt respectively.

Medicine :

The Faculty of Medicine seemed to be more generous in the award of M.D. and M.S. Degrees. The Department - wise quota was Physiology 9, Pharmacology 7, Pathology 6, Tuberculosis 6, Medicine 23, Social and Preventive Medicine 5, Forensic Medicine 6, Pediatrics 3, Radiology 2. The M.S.recipients included 4 in Anatomy, 22 in Surgery, 14 in Ophthalmology, 11 in Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 8 in Orthopaedic Surgery and 7 in Ear, Nose and Throat Diseases. The lady candidates were Neerja Suman Shukla who continues to be in the Department of Physiology in the K.G. Medical College, Arati Lahiri (Mrs) in Physiology, Sushila Tewari (Miss) in Forensic Medicine, Lily Kirla Kose (Mrs.) in Anatomy, Yamuna Uzgare (Miss) in Ophthalmology and 8 in Obstetrics and Gynaecology which also had 3 male Masters in Surgery. Among those candidates who joined the K.G. Medical College Staff included Prakash Chandra Bajpai (Pediatrics), Nirankari Nath Mahendra (Surgery), Kailash Chandra Garg (Ophthalmology). Bajpai and Garg obtained their Professorship earlier than Mahendra but the latter continues to be on the staff. Bajpai died rather young and Garg retired some time back.

The Year 1964 :

There was no change in the offices of the Chancellor, Vice- Chancellor and the Treasurer. The Vice-Chancellor A.V.Rao completed his first term as on October 8,

1964. The Chancellor under his emergency powers reappointed him as Vice-Chancellor for another term. Rao was a non-controversial person and was equally pliable. It was rumoured that the main character in the show was P.C. Mittal, the Registrar, who conveyed the dictates from the Pandariba residence of C.B.Gupta. There was no change even after his resignation as Treasurer by the end of July 1959. His appointment as Chief Minister after the self-invited resignation of Sampurnanand made his hands too strong.

Obituary :

C. Chatterji

In the sad demise of C. Chatterji, Retired Professor, and Head of the Department of Radiology, K.G.Medical College, Lucknow, and the University lost a teacher of great reputation. He was well known in the field of Radiology. He served the University with zeal and efficiency till his retirement in 1960. He was held in great esteem both by his colleagues and his students. The death of S.M.Sane, who had retired in 1945 was another loss to the University. He was the youngest son-in-law of Bala Gangadhar Tilak, and was instrumental in getting R.P. Paranjpye to the University as its Vice-Chancellor in early thirties (1932).

Gopi K. Tandon :

The death of Gopi Kishan Tandon, a member of the Executive Council, the University Court, Hospital Board of Management and Selection Committee for a number of years in fifties was another loss. He was very close to C.B.Gupta and was equally helpful in providing overdrafts to the University from the United Commercial

Bank, Lucknow, of which he was the General Manager. He was a genuine well-wisher who always kept the interests of the University constantly in mind.

B.N. Jha :

Another loss was the passing away of B.N.Jha, Vice-Chancellor of Jodhpur University, who was for sometime member of the Executive Council. He was an able administrator. The University also mourned the death of Raghvendra Pratap Singh, Raja of Mankapur and Pateshwari Prasad Singh, Maharaja of Balrampur. Both the Taluqdar families were benefactors of the University.

Jawahar Lal Nehru :

The greatest loss to the country was the passing away of Jawahar Lal Nehru, the Prime Minister of India, on May 27, 1964. The University expressed its profound grief at this national loss. Nehru was for long associated with the University. He was the recipient of Honorary D.Litt. at the Silver Jubilee Convocation in January 1949 and had frequently visited the University in the Pre - Independence Period as also in the Post-Independence one, and addressed the students. He inaugurated the Union functions as well. I remember him addressing from the Balcony of the Arts Faculty to the students gathered in the quadrangle just before the attainment of independence. He told the audience that after independence 'the doors would be open for everybody' - *darwaze sab ke liye khul jayenge*. This did happen but enough space could not be provided because of the population explosion. Nehru was a visionary, an erudite scholar, a gentleman, who could not guess the evil intentions of his friends and foes alike. The Chinese betrayal seemed to have precipitated the crisis in his life and hastened his death.

The New Buildings :

In the Canning College campus while the construction of the Bio-Chemistry Laboratory was completed last year, that of the Hospital for Women students at a cost of Rs. 3,65,372 and the staff quarters costing about Rs. 2,54,649 was completed during this year. That of a Boy's Hostel, Law College and Glass House for the Bio-Chemistry Laboratory was nearing completion. In the K.G. Medical College campus, besides the Ophthalmic Block constructed last year, those for Experimental Medicine with cardiac catheterisation, Neuro-Surgery, and Plastic-Surgery units etc. were in progress. Besides the teaching blocks, extension to other units like Dental Department extension, Waiting Hall and passage to Private Wards were also undertaken.

Enrolments :

During the year under review the total number of students in each Faculty (except Associated Colleges) was as follows : Faculty of Arts - 3242, Science - 1369, Commerce - 793, Law - 1618, Medicine - K.G. Medical College, Lucknow - 1243, G.S.V.M. College, Kanpur - 1007, Faculty of Ayurveda - State College of Ayurveda, Lucknow - 197. Total 7022. There were 69 scholars from outside India. The Associate Colleges of the University maintained satisfactory progress. The number of students in each was as follows : Isabella Thobourn B.A. 132, B.Sc. 56, B.Ed. 26, B.Sc. 12, Mahila Vidyalaya - B.A. 594, B.Ed. 97, B.Sc. 112, Karamat Husain Girls B.A. 81, Jubilee Girls B.A. 123, Loreto Convent Degree B.A. 107, Sashi Bhushan Balika Vidyalaya Degree B.A. 112, Khun Khunji Girls

B.A. 71, Lucknow Christian B.A. 72, B.Sc. 215, Dip. in Physical Education 25, Kanyakubja B.A. 553, B.Sc. 764, B.Com. 163, Shia B.A. 264, B.Sc. 321, Kanyakubja Vocational B.A. 266, B.Sc. 331, Vidyanta Hindu B.A. 711, D.A.V. B.A. 154, B.Sc. 90, Navayuga Kanya Vidyalaya B.A. 112, Nari Siksha Niketan Degree B.A. 100.

Halls :

The residential accommodation for the University boys was provided in the following Halls as under :- Butler 187, Subhas 161, Tilak 172, Mahmudabad 199, Habibullah 192, Narendra Deva 151, Balrampur 53, Kailash Hall (including New Girls Hall) 171, M.M.S. Birla Hall 93. In the Medical College Campus, the number of residents in Halls was Chakravarti 175, G.N. Misra 217, Sardar Patel 284, and Vijay Lakshmi 104. One Hall for boys constructed out of the funds from the State Government and the University Grants Commission was nearing completion and could be put into commission from the next academic session.

Important Changes in the Staff :

The changes in the Faculty of Arts were not too many. H.S. Asthana, Lecturer in the Department of Psychology and Philosophy resigned after taking up appointment as Professor of Philosophy, University of Saugor. K. P. Misra, Lecturer in Political Science, was granted a year's leave to take up the post of Reader in Political Science at the University of Rajasthan. K.K. Saksena, Lecturer in Ancient Indian History, was granted a year's leave to join the Indian Administrative Service. Raghuveer Singh of the Political Science

Department was also granted a year's leave to join the University of Gorakhpur as Reader-Head of the Department. Prakash Chandra, Reader in Economics, proceeded on a year's leave to join the post of Deputy Director, Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, New Delhi. His colleague Nasir Ahmad Khan continued to be on deputation with the United Nations. V.B.Singh of the same Department joined the U.N.Economics Commission for Africa as consultant from January to April 1964. H.G.P.Srivastava, Lecturer in Economics, proceeded on leave to join the University of Kiel and Paritosh Banerji of the same Department, went on leave to the University of Birmingham for higher studies. S.D.Misra another Lecturer in Economics, rejoined the University on the completion of his assignment as Joint Director of Minor Irrigation Research Programme Committee. I.Z.Hussain, a lady Research Assistant in the Department of Economics proceeded on leave to join Princeton University as a Fellow. The Commonwealth Educational Cooperation Scheme provided D.P.L.Dry as Visiting Lecturer in Linguistics in the Department of English and Modern European Languages.

Further, on the recommendation of the Heads of the Department and Dean, Faculty of Arts, the following were appointed temporary Readers in the subjects noted against each from July 16, 1964 until further order by the Executive Council at its meeting dated August 21, 1964. S.K.Narain, Naresh Chandra and Khwaja Jamiluddin (English), K.G.Seth, Shri Dhar Misra and V.B.Singh (Economics), A.A.Khan Khalil (Persian), A.C.Banerji (Sanskrit) and B.N.Srivastava and S.D.Singh (Ancient Indian History & Archaeology). The Vice-Chancellor as well appointed Ram Narain Mehra as temporary

Lecturer in Western History. Raj Narain was confirmed as Professor of Philosophy and Psychology.

Science :

The Faculty of Science had also some changes with the retirement of L.N.Mukherjee, Reader in Chemistry, and A.R.Rao, Professor and Head of the Department of Botany, and the resignation of A.D.Kharkwal, Lecturer in Geology, B.G.Gokhale, Reader in Physics and M.P.Madan, Lecturer in the same subject resumed their duties on return from leave after advanced training in France, and advanced research in Canada respectively. In the Department of Chemistry, A.N.Bose, Lecturer, proceeded on leave without pay for one year to accept the post of Professor at Regional College of Educational Research, Bhuvaneshwar and M.C.Rastogi under similar conditions to join the post of Professor at Regional Institute of Technology, Jamshedpur. G.S.Misra of the same Department continued to be on leave while M.P.Khare, his colleague who was on leave resumed duty. K.K.Tewari, Lecturer in Bio-Chemistry, was granted leave for two years for conducting post-doctorate research at Indiana University, U.S.A. Smt. K.D.Singh of the Mathematics Department returned from Canada after completion of leave. N.N.Sharma (Zoology) joined the Department as Pool Officer under C.S.I.R. scheme. K.S.Shukla, Reader in the Department of Mathematics and Astronomy, officiated as Professor and Head in the absence of Ram Ballabh who was granted leave.

Commerce & Law :

The Faculties of Commerce and Law had also some changes. O.P.Gupta, Professor of Applied Economics, retired and

in his place Guru Dutt became Head of the Department. Anant Pande, Head of the Department of Business Administration, was granted leave (ex.India) for 10 months, and L.D.Joshi took over charge as Head of the Department. I.B.Sinha, Lecturer in Commerce, was granted study leave for carrying on research work for his Ph.D.Degree. B.P.Srivastava, Lecturer in the Faculty of Law, who was in the Columbia University, New York, for higher studies, resumed duty.

Substantive Appointments :

The Executive Council at its first meeting on July 18, 1964 appointed the following teachers on a substantive basis to their respective posts : N.N.Gupta, Professor of Medicine, M.K.Goel, Reader in Orthopaedic Surgery, Avinash Kumar, Reader in Radiology, M.L.Bhatia, Reader in E.N.T. Diseases. Further, the Council at its next meeting on August 21, 1964 allowed the following teachers of the University to cross the Efficiency Bar with effect from April 1, 1964 : P.K. Saksena (English), R.P. Singh (Education), A.C. Banerji (Sanskrit), H.K. Awasthi (Hindi), K.G. Seth (Economics), Sri Chandra (Philosophy), M.C. Saksena (Physics), T.N. Srivastava (Chemistry), S.S. Tewari (Chemistry), B.S. Trivedi (Botany), B.S. Tewari (Geology), Anant Pande (Business Administration), G.L. Hajela (Applied Economics).

Convocation :

The Annual Convocation of the University was held on Saturday December 19, 1964. It was presided over by the Chancellor Bishwa Nath Das. The Convocation Address was delivered by

Ashok Mehta, Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission. In his address Ashok Mehta remarked that U.P. had nurtured the ageless culture of our ancient land and it was from here that the pioneering impulses had flown down India over the centuries. But today the same region was not only amongst the poorest in the country, it equally suffered from a low material growth in potential due to the politics of dissent here. He told the students that the State was over loaded with traditions or with radicalism that accounted for irresponsible behaviour. The dominant as well as the challenging forces in the political life tended to cater to those very trends that had to be refashioned.

The Students and the masses :

Ashok Mehta exhorted the students - the young men from the Universities to identify themselves with the people and the problems around them and make a scientific approach to solve the problems affecting the State. Only then they could impart to this region a resonant impulse. "If you remain passive and parasitic, there is little hope for the heartland of land. He further pointed out that in the coming years, India would have to adjust herself much further in the world community. Her distinctive culture would have to define and redefine its own identity while achieving closer communication with the emerging world culture. In these tasks of tomorrow in uncovering the magic of radiant transfiguration, he added, the heartland had considerable lead and advantage over the rimland'. The younger generation, in Mehta's words, could melt the metal earlier which would give them richer alloy than the rimlands, provided the furnace burns more intensely. He added that 'the transforming point will emerge out of the intensity of

moral and intellectual temperature provided by the youth of the State.

Influence of Science :

The learned speaker as well referred to the deepest influence of Science on the younger generation. To live with Science is to live with change. Science enjoins the people into the vortex of change. Science and Satanism cannot exist on the same plane of operation. What is scientific by its very conception is changing. But Science is also rigorous in its discipline. The endless spate of flux which is the destiny of the present and the succeeding generations, however, requires certain point of fixity. A social and intellectual life involved in chronic change has to firmly adhere to certain moral imperatives, and discipline if it is not to disintegrate or forfeit its purpose. Such a conscious balancing between what abides and what evolves is necessary to achieve the creative tension that Science provides. The social and moral code is far more important for the new generation which has to seek its own bearings, serving as the compass in the voyage of discovery.

Critical danger ahead :

Ashoka Mehta as well referred to the critical danger in India to come in the next two decades with the emergence of a dual economy and dual society. A part of the economy would diversify and develop, leaving the rest impoverished, segments of society would get modernized leaving the rest crumbling. Islands of modernity and growth in the midst of poverty-logged areas of backwardness would easily emerge. It would be wishful thinking to be on the affluent apex of a pyramid that in fact might

be caving in. The world is already divided into the north and the south - the affluent and the impoverished. We need a crusade to change it, rather than be a party to similar polarization inside our own country.

In this Convocation 5001 candidates received their degrees and diplomas. The post-graduates numbering 1171 were conferred as under : D.Litt. 2, D.Sc. 1, Ph.D. (Arts) 21, Ph.D. (Science) 19, Ph.D. (Commerce) 10, M.D. 76, M.S.73, LL.M. 5, M.A.625, M.Sc. 181, M.Com. 95, M.Ed. 22, M.S.W. 41, The graduate course break-up was LL.B. 587, B.A. (Hons.) 10, B.Sc. (Honours) 5, M.B.B.S. 232, B.M.B.S. 10, B.DS. 36, B.Ed. 180, Bachelor in Library Science 8, B.A. (Pass) 1716, B.Sc. (Pass) 661, B.Com. 220- Total 3665. The diploma holders numbered 264.

Distinguished Visitors and Lectures :

Several distinguished scholars visited the University during this year. These included the following : Mohd. Azid Lahbali (Morocco), Robert. F. Farce (Missouri-U.S.A.), Miller Spangler (U.S.A.), Robert K.Gardiner (Nigeria); Leonard Z. Breen (U.S.A.), A.S.Sadykor (USSR), S.Landa (Prague), J. Waltar & T.W.Harris and High Garland (U.K.), Hans W. Herrmann (West Germany), Kristin Kristiansen (Oslo, Norway) and Arthur Elvidge (Canada). The Radha Kumud Mookerkji Endowment Lectures this year were delivered by D.C.Sarkar of Calcutta University. He gave four lectures on 'Landlordism and Tenancy in Ancient and Medieval India as revealed by Epigraphical Records'.

University Library :

P. N. Sharma was re-appointed as Honorary Librarian for a period of three years by the Executive Council. The total number of books in the library was 2,14,006 including 5764 new books added to it. These were duly processed and placed on the shelf for reading and circulation. The University Grants Commission released a sum of Rs. 30,000/- for the purchase of books and journals on Humanities and Social Sciences out of the sanctioned grant of Rs. 1,50,000/- for the Third Five Year Plan Period. The Bio-Chemistry Department received a sum of Rs. 10,000/- being the first instalment of the grant of Rs. 20,000/- sanctioned by the Commission for purchase of books and Journals. A gift of 200 books on art and aesthetics consisting of the personal library of the late A.K. Haldar, Principal, Government Arts and Crafts College, was also received. Another gift of 818 books was received during the year. There was also an addition of 48 manuscripts making a total of 2076 in the Library. The membership of the Library stood at 1938 while 88,732 books were issued to the students and teachers during the year. The Bonarji Library meant for students only had 601 members with a stock of 3507 books. The Text-Book Section located in the Reading Room rendered useful service to the students.

Among the distinguished visitors to the Library were Lester Asheing (Chicago, U.S.A.), F.E.Cron (French Institute of Indology, Pondicherry), Raf. H.Haliaenck (West Germany), M.A.Shine (Southern Rhodesia), J.Roger (Paris), Mohd. H.E.I.Zayyat, Ambassador of U.A.E. in India,

G.H.Sardesi (Tokyo) and D.N.Marshall, Librarian, Bombay University.

Lucknow University Union :

The Prime Minister of India, Lal Bahadur Shastri, inaugurated the Union on November 19, 1964 and delivered an inspiring address. It as well celebrated the Convocation with a week-long programme of manifold functions and activities, including holding of *Mushaira*, *Kavi Sammelan* and an All - India Inter Varsity Debates. Another interesting features was the reception accorded to a three-men Japanese Students' delegation of Asia Fellowship Goodwill Mission on September 4, 1964. The Union as well invited distinguished public men to address the members. These included Morarji Desai who addressed the students on October 29 and V.K.Krishna Menon, former Defence Minister, on December 16. D. Nehra, Cultural Attache to the Embassy of Czechoslovakia, as well met the students on December 12 at a meeting. Krishna Menon unveiled the full length portrait of Nehru.

Research :

Reference has already been made to the number of candidates securing their doctorate at the 1964 Convocation. A detailed break-up, however, shows proliferation in the production of such doctors in different faculties, particularly in that of Medicine which broke all previous records. In the Faculty of Arts 2 secured their Doctor of Literature Degree and 21 of the lower one of Philosophy. Bala Prasad Misra, an old classfellow in the Provincial Educational Service, alas dead now ! secured this highest degree in English under the

supervision of A.V. Rao. He worked on 'The influence of Indian Philosophical Thought on the works of James Jyocce'. The other candidate, securing this degree was Abdus Salam who had worked on '*Urdu Shairi men Manzar Nigari*' under Nurul Hasan Hashmi. The subjectwise break-up of the Ph.D. candidates was Ancient Indian History (2), Psychology (1), History (2), Sociology (1), Anthropology (2), Economics (2), Urdu (1), Sanskrit (3), Hindi (6), and Social Work (1). Among the candidates those who joined the University later on or were on the staff were Sudhindra Nath Qanungo, Prahalad Das Srimali and Umesh Prasad Rastogi.

Science & Commerce :

The Science Faculty's quota was one D.Sc., R. Rakshpal of the Zoology Department, and among the Ph.D. 's subject-wise Physics (2), Chemistry (9), Bio-Chemistry (3), Botany (5) Total 19. Padmaja Rewa Shukla of the Chemistry Department later on became a member of the staff. In the Faculty of Commerce 10 candidates secured their doctorate, 6 in Commerce under K.C.Sarkar, 2 in Business Administration under Anant Pandey and Sarkar and 2 in Applied Economics under O.P. Gupta and G.L. Hajela. The successful candidates included Dauji Gupta who later on became Mayor of Lucknow Corporation twice, but lost his election to the Parliament as a Congress candidate, and Om Prakash Kausal who later on joined the Department of Business Administration.

Medicine :

The galore of M.D.'s in Medicine and Masters in Surgery in April and October Examinations of 1964 was a significant features in the Medical Faculty. The break-up of successful candidates in Medicine, of April 1964 Examination, include

Pharmacology (2), Pathology (3), Radiology (2), Medicine (23), Social and Preventive Medicine (5), Forensic Medicine (2), Pediatrics (7), Tuberculosis (4). The successful candidates included Amulya Ranjan Sircar who joined the Department of Medicine and at the moment is its Professor -Head. The list of candidates securing their M.D.s' Medicine in the October 1964 Examination is equally exhaustive with the break-up as follows : Physiology (1), Pharmacology (1), Pathology (2), Tuberculosis (40), Radiology (3), Medicine (13), Forensic Medicine (1), Pediatrics (2).

The Master in Surgery Degree was conferred on 72 candidates in different subjects with the following break-up : Anatomy (2), Surgery (25), Ophthalmology (17), Obstetrics & Gynaecology (10), Orthopaedic Surgery (6), E.N.T. (12). The names of supervisors are not recorded, nor are the colleges to which the candidates belonged mentioned in the Progress Report for the year. There is the solitary reference to G.N. Kacker, Reader in Anatomy, obtaining the degree of M.S. in his subjects.

Finance :

The accumulated deficit at the end of the financial year 1963-64 stood at Rs. 24.74 lacs in the University and Rs. 35.80 lacs in the King George's Medical College. The grant of Rs. 11 lacs (6 for the University and 5 lacs for the Medical College) meant to wipe out the deficit was insufficient for the purpose. The University had an income of Rs. 1,35,16,663.63 paise from fees, rent of houses, grants from the Central and State Governments and other

sources during the year 1963-64, as detailed in Table V on next page.

The Year 1965 :

This year had no change in the apex set-up of the University with the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor and the Treasurer continuing in their respective offices. There were no doubt structural innovations with the completion of several new buildings. These included in the Canning College campus, the construction of a Boys' Hostel at a cost of Rs. Seven lacs and separate building for the Faculty of Law at a cost of Rs. 6,00,821. Estimates and designs were as well contemplated in respect of several other buildings, extensions in the Physics, Geology and Statistics Departments at a cost of Rs. 4 lacs, 1.50 lacs and 20.80 lacs respectively. In the Medical College campus as well several buildings were completed, including the waiting hall and passage, six private wards for Queen Mary's Hospital and some minor ones. Several new buildings were still under construction.

Obituary :

G.H.Thomas

The University this year sustained several losses in the death of some of its teachers and benefactors. In the passing away of G.H. Thomas, Retired Judge of Avadh Chief Court, the University lost a genuine well-wisher and a jurist of great distinction. He rendered valuable help to the University for several years both as a member of the Executive Council and of the University Court.

Sri Krishna Prem - R.H.Nixon :

Another loss was the passing away of Sri. Krishna Prem, formerly, R.H.Nixon of the English Department in the twenties. He was an eminent teacher, a spiritualist and a savant of high calibre. He had joined the Canning College in 1920 and the University in 1922 as Reader and later on as Professor of English and stayed on here till 1926. He was greatly loved and held in high regard by his pupils and colleagues for his scholarship, simplicity and amiable ways.

S.B.L.Mathur, B.C.Gupta & B.D.Thakur :

The University also mourned the death of S.B.L. Mathur, formerly Reader in Physics, B.C. Gupta, retired part-time Lecturer in Bengali and A.D. Thakur, retired Lecturer in Sanskrit who served the University with zeal and distinction.

Enrolment :

During the year under review the total number of students in each Faculty (excluding Associated Colleges) was as follows : Faculties of Arts 3581, Science 1451, Commerce 831, Law 2001, Medicine K.G. Medical College, Lucknow 1343, G.S.V.M. College, Kanpur 1115; Ayurveda - State College of Ayurveda, Lucknow-359. The number of foreign students as well increased to reach 79 i.e. 21 in Arts, 2 in Science, 2 in Commerce and 44 in Medicine. There were 5 students each from the States (U.S.A.) and 9 from USSR for learning Hindi and 1 for doing his Ph.D. in History. The Residential accommodation, however, was far too short to meet the requirements of a residential teaching University. In the Canning College, the residents in different halls were as follows : Butler 198, Subhash 146, Tilak 157, Mahmudabad 200, Habibullah

Table V

University (Excluding K.G.M.C. & G.M. & Associated Hospitals)	U.G.C. and Central Government	Rs. 18,05,977.58	Non-recurring
	State Government	Rs. 31,38,657.00	Recurring
	U.G.C. Grant	Rs. 1,17,000.00	Recurring
	Other Sources including Income from fees etc.	Rs. 14,79,323.71	Recurring
	Rs. 65,40,958.09		
King Georges Medical College	State Government	Rs. 20,46,094.80	Recurring
		Rs. 9,03,627.90	Non-recurring
	Other Sources including Income from fees etc.	Rs. 5,45,992.79	Recurring
		Rs. 50,532.06	Non-recurring
	Rs. 33,46,247.55		
G.M. & Associated Hospitals	State Government	Rs. 24,97,813.02	Recurring
		Rs. 7,96,893.00	Non-recurring
	Other Sources	Rs. 1,34,752.02	Recurring
	Rs. 34,29,458.04		
Grand Total		Rs. 1,35,16,663.68	
The Total Expenditure for the Year 1963-64 was Rs. 1,27,53,191.21 as detailed below :			
University	Rs. 45,74,050.36		Recurring
	Rs. 18,20,849.74		Non-recurring
	Rs. 63,94,900.10		
King Georges Medical College	Rs. 24,11,181.27		Recurring
	Rs. 4,92,883.91		Non-recurring
	Rs. 29,04,065.18		
B.M.B.S.	Rs. 28,407.62		--
Gandhi Memorial & Associated Hospitals	Rs. 31,72,468.09		Recurring
	Rs. 2,53,350.22		Non-recurring
	Rs. 34,25,818.31		
Grand Total		Rs. 1,27,53,191.21	

205, Narendra Deva 148, Balrampur 50, Kailash 178, New Boys 148, MMS Birla 93. The number of admissions in the Associated Colleges was as follows : Isabela Thobourn B.A. 150, B.Sc. 56, B.Ed. 24; Mahila Vidyalaya B.A. 513, B.Ed. 99, B.Sc. 117; Karamat Husain Muslim Girls B.A. 105; Jubilee Girls B.A. 129 ; Loreto Convent Degree B.A. 116; Shashi Bhushan Balika Vidyalaya B.A.150; Khunkhunji Girls B.A. 82; Lucknow Christian B.A. 218, B.Sc. 76, Dip. in Physical Education 21; Kanyakubja B.A. 623, B.Sc. 795, B.Com.180; Shia B.A.238, B.Sc. 308; Kanya Kubja Vocational B.A. 435, B.Sc. 290; Vidyant Hindu B.A. 712; D.A.V. B.A. 334, B.Sc. 121; Navyug Kanya Vidyalaya B.A. 175; Nari Siksha Niketan Degree B.A. 98 - Grand Total 6194.

Important Changes in the Staff :

Among the appointees at the posts of Professor were R.N.Nagar, of Medieval and Modern Indian History, Zafar Hasan, Social Work and M.D.Joshi - Public Finance and Monetary Economics. Those appointed as Reader included S.B.Samadi (Arabic), R.M.Loomba (Psychology and Philosophy), Brij Kishore (Medieval and Modern History), S.K.Narain, Naresh Chandra and Khwaja Jamiluddin (English), Ragheeb Husain (Persian), A.C.Banerji (Sanskrit), V.B.Trivedi and Sarla Shukla (Hindi), K.S.Mathur (Anthropology), Nurul Hasan Hashmi (Urdu). S.D.Singh (Ancient Indian History), resigned to take up the appointment of Professor of Indian History & Culture, National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie; So did K.P.Misra (Political Science) who was appointed Reader in the same subject in Rajasthan University. R.P.Singh, Lecturer in Education, was granted leave without pay for one year to join the post of Professor of

Education at the Mysore University. Raj Bisaria was appointed Lecturer in English.

Science

Promotions and new appointments in Faculty of Science included B.G.Gokhale as Professor of Physics on his return from Nagpur. S.C.Agarwala, Professor of Botany, and P.D.Gupta with the same designation in the other live Science - Zoology. So also R.P.Agarwal was appointed Professor of Pure Mathematics. The appointees at the Reader's level (temporary) include A.C.Banerji, R.C.Gupta, M.C.Saksena (Physics), B.P.Yadava, Ram Gopal, T.N.Srivastava, S.S.Tewari, V.S.Misra, C.S.Pande (Chemistry), B.S.Trivedi, J.N.Rai, B.N.Prasad (Botany) and B.G.Tewari (Geology), S.K.Bose (Mathematics). L.M.Bali and B.P.Pradhan were appointed Lecturers in Physics and Sumit Dutt and Arun Verma in Mathematics. K.C.Lal and S.N.Dutta of the Physics Department who were abroad on Study leave resumed their duties on return. G.S.Misra, Lecturer in Chemistry, however, did not rejoin his duty on the expiry of his leave. A.N.Bose and M.C.Rastogi of the same department continued to be on leave while their colleague J.S.Shukla was granted study leave for higher studies in Germany. In the Zoology Department, Premvati was granted leave for one year for higher studies in U.S.A. H.B.Tewari, Lecturer in the same department, resigned his job while R.P.Sethi joined as Pool Officer under C.S.I.R. Scheme. G.S.Sanwal Lecturer in Bio-Chemistry, was granted leave for two years for conducting post- doctoral research at California University in U.S.A. So also K.S.Vaidya, Lecturer in Geology, proceeded to U.S.A. for a year's under U.S.Government scholarship and Fulbright Travel Grant. R.B.Saksena, Lecturer, proceeded on leave ex.India to join the University of Alberta,

Canada, and D.N.Misra proceeded on leave without pay for one year to join as Reader in Mathematics at Patiala University, Punjab.

Commerce & Law :

The Faculty of Commerce and Law also had several changes. Anant Pandey, Head of the Department of Business Administration, who was on leave ex-India, resumed duty. L.D.Joshi of the same department was granted three years leave on deputation with the Government of India to join the post of Reader in Commerce in Tribhuvan University, Nepal. K.S. Chaudhari and J.L. Rastogi, Lecturers in Business Administration and Applied Economics respectively were granted leave ex-India to accept the Fellowship by the Stanford University, U.S.A. for attending a seminar in Management of Human Resources conducted by the International Centre for the Advancement of Management Education, U.S.A. In the Faculty of Law, R.C. Nigam and Shraddha Kumari, Lecturers in Law, were appointed Readers in Law. L.N. Tandon was appointed Reader in Commercial Law, and R.C. Vyas, Lecturer in Law, was granted leave for higher studies in U.K.

Medicine :

In the Faculty of Medicine, S.P. Gupta, Professor and Head of the Department of Pathology and Bacteriology, retired. R.M.L. Mehrotra was appointed Professor of Histopathology. R.N. Misra, Reader in Medicine on-leave under the Colombo Plan scholarship resumed duty. So also did R.P. Sahi after availing of Commonwealth Scholarship. Leela Tandon, Lecturer in Obstetrics and Gynaecology, was granted earned leave for one year. N.S.Bhatnagar, Lecturer in Anesthesiology, was granted leave without pay for one year

with permission to accept the appointment of Junior Anesthetist, Bokaro Steel Limited. M.L.Bhatia was appointed Professor of Oto-Rhino Laryngology (ENT). P.N. Saksena, Lecturer in Pharmacology, resigned on taking up appointment as Professor of Pharmacology, Aligarh Muslim University and P.C.Bajpai, Lecturer in Pediatrics, who was granted leave for one year for training in Canada under Colombo Plan, resumed duty.

Ayurveda :

In the Faculty of Ayurveda (State College of Ayurveda) S.D.Shukla, Principal, was appointed Hony. Professor in Ayurvedic Medicine. The appointees among Readers included P.C.Jain (*Sharir*), R.N.Singh (*Dravyaguna*), V.K.Sharma (*Kaya Chikitsa*), H.S.Kulshrestha (same), A.D.Sharma (Basic Principles of Ayurveda). Radha Sharma (Obstetrics and Gynaecology), R.N.Misra (*Shalya Chikitsa*), and among Lecturers, R.P. Misra (Anatomy), H.N. Khanna (Pharmacology). Govind Swaroop, Lecturer in Pathology, resigned and proceeded to U.S.A. for further studies.

Administrative Appointments :

The Executive Council as well made administrative appointments in various departments for the Session. These included Raj Bisaria, Mahesh Singh Kushwaha (English), Manjul Gon, Vimla Agarwal, Prabha Gupta and Ranjana Sahgal (Psychology), Sri Chandra, Roop Rekha Verma and Neelima Misra (Philosophy), S.L. Chopra & Vipula Chaturvedi & Deoki Pande (Education), Angne Lal S.K. Pidara & S.N. Misra (A.I. History), Nareshwar Dayal Seth, S.M. Sayeed, Shanti Deobala and Chandra Prakash Barthwal (Pol. Science); Shailendra

Singh, Ishrat Zafar Husain, P.D. Shrimali, V. Prasad Bharadwaj, Ajit Kumar Singh, Trilok Singh Papole, Prakash Dikshit, R.S. Mathur (Economics), S.C. Verma, G.N. Mehrotra, Hira Singh & P. Roy (Sociology), Mirza Rafiuddin Ahmed, Brij Mohan, Shiva Prakash Srivastava and Surendra Singh (Social Work), R.P. Srivastava, Krishna Kant, Banvira Singh, Manju Kapoor (Anthropology), M.R. Alavi (Arabic), Mohd. Wali-Ul-Haq Ansari (Persian), Sujat Ali Sandilvi (Urdu), Syed Najar Masud Rizvi (Persian) Mahesh Misra & Umesh Prasad Rastogi (Sanskrit), and Ram Narain Tripathi (Sanskrit-Oriental), Prabhakar Shukla, Pratap Narain Tandon, K.C. Agarwal, S.N. Chaturvedi, T.N. Singh, Maya Rani Tandon & Ram Pher Tripathi (Hindi), U.D. Seth and R.N. Mehra (Western History), R.S. Rastogi and S.N. Qanungo (Medieval & Modern History). Out of this long list, a good many Lecturers were subsequently absorbed in their respective departments and some eventually became Professor-Head of the Department. Quite a few have retired and some others are still in service.

Science :

The appointment of Lecturers on an administrative basis till the end of the Session in the other two Faculties of Science and Commerce included the following : Gopal Narain, Sushil Kumar Misra and Satya Deva Shukla (Chemistry), Krishna Chandra Singh (Bio-Chemistry), K.C. Jayaswal - and failing him S. Sithola (Geology), S.C. Srivastava, Gopal Singh and S.C. Nigam (Zoology). The appointees against the permanent posts in the Department of Physics included B.P. Pradhan and L.M. Bali and in the leave vacancy N.C. Rastogi and Atul Singh. M.N. Sharma was appointed against the post sanctioned for the post-graduate diploma in Physics. Other

administrative appointments for the session ending April 1966 included Vishwa Nath Jaitly, Suresh Govind Ram Wadhwani, Nand Kumar Mehrotra (Physics), S.S. Gupta, Priyambada R. Shukla, O.P. Gupta, Abdul Hafeez, Mohd. Imtiaz Husain, Sudhish Chandra and Rajeshwar Saxena, (Chemistry) C.P. Tewari, K.C.S. Sanger (Bio-Chemistry), J.P. Tewari (Botany), K.K. Tandon, Neelima Awasthi (Geology), R.P. Srivastava, Bhoomitra Deva, Vinod Agarwal, Shahnaz Bano (Zoology), R.C. Agarwal, R.K. Srivastava, G.R. Dikshit, K.K. Mathur, Jamil Ahmad Khan and Vijay Kumar (Mathematics), S.K. Srivastava, Ashok Kumar Saksena, Narendra Deva Shukla, V.K. Srivastava (Statistics).

Commerce & Law :

The administrative appointments in the Faculty of Commerce included (in the Department of Commerce) R.C. Saksena, H.O. Gupta, A.P. Gupta and Madan Mohan Vaish, P.N. Varshney, K.L. Maheshwary, B.N. Khandelwal, B.K. Nigam, Ramanugraha Sharma, Gopal Swaroop and H.C. Srivastava (Applied Economics), P.N. Srivastava, B.D. Srivastava, R.S. Rastogi, S.B. Singh, Ram Behari Lal and Sudhanu Kumar (Business Administration). The Law Faculty had over 15 temporary Lecturers serving in the administrative capacity till the end of the session. These included L.N. Mathur, P.G. Krishnan, G.K. Arora, V.S. Rekhi, V.N. Nagar, K.C. Srivastava, Umesh Kumar, Pramod Kumar, Surya Kumar, D.C. Varshney, K.N. Nigam, A. Chatterji, R.C. Jaiswal, Km. R.R. Rastogi, and R.P. Singh. Jai Jai Ram Upadhyay was appointed for a short period of less than a month. He, however, proved to be the luckiest securing his Doctorate in Law degree from the University and later on shifted to the Allahabad University and secured his Professorship there. Here only

L.N. Mathur could eventually become Professor and Deán, Faculty of Law.

Research :

During the period under review, 50 candidates were admitted to the Doctorate and 169 to the Degree of Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery. Out of these 50, 26 were in Arts, 23 in Science and 1 in Commerce. There were 4 candidates in Arts who secured their Doctorate of Literature Degree. Shiva Shekhar Misra of the Sanskrit Department who had secured his Ph.D. in Sanskrit under K.A.S. Iyer on the subject '*Someshwarakrita Mansollasa Aeka Sanskrit Adhyayan*' in 1958 secured his D.Litt. on '*Someshwara's Mansolaisa in the context of Fine Arts and Technical Science*,' but this time in the Department of Ancient Indian History and under the supervision of R.K. Dikshit. The other two teacher candidates to secure their D. Litt. were Sarayu Prasad Chaube of the Department of Education who submitted his thesis in Philosophy Department on '*Recent Philosophies of Education in India*.' He did it independently without any supervisor, with all the three external examiners. Sarayu Prasad Agarwal of the Hindi Department (Linguistics) earned his D.Litt. under D.D. Gupta on '*A Linguistic study of the place Names of Oudh*'. The departmental wise break-up was as follows : Hindi (7), Ancient Indian History and Archaeology (3), Sociology (3), Social Work (1), Urdu (2), Sanskrit (1), Education (2), and Political Science and Economics 1 each. Among the successful candidates who were either teachers or later on joined the University staff were Surya Prasad Dikshit, the present Professor-Head of the Hindi Department, Gopal Naresh Mehrotra, former Professor-Head (Sociology) and Surendra-Pal Chopra (Education) who recently retired as

Professor Head of the Department, and Abinash Chandra (Ancient Indian History) who died some time back. Satish Chandra Awasthi (Ancient Indian History) and Smt. Tara Madan (Political Science) retired from D.A.V. and Khunkhunji Girls College respectively.

Science & Commerce :

In the Faculty of Science, among the 23 Ph.D.'s, Chemistry's share was 8, Botany 8, Geology 1, Zoology 3 and Mathematics 3. The solitary Ph.D. in Commerce was in Applied Economics under Major Guru Dutt, who supervised several doctorate dissertations. The same was the case with A.L. Loomba of the Political Science Department. Both retired as Readers. Guru Dutt had a fairly good inning as Head of the Department of Applied Economics and for two terms as Dean, Faculty of Commerce, before his final retirement.

Medicine :

The number of Doctorates in Medicine and Masters in Surgery in different branches was exceptionally high again this year. It was 169 as compared to 150 of the last year. The Departmentwise break-up was Physiology (3), Pharmacology 9, Pathology 8, Tuberculosis 11, Radiology 6, Medicine 23, Social and Preventive Medicine 12, Forensic Medicine 1, Pediatrics 10. The Masters in Surgery from different departments were Anatomy 2, Ophthalmology 17, Obstetrics and Gynaecology 9, Orthopaedic Surgery 9, E.N.T. 14, Surgery 36. The contribution of the two Medical Colleges of Lucknow and Kanpur are not separately recorded. It seems that the two colleges were more or less in the race for producing these post-graduates with their Doctorates or Masters Degrees.

Library :

P.N. Sharma continued as Honorary Librarian during the year, while D.N.Sharma was appointed his deputy. During the year under review almost complete renovation of the Library was done and a large number of books and new journals were added to the Library with an addition of 4933 books. The total number of books in the Library reached 2,18,939. The addition included 698 books in Sanskrit and Hindi and 290 in Arabic, Persian and Urdu, 1369 current journals were received during the year out of which 400 were received gratis. The addition of 60 manuscripts took the total to 2136. 932 books were received as gifts during the year. The membership of Library stood at 1963 while the number of books issued to them totalled 68561. The Bonarji Library membership confined to students alone was 546. The distinguished visitors to the Library were Russel Bowders of the British Council, Mr. and Mrs. Eilam from the Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel, and V.M.Kim, Surgeon of J.J.Group of Hospitals.

The University Union :

The students of the Union pledged their full support to the Government of India and took a solemn pledge to defend the sovereignty and integrity of the Motherland on August 15, 1965. They as well contributed Rs. 5000/- to the National Defence Fund at the time of Pakistan's Aggression. Over 400 students donated blood and more than 1000 students registered themselves for donation as and when needed. The Union received the delegation from California University students, and a reception was accorded to another party of Commonwealth students on

September 7, 1965. The Report refers to lectures delivered under the auspices of the Union by eminent personalities like Morarji Desai and V.K. Krishna Menon who had visited the University in the past year as well, Finn Anderson of the American Embassy, B.P.Maurya and Brij Narain 'Brijesh', both Members of Parliament. A series of debates in memory of late Acharya Narendra Deva as also Inter-University Debate, an annual features, were organised by the Union. An exhibition of paintings in the Union Hall was also arranged. The poor students of the University as well received a sum of Rs. 1000/- to enable them to continue their studies while the altruistic and patriotic side of students activities and the role of the Union deserved commendation. The strike by a section of students was extremely painful. The agitation was launched for pressing certain demands which included acceptance of examination fees seven days before the commencement of an examination, introduction of Hindi as the medium for post-graduate classes in Arts, Law and Commerce etc. The appeal by the Vice-Chancellor was not heeded and ultimately owing to general observance of violence and tension, the University had to be closed sine die from December 14, 1965. However, after some time, good sense prevailed and the strike was called off.

Finance :

The University (excluding King's Georges Medical College and the G.M.and Associated Hospitals) had an income of Rs. 42,44,390.52 from fees, rent of houses, grant from Central and State Governments and other sources during the year 1964-65. The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 47,17,001.50, resulting in a deficit of Rs. 4.73 lacs during the year under report. The

details of income and expenditure are given in Table VI on next page.

The accumulated deficit up to the close of financial year 1964-65 in the University budget stood at Rs. 29,47 lacs, and Rs. 39,93 lacs in the King Georges Medical College budget, besides Rs. 3.74 lacs for B.M.B.S. and Rs. 0.14 lacs for Kanpur Medical College. During the year under report the University was required to pay a sum of Rs. 1,87,360 as interest on overdraft.

The Year 1966 :

Obituary

The University in 1966 did not undergo any change, as in the past year, in its administrative hierarchy with the same Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and the Treasurer continuing to hold their respective offices. The University did suffer some loss due to the death of some of its old teachers, a former Vice-Chancellor and benefactor as also eminent personalities who had relations with this centre of learning. The untimely passing away of Lal Bahadur Shastri, Prime Minister of India, was extremely shocking. Shastri had visited the University some time after his taking over as Prime Minister and had addressed the University Union in 1961. He was a great statesman and had emerged from the masses, devoid of an affluent family background. In the death of R.P. Parangpye the University lost an eminent scholar of the highest calibre. He served the University for two terms from 1932-1938 as Vice-Chancellor and endeared himself

greatly to the staff and the students by his amiable personality and active participation in the corporate life of the University. He was an active member of the Liberal Party and a rationalist. I visited him at his residence in January 1962 in Poona and found him in a reminiscent mood. He asked me to carry his good wishes to all those who remembered him in Lucknow. The University also mourned the death of R.R. Sreshta formerly Professor and Head of the Department of English. With a Tripos in English Literature from Cambridge, F.F.T. Pinto as he was then known, joined the University as a senior Lecturer at its very inception in 1921. He was appointed Reader in 1940 and Professor of English in 1952. He served the University with great ability and distinction for nearly 33 years till his retirement in 1954. In the death of K.P. Chaudhary, Professor of Dentistry, M.G. Medical College, the University lost a teacher of repute and respect in his field. He served the University with zeal and efficiency for a fairly good period as Lecturer, Reader and Professor till his death.

Among other losses to the University during the year was that of Chaudhary Hyder Husain, a leading advocate of Lucknow. He was also a part-time Reader in Law between 1921-1933. In the passing away of M.U. Khan, Superintendent of G.M. & Associated Hospital, Lucknow, the University lost a devoted officer who kept its interest uppermost in his mind. He served the Hospital with zeal and efficiency and was held in great esteem by his colleagues and the staff alike. In the tragic death of Homi J. Bhabha, Director of the Atomic Research Establishment, in an air-accident the country lost a 'scientist of international repute' and a man of high intellectual calibre whose

Table VI

	Recurring	Expenditure
State Government	Rs. 25,95,320.59	Rs. 47,17,001.50
Other Sources including Income from fees etc.	Rs. 16,49,069.93	--
	Rs. 42,44,390.52	Rs. 47,17,001.50
Income of the King George's Medical College during the Year 1964-65 amounted to Rs. 22,86,546.47 as against the expenditure of Rs. 26,99,222.72 including Rs. 17,743.00 for B.M.B.S. as detailed below, resulting in a deficit of Rs. 4.13 lacs :-		
	Recurring	Expenditure
Income State Government	Rs. 16,67,293.46	Rs. 26,81,479.79
Other Sources including Income from fees etc.	Rs. 6,19,253.01	--
B.M.B.S.	--	Rs. 17,743.00
	Rs. 22,86,546.71	Rs. 26,99,222.72
The income of the G.M. & Associated Hospital amounted to Rs. 24,72,499.55 as against the expenditure of Rs. 32,62,122.45 as detailed below, resulting in a deficit of Rs. 7.90 lacs.		
	Income Recurring	Expenditure
State Government	Rs. 23,16,377.41	Rs. 32,62,122.45
Other Sources	Rs. 1,56,122.14	--
	Rs. 24,72,499.55	Rs. 32,62,122.45
The non-recurring income and expenditure during the year under the report was as under :-		
	Income	Expenditure
U.G.C. and Central Government	Rs. 10,36,709.28	Rs. 18,55,288.10
State Government	Rs. 4,85,254.28	--
	Rs. 23,21,963.56	Rs. 18,55,288.10
King Georges Medical College	State Government	Rs. 9,46,200.00
	Other Sources	Rs. 1,50,586.47
		Rs. 10,96,786.47
		Rs. 6,81,620.53
Gandhi Memorial & Associated Hospitals	State Government	Rs. 22,95,600.00
		Rs. 6,36,024.85

interests and achievements spread beyond science to art and culture. Bhabha was conferred the degree of D.Sc. (Honoris Causa) at the Silver Jubilee Convocation of the University in 1949.

Admission :

During the year under review, the total number of students in each Faculty (excluding Associated Colleges) was as follows : Faculties of Arts 3711; Science 1568; Commerce 897; Law 2168 ; Medicine - K.G. Medical College, Lucknow 1286; G.S.V.M. Medical College, Kanpur 1037 ; Faculty of Ayurveda - State College of Ayurveda, Lucknow 329 - Total number of students 10,996. The number as well included 60 students from outside the country in different Faculties. The total number of students in residence in different Halls of the Canning College were : Butler 188; Subhash 165; Tilak 161 ; Mahmudabad 205; Habibullah 204 ; Narendra Deva 148 ; Balrampur 8; Kailash (including New Girls Halls) 205; New Boys Hall 150; and M.M.S.Birla Hall 50; - Total 1532. In the K.G.Medical College campus - the students in residence in different halls was as follows Chakravarti 172; G.N.Misra 330; Sardar Patel 288; Vijayalakshmi 178 - Total 968. The Associated Colleges of the University numbering 15 had the following number of students on their rolls : Isabella Thobourn - B.A. 250, B.Sc. 129, B.Ed. 25, B.L.Sc. 10 ; Mahila Vidyalaya - B.A. 537, B.Ed. 169 ; B.Sc. 115 ; Karamat Husain Muslim Girls B.A.97 ; Jubilee Girls B.A. 125 ; Loreto Convent Degree B.A. 124 ; Shashi Bhushan Balika Vidyalaya degree B.A. 176 ; Khunkhunji Girls B.A. 97 ; Lucknow Christian B.A. 66 ; B.Sc. 217, Dip. in Physical Education 17, Kanyakubja B.A. 623, B.Sc.795 ;B.Com. 180 ;Shia B.A. 419 ;

B.Sc.281; KanyaKubja Vocational B.A. 490, B.Sc. 293, Vidyanta Hindu B.A.4712 D.A.V. B.A. 464, B.Sc. 117, Navyug Kanya Vidyalaya B.A. 220, Nari Shiksha Niketan B.A. 206, - Total 7016.

Important Developments and New Buildings. :

A notable feature of the year was the sanction accorded by the State Government to the revision of the pay scales of the teachers of the K.G. Medical College with effect from April 1, 1965. The University sanctioned the revision of pay scales of the non-teaching staff from April 1, 1966. So also was the payment of City Compensatory allowance and the House Rent allowance approved subject to the sanction of funds by the State Government. Certain innovations were as well introduced like the compulsory viva voce test for the candidates supplicating for the Ph.D. degree in the Faculties of Arts, Science, and Commerce, who were admitted to the Ph.D. classes from the academic session 1966-67. So also Ordinances were enforced regarding the use of Hindi as medium of instruction and examination for the post - graduate / L.L.B.students in the Faculties of Arts, Commerce, and Law. In the Faculty of Medicine, the M.S.degree in several important branches of Surgery, viz. Plastic-Surgery, Neuro-Surgery, Thoracic-Surgery and Experimental-Surgery and M.D. degree in Anesthesiology were instituted. A large number of research schemes were as well added to those in operation, and the teachers were involved in these as coordinators.

Students Strike :

The University teaching schedule was disturbed for two months immediately after the admissions were completed. A section of students launched an agitation for making certain demands which included the institution of B.Sc.Part I and II examinations in place of the then existing B.Sc.Preliminary, B.Sc.Pass examinations, abolition of the Bar Council examinations for Law Graduates and reopening of State College of Ayurveda. In spite of the advice of the teachers and appeal made by the Vice- Chancellor, a section of students participated actively in the agitation which resulted in violence and tension. As a consequence of this agitation and the general deterioration in discipline in Universities and colleges all over the State, the safest course was to close the University for a period of two months.

Important Changes in the Staff ;

In the Faculty of Arts, Nurul Hasan Hashmi was appointed Professor of Urdu and Shri Chandra, Reader in Psychology. Among the Lecturers appointed this year on a substantive basis were G.N.Mehrotra, S.C.Verma and M.Moshin (Sociology), M.R.Ahmad, Brij Mohan and S.P.Srivastava (Social Work), Shri chandra and Roop Rekha Verma (Philosophy), Prabhakara Deo Shukla and Pratap Narain Tandon (Hindi), R.P.Singh (Education) continued to be on leave, while S.Kumar of the same Department was granted leave for two years for higher studies abroad. G.R.Madan (Social Work) was granted leave for a year to join the Social Science Research Centre, Mississippi State University, U.S.A. as a Post - Graduate Research Fellow. V.P. Trivedi

(Hindi) was granted leave without pay for a year to join the post of Reader and Head of the Department of Hindi, Baroda University. R.P. Agarwal of the same department who was earlier granted leave for a year to join K.M. Munshi Institute, Agra, as Reader in Linguistics resigned. K.A. Hasan, Lecturer in Anthropology, was granted leave without pay for one year to join a visiting assignment at American Institute, Cairo. J.P. Singh was confirmed as Lecturer in Sanskrit.

Science, Commerce & Law :

The Faculty of Science too had many changes in the form of appointments, retirements and promotions and leave. B.G. Gokhale of the Physics Department was granted leave for higher studies in U.S.A. So also T.P. Pandya, Lecturer in the same Department was granted leave for higher studies in U.K. S.K. Dutt, the senior- most teacher in the Physics Department retired and M.C. Saksena and R.C. Gupta were appointed Readers in Physics. The controversy regarding the Headship in the Chemistry Department which figured prominently in late fifties with the two incumbents finally rushing to the Court, was finally laid at rest at the Departmental level after the retirement of S.N. Shukla and the taking over of the Headship by A.B. Sen. The High Court had earlier given its verdict in favour of Shukla on the basis of seniority in age. Another retirement was that of L.N. Mukherji. L.N., Srivastava was appointed Professor in the vacancy caused by the retirement of S.N. Shukla. M.C. Rastogi, who was earlier granted a year leave without pay to join the post of Professor of Chemistry, Regional Institute of Technology, Jamshedpur, resigned. A.N. Bose and J.S. Shukla continued to be on leave. In the Botany department, G.S. Verma was appointed Professor while B.S. Trivedi, J.N.

Rai and B.N. Prasad were appointed Readers. There was no change in the Zoology Department. Prem Vati, Lecturer, continued to be on leave. B.S. Tewari, Reader in Geology, was granted leave without pay for one year to join the post of Professor of Palaeontology, Stratigraphy and Himalayan Geology at the Advanced Centre of Geology, Punjab University, Chandigarh. S.K. Chatterji was appointed Reader in Statistics and S.K. Srivastava, A.K. Saxena and N.D. Shukla, Lecturers in the subject, V.N. Singh was appointed Lecturer in Mathematics. A solitary appointment of Anant Pandey as Reader in Mathematical Analysis and Actuarial Practice in Business Administration, and the grant of leave without pay to R.M. Lall, Lecturer in commerce and I.B. Sinha of the same Department to enable them of avail of the post of Senior Lecturer in the School of Accountancy, Singapur, and the Fellowship of the Stanford University for attending a programme in Financial Management were the only changes in Commerce Faculty. R.C. Nigam, Reader in Law, retired this year.

Medicine :

The Faculty of Medicine too had many important changes this year. S.S. Misra, Professor & Head of the Department of Medicine, retired and K.B. Kunwar was appointed Professor of Medicine. Other Professorial appointments were R.M.L. Mehrotra (Pathology), V.S. Dave (Neurosurgery), R.P. Suri, part-time (Forensic Medicine) & B.B. Sethi (Psychiatry-temporary). Among the appointments of Readers were Abhaya Kumar (Chemical Pathology), Smt. Arundhati Parkash (Hematology), M.N. Mathur and N.K. Agarwal (Dentistry-temporary), G.P. Agarwal (Experimental Surgery-temporary) and C.P. Gupta (Pharmacology-temporary). The

Lecturers appointed in different Departments included K.K. Tangri and K.N. Dhawan (Pharmacology), R.N. Srivastava (Environmental Hygiene), V.R. Thacore (Neuro - Psychiatry in Medicine), B.P. Jaju (Pharmacology - temporary), J.N. Kakkar (Orthopaedic Surgery), K.D. Verma and N.N. Mahendra (Surgery), G.N. Agarwal (Radio Therapy - temporary), & Baldeo Raj (Social & Preventive Medicine). Those resigning for better prospects elsewhere included H.S. Mathur (Lecturer, Rural Health Training Centre, Sarojnagar), P. Bahadur (Lecturer, Tuberculosis - promotion as Reader, Aligarh Muslim University), K. Pandey (Lecturer, Anesthesiology - promotion as Reader, Banaras Hindu University), K.P. Bhargava and Narendra Dube, Lecturer in Dentistry and Anatomy respectively as well resigned. So also did Tara Chandra, Reader in Surgery, on his appointment as Professor & Head of the Department of Surgery, G.S.V.M. Medical College, Kanpur. V.N. Khanna, Reader in Ophthalmology, was granted three years leave on deputation for an assignment as Ophthalmologist in the Government of Somalia under Technical and Economics Cooperation programme. K.K. Mathur switched over from Professorship of Public Health Administration of Superintendentship, Gandhi Memorial and Associated Hospital, Lucknow. In the Faculty of Ayurveda, S.D. Shukla, Principal-cum-Professor of Ayurvedic Medicine, left to join the post of Professor at Varanaseya Sanskrit Vidyalaya and his place was temporarily filled by M.L. Dwivedi.

Research :

During the period under review, 57 candidates were admitted to the Doctorate and 172 to the Degrees of Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgery. The

particulars were as follows : Smt. Bhagyavanti Singh secured her D. Litt in 'Hindi Ram Katha kavya men Kala' under D.D. Gupta. Among the Ph.D.'s, the Department-wise quota was English 1, Hindi 6, Ancient Indian History & Archaeology 5, Social Work 1, Sociology 2, Urdu 2, History 2, Economics 2, Persian 2, Philosophy 1, Arabic 1, Anthropology 1, Linguistics 1, Sanskrit 1, Political Science 1 - Total 29. The notable candidates associated with the teaching Faculties included Naresh Chandra, Reader in English, who had some problem in getting his doctorate in early forties. Other teachers include K.K. Thaplyal, Ram Ashreya Awasthi (Ancient Indian History), Mirza Rafiuddin Ahmed (Social Work), Meeraj Ahmad (Sociology), R.K. Dikshit, Professor of Ancient Indian History, supervised 4 dissertations out of 5 being accepted for the award. This excludes his wife Prem Kumari Dikshit whose supervisor was B.N. Srivastava for her thesis on '*Political System in the Mahabharata*'. Other supervisors guiding more than one successful dissertations were V.B. Trivedi (Hindi), Yusuf Husain Mosavi and the veteran Professor Emeritus Radha Kamal Mukherji.

Science :

In the Faculty of Science, 26 candidates secured their Ph.D. Degree - 3 in Physics, 12 in Chemistry, 5 in Bio - Chemistry, 3 in Zoology, 2 in Botany and 1 in Mathematics. Bhumitra Deva Sharma, who secured his doctorate this year had a meteoric rise in status, securing his Professorship in the Department a little more than a decade later superceding or bypassing even his own teachers. He had also officiated as Vice-Chancellor of Gorakhpur University and is at the moment Vice-Chancellor of Rohilkhand University. P.S. Krishnan was the most successful

Supervisor- Head having successfully guided 4 out of 5 candidates of his Department. the name of the supervisor of the fifth one is vided 3 dissertations, followed by his junior colleague T.N. Srivastava producing the same number.

Medicine :

The Faculty of Medicine had the largest number of Doctorates in Medicine and Masters in Surgery this year. This was more or less an usual phenomenon. The subject - wise break - up was as follows: Pharmacology 2, Pathology 4, Forensic Medicine 2, Social and Preventive Medicine 7, Medicine 34, Tuberculosis 5, Pediatrics 7, Radiology 2, Physiology 3, Pathology 7, Anesthesiology 4, - Total 82. The holders of Masters Degree in Surgery numbered 90 with the following break-up : Anatomy 3, Surgery 46, Obstetrics and Gynaecology 8, E.N.T. 11, Ophthalmology 9, Orthopaedic Surgery 14 - Total 90. Among the successful candidates, Chandravati is at present Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology in the K.G. Medical College, while Som Nath Tandon, who did his M.S. in Surgery and later on another M.S. in Plastic Surgery, is in the States.

Library :

The total number of books in the University Library increased to 2,26,806. All the new books received during the year were duly processed and placed on the shelf for circulation. The University grants Commission sanctioned a grant of Rs. 2,00,000/- for the Fourth Plan - out of this Rs. 1,05,000/- were assigned for the Humanities and Rs. 95, 000/- for scientific subjects. 7,867 books added to the Library during the year. These included 1394 books in Sanskrit

and Hindi, and 204 books in Arabic, Persian and Urdu. 103 fresh journals were subscribed for during the year bringing the total number of journals to 1472. Out of this figure, 400 were received as gratis. 63 manuscripts were added during the year bringing the total up to 2199. So also 1091 books were received as gifts during the year. The membership of the Library was 1927 and 62,168 books were issued to teachers and students. The Bonarji Library meant exclusively for students had 468 members and 65 books were added, taking the total number of books in this Library to 3644. There was no change in the administration with P.N. Sharma continuing as Honorary Librarian. The important Visitors to the Library were Mohd. Ashgar (Kabul), A.I. Tirmise (National Archives, New Delhi) and Dr. Shirokov from Moscow.

Finance :

The financial position of the Lucknow University was as usual not bright with the accumulated deficit at the end of the financial year 1965-66 touching Rs. 15.93 lacs in the University and Rs. 47 lacs in the King George's Medical College. A grant of Rs. 17,00,000 from the Government partially wiped out the deficit. The details of income and expenditure for the financial year 1965-66 are given in Table VII on next page.

Other matters of interest :

A reference of certain items not recorded in the Annual Report of 1966 - probably the last one available - might not be out of place here. These concern some teachers and students, both of the University and of the Medical College. The facts are mentioned in the proceedings of the

Executive Council and, as such, their authenticity is beyond doubt. An emergent meeting of the Executive Council was called on August 24, 1966 to take stock of the situation in K.G. Medical College after criminal assault by the Shia College students on residents of Trans Gomati Hall in the forenoon of August 23. A number of students of T.G. Hall were stabbed, beaten and seriously injured. Some property was also damaged. A show cause notice was issued to the management of the Shia College and asked why recognition of the College should not be withdrawn for failure to maintain discipline in the College. The Vice-Chancellor was authorized to issue necessary notice. A letter of regret by Ali Zaheer on behalf of the Shia College management finally closed the issue. It was all the same deplorable. The two teachers figuring in the resolution of the Council were A.K. Saran - a brilliant sociologist and B.P. Yadava (alas : dead) with a doctorate degree from Cambridge, besides one from the University. The former was served with a notice asking him to show cause why his services should not be dispensed with on account of being absent from duty without leave. Saran, however, resigned and left Lucknow and had global assignments in India and abroad. Finally, he resigned from Jodhpur University for some minor reasons. Fortunately he is still alive and intellectually active. A similar case was that of S.K. Chaubey of the English Department. He was also given a show cause notice for frequent absence from duty without proper application. He too had to leave the University. This great vocalist, a disciple of Ustad Faiyaz Khan, died some time later.

B.P. Yadava, about whom a reference was made earlier, was charged for making

Table VII

University		Income recurring	Expenditure
	State Government	Rs. 29,12,987.00	Rs. 50,62,757.60
	Other Sources including Income from fees etc.	Rs. 17,81,382.81	--
	U.G.C. Grants	Rs. 22,585.00	--
Extra Income of the University		Rs. 47,16,924.82	Rs. 50,62,757.60
	Grants towards deficit from state	Rs. 17,00,000.00	Adjustment towards deficit Rs. 17 lacs
	Investment matured	Rs. 5,94,460.00	Interest paid on overdraft Rs. 94,378.88
	Interest on securities	Rs. 1,65,987.11	kept in general fund against overdraft.
	Advance refund	--	Rs. 6,66,143.23
		Rs. 24,60,522.11	Rs. 24,60,522.11
King Georges Medical College	State Government	Rs. 15,64,029.81	Rs. 29,26,804.82
	Other Sources including Income from fees etc	Rs. 6,71,109.68	Rs. 14,924.86
		Rs. 22,35,139.49	Rs. 29,41,729.68
G.M. & Associated Hospitals		Income	Expenditure
	State Government	Rs. 24,79,027.97	Rs. 34,01,859.49
	Other Sources	Rs. 1,85,622.07	--
		Rs. 26,64,650.04	Rs. 34,01,859.49
University		Non-recurring	Expenditure
	U.G.C. and Central Government	Rs. 17,25,143.71	Rs. 20,87,455.19
	State Government	Rs. 3,36,628.00	--
	Misc. Income	Rs. 82,192.04	--
King Georges Medical College	State Government	Rs. 12,44,078.00	Rs. 7,79,237.45
	U.G.C.	Rs. 8,838.00	--
	Other sources	Rs. 1,39,603.00	--
		Rs. 13,92,524.00	Rs. 7,79,237.45
G.M. & Associated Hospitals	State Government	Rs. 14,85,641.00	Rs. 13,36,457.13

false entries in the application form for the post of Reader in Chemistry. He was debarred from being considered for any higher post in the University for a period of 3 years. While filing false affidavit is a serious offence and the person doing so deserves punishment, there were cases in the past and equally in the future records of the University of several teachers wanting their date of birth entry in the records to be corrected on the basis of false horoscope. Yadava was too docile and probably jejune. His double doctorate did not necessitate any false entry about his division in the Intermediate to improve his qualifications. The person retired only as confirmed Lecturer even after more than 30 years of service. The period of three years was subsequently condoned to the one already undergone by a resolution, as a result of ballot dated Nov. 1, 1968.

The Annual Report of the University for 1966 does not contain any information beyond December, but the proceedings of the Executive Council do record events and resolutions of the Session 1966-67. It might be advisable to take notice of such references to teachers and candidates securing doctorate in the last term of the session and any other matter of importance and interest. The Department wise list of candidates who were declared successful was as follows : Ancient Indian History 2, Hindi 2, Persian 1, Sanskrit 1, Chemistry 3, Botany, Zoology, Geology, Bio-Chemistry and Commerce 1 each. The appointees included S.D. Singh and B.N. Srivastava, Readers in Ancient Indian History and Archaeology, and D.D. Sharma and Reader in Linguistics in the English Department and Smt. P.K. Misra temporary Lecturer in Pediatrics. The age factor and not the

recommendation of the Selection Committee determined the seniority of B.N. Srivastava, although Singh had served for some time as Professor of Indian History & Culture at the National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie.

Petitions for seniority :

There are also references to petitions for seniority among teachers of several Departments, as also against the recommendation of the Selection Committee to the Chancellor. H.K. Awasthi, a very senior Lecturer in the Hindi Department, submitted a petition to the Chancellor under section 39 of the Lucknow University Act against the appointment of V.B. Trivedi and Sarla Shukla as Readers. The petition figuring as an Appendix in the Proceedings was submitted on December 11, 1964, but the Chancellor's decision was conveyed early in 1967 rejecting the petition. Having carefully considered all the material on record including the relevant proceedings of the Selection Committee and the contentions of V.B. Trivedi, Sarla Shukla and H.K. Awasthi, the Chancellor held that the above appointments were made in conformity with the Act and the Statutes and the Ordinances of the University.

Superannuation :

The two teachers who attained superannuation in this period were D.D. Gupta (Hindi) on February. 17, 1967 and P.N. Sharma (Physics) on March 20, 1967. Their services were continued till the end of the session. The Executive Council at its meeting on March 11, 1967 resolved to recommend that the word 'sixty - three' be substituted for the word 'sixty' in the existing

Ordinance relating to the age of superannuation of University employees and the draft ordinance be submitted to the State Government for approval under section 30(1)(e) of the Act. Subsequently it was decided to grant extension to retired teachers till the age of 62 at the discretion of the Vice- Chancellor.

Seniority disputes :

Among the cases regarding disputes about relative seniority, that of S.N. Chakravarty against O.P. Tandon of the Medicine Department was referred to the Chancellor for final decision after Chakravarty was declared senior to Tandon by the sub- Committee. The certificate given by L.P. Hancock, Deputy Commissioner, Lucknow, dated June 28, 1935 certifying that the date of birth of S.C. Misra was 25th October 1907. was accepted by the Council. It was, however, resolved that in order to put an end to these disputes, the University should pass an Ordinance laying down that the date of birth will be determined as given in High School Certificate or its equivalent.

Obituary :

a). Prema Rao & P.B. Deodhar

The Executive Council at its meeting on February 11, 1967 passed a condolence resolution on the death of Smt. Prema Rao, wife of the Vice-Chancellor, A.V. Rao. At the next meeting on March 31, 1967, it had to pass two such resolutions on the death of D.B. Deodhar (Retired Professor of Physics) and P.N. Tandon, a member of the Executive Council. Deodhar joined the University on its very inception in 1921 as a Reader after a brilliant career at the Allahabad University.

He had his Doctorate from the Lucknow University and was appointed Professor of Physics in 1947. He served the University with great ability and distinction till his retirement in 1950.

Prem Tandon :

Prem Tandon was a personal friend and contemporary in the thirties. After passing his B.Sc. in 1935 he was interested in business and was initially very successful due to his personal contacts and suave manners. He was close to C.B. Gupta and was a member of the Executive Council for nearly a decade. He seems to have sprung his nets too wide in business. His twin concern Premier Motors (P) Ltd went into liquidation after his death which was sudden and equally surprising to the consternation and distress of many friends and depositors in his concerns.

1967 : The last year of Rao :

The Session 1967-68 was the last one under A.V. Rao. During this period there were several changes in the staff with the appointment of some new teachers, confirmations and promotions of several others, resignation and termination of lien of a few, and as usual the student trouble in the wake of agitation against the language Bill. There were some obituaries of persons connected with the University. These alone could be recorded while other details usually given in yearly reports have to be omitted for want of information. The last item should have its precedence. Among the obituary notices are resolutions on the death of Ranadhir Singh who was acting Vice-Chancellor for a few months in 1962 after the summary removal of all the

patriarchs of the Universities under an ordinance issued by B.Ram Krishna Rao, the then Governor-Chancellor.

Obituaries :

V.B. Trivedi, N.L. Chatterji, K.M. Shamim & Dayamoya Mitra

Among the teachers who died this year were Dayamoya Mitra (Retired Reader in English), V.B. Trivedi (former Reader in Hindi), Nand Lal Chatterji (Retired Professor of History) & K.M. Shamim (formerly Reader in law). Both Mitra and Chatterji were connected with the University from the late twenties, and both were good teachers. Both had their promotions rather late in life, in early fifties. N.L. Chatterji despite his double doctorate degrees could get a Professorship after the retirement of S.N. Das Gupta. He was a prolific writer and a commentator on news during the last world war from the Lucknow Radio Station. He contributed articles for the Puja Special numbers of 'Patrika' and other magazines and papers, and Research articles to the Journal of Indian History and Indian History Congress Proceedings. The two doctorate dissertations on 'Mir Qasim' and 'Verlest rule in Bengal' and a small book on 'Glories of Uttar pradesh' were his solitary contributions in book form. Mitra did not write anything. He was a quiet scholar who delved in philosophical literature besides his discipline.

Changes in the Staff : Appointments & Confirmations

The appointees in order of date of the meeting of the Council were Smt. Deo Bala and Km. Manjula Rastogi in Political

Science, D.P. Singh, Reader in Public Administration, Shyam Sunder Gupta, Om Prakash Gupta, Suresh Chandra Srivastava, Mohd. Mukhtar Husain, Satya Deva Shukla and Sushil Kumar Misra (Lecturers in Chemistry) in the first meeting on July 15, 1967. This Council as well confirmed S.K. Narain, Naresh Chandra and Khwaja Jamiluddin (Readers in English) and Ragheeb Husain (Reader in Persian). Other confirmations to follow as Readers were those of S.B. Samadi (Arabic) L.N. Tandon (Commercial Law), Sradha Kumari (Law) with effect from August 9, 1967. The Executive Council at its meeting on September 2, 1967 appointed K.K. Tandon as Lecturer in Geology and Shailendra Singh in Economics. Nisha Awasthi was also appointed as Lecturer in Geology. Some other teachers were confirmed in a subsequent meeting on September 30. These included M.D. Joshi, Professor of Public Finance and Monetary Economics, R.M. Loomba, Reader Psychology and Philosophy, B.P. Pradhan and L.M. Bali both Lecturers in Physics with effect from August 28 in all the cases except that of Loomba (August 9). The appointees in this meeting were S.N. Qanungo (History), Shiva Nandan Misra and Ramasrany Awasthi (both Ancient Indian History).

Appointments and confirmations made between October and December in three monthly meetings dated October 28, November 18 and December 23, were the following : Ravindra Kumar Srivastava (Mathematics), H.O. Gupta, A.P. Gupta and H.C. Srivastava (Commerce) and B.K. Nigam (Applied Economics). In the Medical College, the Readers appointed in the October meeting were R.P. Sahi (Surgery), K.C. Garg (Ophthalmology - temporary) and

M.N. Mathur (Dentistry), Ram Rakshapala was appointed Professor of Zoology and R.K. Narang, temporary Reader Tuberculosis in the November meeting of the Council. The last meeting in December made several appointments, as also confirmed some of the teachers. These included Jai narain Pande, Smt. Asha Garg, M.S. Kushwaha (English), Vimla Agrawal and Pratibha Gupta (Psychology), R.D. Misra (Philosophy), H.K. Kumbani, Banvir Singh and Krishna Kant (Anthropology), Shiva Bahadur Singh (Business Administration) and Smt. Reena Ganguly (Chinese). K.P. Sinha was appointed Professor of Physics but he did not join. Among the confirmations were those of R.N. Nagar. Prof. of Medieval and Modern History, Braj Kishore (Reader in that Department), Zafar Hasan, Professor of Social Work ; K.S. Mathur, Reader in Anthropology, and P.D. Gupta, Professor, Zoology, all with effect from November 15, 1967. M.L. Bhatia, Professor of E.N.T. had his confirmation from September 25, 1967 and L.N. Mathur, Lecturer in Law, could get it from December 6, 1967.

Applications for correction of birth dates :

The Council as well considered applications from several teachers regarding corrections in their date of birth. The applicants were Baljit Singh, Professor of Economics, R.C. Gupta, Reader in Physics, N.L. Sharma, temporary Professor of Pediatrics and Shiva Karan Lal, Assistant Superintendent, K.G. & Associated hospitals. A Sub-committee was appointed with the Honorary Treasurer as the Convener, and two other members - N.C. Chaturvedi and Sri Dhar Misra to consider the matter in all its bearings. It appears from records that the

Committee gave its verdict against the applicants contention and adhered to the earlier decision of the Council to accept the entry in the High School or equivalent certificate as final. Reference is also made in the proceedings of the last meeting to accept a recommendation of the Vice-Chancellors Conference of the U.P. Universities and adopt Hindi for purpose of instructions in the under - graduate classes of the University from the next academic session.

Some more appointments & confirmations :

A.V. Rao presided over two more meetings of the Executive Council on January 27, 1968 and February 24, 1968. During this period some appointments were made and confirmations done. H.G.P. Srivastava was appointed Temporary Reader in Labour Economics and P.D. Shrimali, Lecturer in the same field. Abdul Mushir Khan was appointed Reader in Neuropathology and A.R. Roy in the same grade in Dentistry along with K.K. Kapoor. A.C. Banerji and Shir Murari Sinha were confirmed as Readers in Sanskrit and English with effect from July 16, 1967 and January 21, 1968 respectively.

Seniority issue of S.S. Misra :

The seniority matter as well cropped up with the move of S.S. Misra, Lecturer in Sanskrit, claiming seniority over his other colleagues. Shiva Shekhar was formerly Teacher in English in the Oriental Sanskrit Department. The same committee headed by T.P. Bhalla as convener was entrusted with this matter as well. In the first report of the Committee, Misra lost his case but later on

this appointment period was added to his substantive appointment and he was declared senior to his other colleagues - Matri Dutt Trivedi and Moti Lal Rastogi. The Sanskrit Department wranglings, however, continued and after Satya Vart Singh's retirement things worsened, with the status of the Department, as was pointed out by K.A.S. Iyer, its first Head, reduced to a naught.

Research :

In the second meeting of the Council, ten candidates were declared eligible to receive their doctorate degree in the Faculties of Arts and Science. these included one each in Sociology, Sanskrit, Hindi, 3 in Chemistry, 2 in Geology, and 1 each in Botany and Mathematics. Those appointed in this Committee included Devaki Tewari and S.L. Chopra (Education) & N.C. Rastogi (Physics). In the Faculty of Medicine the Professorial appointments were those of R.P. Kohli (Pharmacology), S.S. Parmar (Medical Chemistry), N.N. Gupta (Clinical Medicine) and C.M.S. Siddhu (temp. Professor of Public Health Administration. G.P. Gupta was appointed Reader in Pharmacology, and among the Lecturers were N.C. Misra (Surgery) and U.C. Misra (Ortho-Rhino Laryngology - E.N.T.). The Council as well noted that R.K. Dikshit of the Department of Ancient Indian History & Archaeology, would attain the age of superannuation, viz. 60 years on May 13, 1968. Earlier A.C. Banerji, Lecturer in Physics, who had attained the age of superannuation on January 30, 1968, was allowed to continue as usual till the end of the session.

Rao's Vice - Chancellorship

- An Assessment :

A.V. Rao who had taken over from Randhir Singh in October 1961 had virtually more than six years stay in the University as the Vice-Chancellor. He had inherited a bad legacy with the Vice-Chancellorship being converted more or less as a temporary service depending upon the mercy and benevolence of the Chief Minister, through the Governor - Chancellor. Rao had started here as a temporary Lecturer which continued for nearly a decade or so; despite his London doctorate as also the membership of an Inn. He was a Barrister-at-law. It is reported that he was applying for a higher post elsewhere every now and then, but success always eluded him. Something better was in the offing here. He succeeded R.R. Sreshta as Professor and Head of the Department of English in 1954 and D.N. Majumdar's sudden death while he had many more years to go, pushed him up as Dean, Faculty of Arts, With the exit of Kali Prasad, who had become controversial and rather a *persona non grata* with the C.B. Gupta group, the pitch was cleared for Rao, the next senior Professor and equally an extremely pliable person. He believed in the policy of 'leaving things as they were.' Gupta exercised influence over the University through his group in the Executive Council and the Registrar P.C. Mittal. Rao flatly denied this fact when Iyer had invited him for dinner and I was the only other guest. He personally broached the subject of the University Vice-Chancellorship with the senior predecessor in office. I was the solitary listener though not disinterested in their talks, and occasionally made enquiries. I was also informed by a friend and colleague that the Lady Chief Minister once inquired about

lawlessness in the University and the role of certain ring leaders. Rao pleaded his ignorance and the State administration finally handled the situation in its own way. It cannot be denied that the situation was gradually deteriorating, both academically as also from the point of view of discipline, with the Government noose equally tightening. Some more time had to elapse before an enquiry committee was appointed by the State Government. This happened in the time of Rao's successor M.B. Lal, the Professor and Head of the Department of Zoology and Dean, Faculty of Science. He took over from Rao on March 1, 1968. A meeting of the Executive Council held on March 9, 1968 formally welcomed the new Vice - Chancellor but there is no resolution of thanks to the outgoing Vice - Chancellor.

The New Vice - Chancellor :

Among the contenders for Vice-Chancellorship were two Deans - M.B. Lal and K.C. Sarkar, who was junior to Lal in service and academically far inferior. He was no doubt very ambitious and this lust for power which he had wielded as Proctor and Warden as also Dean, Faculty of Commerce, was heightened by the influence of the home front. His spouse was equally forceful as a social worker and was running a school in her compound. Sarkar's ambition did not materialize even after retirement in 1971. Lal had more or less an uneventful term of office, completing full 3 years period. There was no doubt some student trouble and S.D. Singh Commission was appointed in his time to take stock of the deteriorating discipline in the University with the falling academic standard. The Commission submitted a comprehensive report covering different aspects of University education, administration etc. The report would

necessitate consideration in its relevance later on.

Important Changes in the Staff :

Appointments

The appointments made by the Executive Council at its meeting held on March 30 under the chairmanship of M.B. Lal were those of N.K. Mehrotra and H.N. Verma (Lecturers - temporary in Botany), K.C. Srivastava (Law) for the permanent post and among the temporary ones : Umesh Kumar, Pramod Kumar, Surya Kumar, D.C. Varshney, Km. Raj Ramani Rastogi, K.N. Nigam, G.S. Pandey, J.J. R. Upadhyaya, R.P. Singh and A. Chatterji. The last meeting of the Council held on May 18 made several other appointments as under : T.P. Pandaya and K.C. Lal (Temp. Readers in Physics) and N.K. Mehrotra, M.N. Sharma and S.G. Wadhvani, Temporary Lecturers in Physics ; R.C. Vyas, Reader in Law, and Smt. Prabha Mehra, Lecturer in Obstetrics and Gynaecology. From the next session beginning in July onwards, the appointments made were those of Smt. Renu Chatterji (Lecturer, English), H.N. Mujoo (Lecturer in Education). The two Lecturers in Botany N.K. Mehrotra and H.N. Verma were appointed on a substantive basis. Other Lecturers appointed in the August meeting were V.D. Seth and R.N. Mehra (Western History), R.S. Rastogi (Medieval Indian History) and R.P. Srivastava (Zoology). S.N. Singh was appointed Reader in Geology, Km. C.K. Ratra (permanent) and R.N. Jaiswal (temporary) Lecturers in Anesthesiology ; P.K. Agarwal (temp. Ophthalmology), Surendra Singh (permanent Social Work). The probationary period was reduced from two to one year for teachers who had put in not less than seven years

service in the University or research institute recognized by the University before their appointment to a higher post or a substantive one. So also the period of probation was to be reduced to a year for those who had worked for two years on a temporary post.

The appointments made between October and December 1968 included the following : V.K. Maheshwari, D.K. Sen and R.C. Saxena, Lecturers in Helminthology, Bacteriology and Pharmacology respectively. K.K. Tangri and K.N. Dhawan were appointed permanent and temporary Readers in Pharmacology and T.K. Gupta, temporary Lecturer in the same Department. Other Lecturers appointed in the October 18 meeting were S.D. Yadava (temp. in Forensic Medicine), S.C. Misra (temp. in E.N.T.), C.P. Govila for permanent post in Dentistry as also Satish Kumar Makarandi in the same Department. Smt. Prabha Mehra was promoted as temporary Reader in Obstetrics and Gynaecology, and M.N. Mathur and R.K. Roy as Temporary Professor of Dentistry (Oral Surgery and Pedodontics) respectively. The November's meeting condoned the punishment awarded to B.P. Yadava on April 29, 1957 and confirmed the following : S.K. Srivastava, A.K. Saxena and N.D. Shukla Lecturers in Statistics, and V.R. Thacore, Lecture in Neuro-Psychiatry. At another meeting of the Council in that month (November 23), H.G.P. Srivastava was appointed Reader in Labour Economics, P.D. Shramali, Lecturer in Labour Economics, on his then existing salary, and Km. Indu Sinha, Lecturer in Anthropology. Other appointments in this meeting were those of Km. Chitra Lekha Verma, Lecturer in Anthropology, K.N. Shukla Professor of Hindi, Smt. T.V.

Padmavati, Lecturer in Tamil, Smt. Premvati, Reader in Zoology, S.P. Gupta - temporary Reader in Zoology, G.G. Sanwal - temporary Reader in Bio - Chemistry, Sikandar Farooq, Chitra Lekha Chatterji and Km. Shiela Joshi and B.K. Sinha as temporary Lecturers in Botany : K.C. Pandey (permanent) and Km. Sarla Srivastava, Padma Saxena and G.N. Verma as temporary Lecturers in Zoology. Smt. K.D. Singh was appointed Reader in Mathematics and H.M. Srivastava in a temporary capacity in the same department. The eight permanent Lecturers in Law appointed were Umesh Kumar, Pramod Kumar, D.C. Varshney, Km. Raj Rani Rastogi, K.N. Nigam, Surya Kumar and G.S. Pandey. The temporary Lecturers appointed were R.P. Singh, S.S. Rathore, A.K. Srivastava and R.K. Tewari. K.B. Bhatia was appointed Reader in Medicine, K. Chandraratna-temporary Lecturer in Pali and R.B. Mathur-Professor of Education as a result of ballot.

The Year 1969

Appointments :

The new year opened with several appointments including that of K.C. Srivastava, Reader in Western History ; Ram Janam Singh, temporary Lecturer in Education; S.R. Srivastava, Reader in Statistics; Shyam Sundar Singh, temporary Lecturer in Physiology; A.R. Sircar, temporary Lecturer in Medicine; M.K. Mehra, temporary Professor of Ophthalmology; Dhaneshwar Dayal, temporary Reader in Oto-Rhino-Laryngology; M.S. Agnihotri, temporary Reader in Tuberculosis. At the next meeting of the Executive Council on February 22, 1969, the appointees included S.N. Chaturvedi and C.P. Barthwal -

temporary Lecturers in Hindi and Political Science respectively and Syed Naiyar Masud Rizvi (Persian). In the Department of Physics, N.K. Mehrotra was given the permanent post of Lecturer, while those appointed temporarily included J.P. Shukla, S.N. Shukla, M.M.S. Kashyap, D.D. Shukla, Shailendra Kumar, Govind Prasad Gupta, D.C. Gupta and Pankaj Malaviya. Km. Erakshi Saksena was appointed Lecturer in Chemistry and K.C.S. Sangar as temporary Lecturer in Bio-Chemistry. The Geology Department had R.P. Sharma and Ashoka Sahni as new permanent teachers. The temporary Lecturers in the Zoology Department were V.K. Srivastava, S.C. Nigam and Murli Manohar Saksena. Brij Gopal Agarwal got a temporary berth in the Statistics Department.

In the Medical Faculty, Km. D. Kutty was appointed Professor of Obsterics and Gynaecology and Avatar Kishan Wakhlu, Temporary Lecturer in Surgery. Km. kalyani Das was appointed temporary Lecturer in Obsterics and Gynaecology. Among the teachers confirmed in February (22) meeting of the Council were B.G. Gokhale - Prof. of Physics; K.B. Kunwar - Prof of Medicine ; K.N. Dhawan - Lecturer in Pharmacology ; and R.K. Srivastava-Lecturer in Mathematics. Others who were confirmed in the subsequent meeting on March 22 were R.C. Gupta and M.C. Saxena - Reader in Physics ; M.S. Kushwaha, H.O. Gupta, M.S. Agnihotri and Ali Naqvi - Lecturers in English, Commerce, Tuberculosis and Oriental Section of Arabic and Persian respectively. In this meeting the seniority of the following teachers in Hindi, Sanskrit, Law and Botany were determined as under : S.L. Yadava, R.K. Rastogi and D.N. Srivastava (Hindi), S.S. Misra, Moti Lal Rastogi and M.D. Trivedi

(Sanskrit), V.S. Shukla and B.P. Srivastava (Law and D.D. Awasthi and B.B. Sharma (Botany). On the recommendation of the Vice - Chancellor, R.K. Dikshit (A.I.History & Archaeology) and L.N. Srivastava (Chemistry), due to return on April 30, 1969, were granted extension of service till they attained the age of 62 years, two years later.

Research :

A consolidated statement regarding the award of Ph.D. degree in different subjects during the session 1978-69 reveals that three candidates received D.Sc. and D. Litt degrees. The recipients were Ram Gopal of the Chemistry Department, Vir Bahadur Singh (Economics) and Indumati Misra, Lecturer in Sanskrit in Mahila College. She secured it in Ancient Indian History as her Husband Shiva Shekar Misra had received it earlier. The switch over from Sanskrit to Ancient Indian History is rather puzzling though not unknown in the past. The departmental subjectwise break-up of doctorate degree was as follows : English 2, Philosophy 2, Psychology 3, Economics 1, Ancient Indian History 2, Sociology 4, Hindi 8, including 1 in Linguistics, Political Science 1, Sanskrit 4- total 27 in Arts. The Science Faculty quota was Chemistry 17, Botany 2, Geology 4, Zoology 1, Bio-Chemistry 1 - total 27. There were 2 Ph. D.'s in Commerce and 1 in Applied Economics.

Obituary

a) Wali Mohammad :

Many prominent personalities figured in the list of obituaries. While the actual dates are not mentioned, the notices are based on the reference in the proceedings of

the Executive Council. The first meeting in July passed the following resolution on the death of Wali Mohammad, retired Professor of Physics, all members standing. Wali Mohammad was a brown bureaucrat, a member of the Indian Educational Service, who was insular and equally arrogant, a characteristic of the civilians rather than of the academicians. He was not much interested in research but was reported to be a very good teacher. He joined the University on September 1, 1921 as Professor of Physics and retired in October 1946, serving the University with great ability and distinction for over 25 years. During this period he was Dean, Faculty of Science, for 12 years.

b) Radha Kamal Mukherji :

In the August (24) meeting of the Council, a condolence resolution was passed with the same formality over the death of Radha Kamal Mukherji who joined the University in July 1921 as Professor and Head of the Department of Economics and Sociology. He retired in 1951 and was appointed Honorary Research Professor. A year earlier he was appointed Director, J.K. Institute of Sociology and Human Relations. He was Vice-Chancellor of the University from 1955 to 1957. While at the academic level he had carved out a name for himself in the International world, his term as Vice-Chancellor was assessed as a flop. He was noted for his prodigious learning, acute sociological thinking and deep devotion to the fundamentals of Indian culture. An accomplished writer with wide intellectual interests, he wrote over thirty books and supervised doctorate dissertations of more than a hundred students during his long association of nearly fifty years with the University. He had a coveted death, an instantaneous one without suffering as he

was presiding over a meeting of the Lalit kala Akadamy of which he was the Chairman.

c) C.P. Misra & Sumpurnanand :

The death of C.P. Misra, Emeritus Professor of Ophthalmology, was mourned by the Council at its meeting on January 18, 1969. Misra had joined as Lecturer in Ophthalmology in 1922 and was appointed Professor in 1937. He served the University with great zeal and ability till November 1946. He was appointed Emeritus Professor of Ophthalmology in 1946. He was also a member of the Council for a number of years in late fifties. In this meeting the Council as well mourned the death of Sampurnanand, a scholar, savant, scientist, journalist and statesman - all rolled into one. He was ex-Chief Minister of the State of U.P. and Governor of Rajasthan. He played an important role in the University and many people looked to him for patronage and advice.

d) P.S. Macmahon :

The reference to the death of P.S. Macmahon in the proceedings of the Faculty of Science and Academic Council meeting (Feb. 21) add another stalwart in the list of obituaries. Macmahon was originally in the Canning College and joined the Lucknow at its inception. He was appointed Reader in 1922 and Professor of Chemistry in 1923. He was held in high esteem both by his students and colleagues.

e) Sir Homi Modi :

The first item of the agenda for the next meeting of the Council on March 25, 1969 was the condolence resolution on the death of Sir Homi Modi, Chancellor of the University and Governor of Uttar Pradesh from 1949-1952. He was an eminent

industrialist and politician and took great interest in the welfare of the University.

f) Zakir Husain :

In the 20th May meeting, the Council mourned the death of Zakir Husain, President of India, a reputed scholar, social worker and able administrator.

The Session 1969-70 :

This Session was eventful for several reasons. While the pay scales of the teachers of the University were revised in accordance with the recommendations of the University Grants Commission to attract talented scholars, there was, however, a sharp decline in academic standards and a steep rise in students indiscipline. The ground was being prepared to take on overall review of the situation through the appointment of a high power but single man commission. This was not immediately done but things were allowed to linger on till a suitable opportunity arose. The minutes of the Executive Council for the Session record references to emergent meetings of the Executive Council on September 24, 1969, and again on April 26 and May 10 and 13, 1970. The Vice - Chancellor was authorized to take adequate measures including police protection inside the Examination Halls to ensure that the examinations were conducted peacefully. The long list of incidents taking place in 1968-69 and 1969-70 are recorded in the S.D. Singh Commission Report which would be noticed later on in a wider context. Changes in the staff, research and obituaries demand prior consideration. The appointments in the first half of the session till its end include the following in substantive capacities.

Appointments :

There were few appointments on permanent posts, but a long list of officiating temporary appointments of Professors, Readers and Lecturers was the conspicuous feature. There is a solitary reference to the appointment of D.P. Singh as temporary Professor under the Regional Centre for Research and Training programme in Municipal Administration at the October 15 meeting of the Council. It is only on March 25, 1970 that the appointment of A.R. Sircar as Lecturer in Medicine figured in the proceedings. In the last meeting on May 27, V.D. Gupta was appointed Professor of Physics and smt. Neerja Shukla and S.N. Tandon appointed Lecturers in Physiology. The long list of temporary officiating appointments from July 16, 1969 included among Professors - S.P. Agrawal (Hindi - Linguistics), D.P. Singh (Public Administration), Sushil Chandra (Sociology), S.K. Narain (English), J.R. Saraf (Physics) and L.N. Tandon (Law). The Readers falling in this category included - H.K. Awasthi, T.N. Dikshit, H.L. Dikshit, Prem Narain Tandon, Sarla Shukla (Hindi) ; S.R. Tewari (Public Administration) ; Sewa Ram Sharma (Social Work), Sarla Garg (Sociology) ; P.K. Saksena (English) ; S.S. Misra (Sanskrit) ; Shri Chandra (Philosophy) ; A.B.L. Awasthi (Ancient Indian History) ; A.S. Verma (Physics) ; R.L. Agarwal (Chemistry) ; S.C. Baugh (Zoology) ; S.K. Ray (Statistics) and V.S. Shukla and B.P. Srivastava (Law). The list for Lecturers was fairly long and included the following : W. Patrick (English), Mukta Rani Rastogi & L.K. Awasthi (Philosophy & Psychology), S.K. Shukla (Education), Angney Lal and S.M. Misra (Ancient Indian History), Ghanshyam Arora (History), S.M. Syed & N.D. Seth (Political Science), J.L. Seth, P.M.S. Chauhan A.S. Trivedi & S.K.

Singh (part-time in Public Administration), T.S. Patola, B.P. Bharadwaj, A.K. Singh and B.P. Bhadoria (Economics), Meeraj Ahmed, Smt. P.Roy, J.M.S. Verma (Sociology), M.R. Maurya (Social Work), A.K. Kalia, Navjeevan Rastogi, Smt. S. Misra (part-time in Sanskrit), K.C. Agarwal, T.N. Singh, Smt. Usha Gupta, G.S. Pandey, R.P. Tripathi, R.N. Sharma, Chandra Shekhara, N.C. Chatterji (part-time in Hindi), Iqbal Ahmed (Arabic), and Prakash Gupta (Sanskrit) in Oriental Studies. The Lecturers appointed in this category in the Faculty of Science included S.P. Srivastava, Vineet Sahai, B.C. Srivastava and T.C. Pant (all in Physics), S.N. Bhattacharya, S.N. Kapoor, K.C. Gupta, R.P. Rastogi, S.N. Shukla, R.S. Verma (all in Chemistry), C.P. Tewari and Madhava Singh in Bio-Chemistry, S.S. Bisht (Botany), Prabhat Kumar, M.C. Sood, Arun Kumar and Km. Shahnaz Bano (Zoology), K.K. Mathur, R.C. Agarwal, S.N. Srivastava (Mathematics), and Ashok Sahai (Statistics). The temporary Lecturers in law was R.P. Singh, S.S. Rathore, A.K. Srivastava, R.K. Tewari, A. Tewari, J.J.R. Upadhyaya, R.C. Jayaswal, Bal Krishna, M.L. Chandani, A.K. Shukla, K.K. Srivastava and R.C. Nagpal. Smt. Raj Kumari Agrawala (nee Kaul) resigned her post as Lecturer in Law.

Confirmations :

The Lecturers confirmed by the Executive Council during this period in August 1969 (30th) included W.H. Ansari (Urdu), O.P. Gupta, S.D. Shukla, Mohd. Imtiaz Husain, S.K. Misra, S.C. Srivastava, Mohd. Mukhtar Husain (Chemistry), J.P. Tewari (Botany), Arun Verma (Mathematics), S.P.S. Teotia (Medicine). The December (15) meeting confirmed the following : D.P. Singh (Reader in Public Administration and all others as Lecturers : S.N. Misra and R.A.

Awasthi (A.I. History), Shailendra Singh (Economics), K.K. Tandon (Geology), Devi Singh (Mathematics), H.C. Srivastava and A.P. Gupta (Commerce), Rama Anugraha Sharma and Sheo Bhoop Singh (Applied Economics), B.D. Srivastava and R.S. Rastogi (Business Administration) and D.P. Pandey (Statistical Assistant). The January 23, 1970 meeting confirmed Krishna Kant and Banbir Singh as Lecturers in Anthropology, and Sheo Bahadur Singh in Business Administration.

Research :

The Research Degrees awarded to the candidates in different subjects in this session numbered 46. These included D. Litt awarded to K.C. Srivastava, Reader in European History, and D.Sc. to M.D. Upadhyaya of the Mathematics Department. Both eventually became Professors in their respective departments. The former died shortly after retirement rather in distress for inexplicable reasons sometime in eighties. The latter was pushed up as Vice-Chancellor of the Kumaon University which he held for two terms. The Department-wise break-up was as follows : Ancient Indian History 2, Modern Indian History 2, English 1, Economics 4, Political Science 1, Anthropology 1, Sanskrit 1, Hindi 1. D. Litt Arabic 1, D. Litt Education 1, Sociology 3, Social Work 2, Public Administration 1, Rizwan of the Arabic Department secured his D. Litt and eventually became Professor and Head of the Department as also Dean, Faculty of Arts. In the Faculty of Science, the quota in Chemistry was the highest - 9, followed by Botany 4, Bio-Chemistry and Zoology 3 each, and Physics and Statistics 1 each. There were 4 Ph.D.'s in Commerce and 1 in Applied Economics.

Obituary :

B.K. Dhaon :

The obituaries during the session included B.K. Dhaon, P.K. Bhattacharya, Din Dayal Gupta, and L.S. Misra. Dhaon was an alumni of the University, an eminent Barrister and equally an active member of the Executive Council for a number of years. I had the occasion to watch his life style at close range. He was meticulous, straight forward but equally materialist in his profession which proved a handicap in his case for elevation to the Bench. He was aligned with C.B. Gupta in University politics, for some years and was Honorary Reader in Law.

Din Dayal Gupta :

Din Dayal Gupta was connected with the University as temporary Lecturer in Hindi in thirties and eventually rose to be Professor of Hindi and Dean, Faculty of Arts. He was responsible for the expansion of the Department after its bifurcation from Sanskrit and produced over fifty Ph.D.'s and D. Litt's during his tenure.

L.S. Misra :

L.S. Misra, Judge of the Allahabad High Court, was for a long time a part-time Reader in law. I had the privilege of being his student and his lectures on the 'Transfer of Property' were enlightening.

P.K. Bhattacharya :

P.K. Bhattacharya was Reader in Forensic Medicine, K.G. Medical College.

Election of Members to the Court and the Selection Committee :

The University Court at its annual meeting elected the following as members of the Executive Council : N.C. Chaturvedi Surath Bahadur Shah, M.M.S. Siddhu, P.D. Kapur and Shri Dhar Misra. Those elected by the Executive Council under clause 167 (iv) of the statutes as members of the Selection Committees were: Faculty of Arts-P.N. Sharma and D.K. Rodunwal; Science-Shri Dhar Misra and Surath Bahadur Shah; Law-T.P. Bhalla and M.M.S. Siddhu; Commerce-A.C. Grice and P.D. Kapur; and Medicine-N.C. Chaturvedi and S.P. Singh. The list suggests that groupism was rampant in the Council and its meetings. The members of the Selection Committees had more or less group affiliations as the main qualification. Rodunwal was a contractor by profession and was not free from caste prejudices. Surath Bahadur Shah was a plain B.Sc. with some diploma from Edinburgh, of which he did not make any use. P.D. Kapur was an ordinary private practitioner and very ambitious. He kept on changing his political alignment from Jan Sangh to Lok Dal and finally with Bahuguna. The association of Executive Council members as members of the Selection Committee was found to be superfluous and redundant and finally snapped after the introduction of the Act of 1973 and the new Statutes.

The Session 1970-71 :

This session was equally eventful. There were several new appointments, confirmations of many, conferment of Ph.D. and D. Litt & D.Sc. on a number of candidates supplicating for these degrees,

and, of course, several people connected with the University passed away in this session. The obituaries included the following in order of the date of condolence resolutions moved in the Executive Council. These were K.S. Nigam, Retired Professor of Surgery in the K.G. Medical College; K.M. Munshi, former Governor - Chancellor of the University; B.M. Sharma, former Professor and Head of the Department of Political Science; O.P. Gupta, Retired Professor of Applied Economics, and R.B. Tewari, formerly Reader of the Law Faculty.

K.S. Nigam :

Nigam was associated with the University since the early twenties. Even after retirement, he practised for more than two decades.

K.M. Munshi :

Munshi was an active Chancellor who took great interest in the University of U.P. in general and the Lucknow one in particular. I had very good relations with him and I was in Bombay when he died in January that year.

B.M. Sharma :

B.M. Sharma, the Head of the Political Science Department, produced scores of doctorates. The denial of U.G.C. Research Honorarium for teachers of eminence made him very bitter against his colleagues and friends. This was only an unconscious retribution for the treatment extended by him to his mentor, V.S. Ram, in the last days of his life while he was in the service of the University.

O.P. Gupta :

O.P. Gupta was a plain B.Sc. from the London School of Economics in early

twenties. He had his doctorate more than twenty years later and had his Readership and Professorship without any research publication. As a man he was gentle and social.

R.B. Tewari :

R.B. Tewari died in the retiring room of the North-Eastern Railway Station at Lucknow. He had come here for some meeting. He was in the prime of his youth and died suddenly. In life he had a big leap from Lecturership here to Readership at Allahabad and finally a Professorship at Gorakhpur.

T. Bahadur :

T. Bahadur was a part-time Lecturer in skin diseases. He was a popular private practitioner with his clinic in Aminabad. He was conspicuous by his white khadi cap which he donned on a three piece suit and a red *cheverlet* car which he drove at the maximum speed of 15 miles a hour.

Changes in Staff :

Appointments and Confirmations :

The substantive appointments made by the Executive Council at its meetings during the session included the following in order of dates : September 25, 1970 - Km. Roop Rekha Verma (Reader in Philosophy), Navjeevan Rastogi (Lecturer in Sanskrit for the Abhinava Gupta Institute), P.P. Sharma (Lecturer in Astronomy) and Km. Asha Mathur (Lecturer in Bacteriology), P.C. Dubey (Professor of Surgery), K.C. Garg (Reader in Ophthalmology), Kalyani Das (Temp. Reader in Obsterics and Gynaecology), Chandravati (Temp. Lecturer - same Department), Ramesh Chandra (Temp. Lecturer in Plastic Surgery).

Appointments made in subsequent meetings included those of S.P. Dikshit (Hindi), A.K. Singh, R.S. Mathur and B.P.S. Bhadoria (all Lecturers in Economics), C.M.S. Siddhu (Professor of Public Health), S.B. Samadi (Professor of Arabic), Keshari Kishore (Reader in Drug Chemistry). Among the Lecturers appointed were N.C. Jain (Industrial Hygiene in Social and Preventive Medicine), S.T. Sharda B. Nayer (same department) and Ramesh Chandra for the Rural Health and Training Centre), S.S. Singh (Physiology). At the November 27, 1970 meeting, B.N. Puri was appointed Professor - Head of Ancient Indian History & Archaeology Department. The appointments in the Dentistry Department made in February 12, 1971 included the following : R.K. Rauf as Reader - subject to the writ petition decision of the High Court, K.K. Thapar and Satish Chandra as also D.N. Kapoor subject to the result of the above writ petition.

Confirmations :

The teachers who were confirmed in different meetings of the Council included on August 20, 1970 the following Lecturers : Surendra Singh (Social Work), H.N. Mujoo (Education), V.D. Seth and R.N. Mehra (Western History), M.N. Sharma (Physics), Smt. P.R. Shukla (Chemistry) and Prabha Mehra (Obsterics and Gynaecology). The next meeting on October 27 confirmed an equally large number of Lecturers and a Reader D.D. Sharma (Linguistics - English). The Lecturers were Smt. Runu Chatterji (English), Km. Neelima Misra (Psychology), Manjula Rastogi (Political Science), J.N. Shukla (Commerce), Pramod Nath (Pathology), Mahesh pal Singh (Chemical Pathology), P.K. Mookerji (Tuberculosis) and N.K. Mehrotra & H.N. Verma (Botany). The

third set of confirmations of Lecturers made by the Executive Council on January 13, 1971 included Smt. Indu Sahai & Km. Chitralkha Verma (Anthropology), Malikzada Manzoor Ahmed (Urdu), Teiku Thandup (Tibetan), K.C. Pandey (Zoology) and G.S. Pandey, Promod Kumar, Surya Kumar, K.N. Nigam, D.C. Varshney and Km. Raj Ramani Rastogi (all in Law), K.K. Tangri (Reader in Pharmacology) was also confirmed in this meeting. Three Readers of the Economics Department S.D. Misra, K.G. Seth and V.B. Seth and P.N. Srivastava, Lecturer in Business Administration, were confirmed under clause 181 (b) of the Statutes from the date of the completion of one years service in a substantive capacity.

Research :

The number of candidates securing their doctorate this session was 48, compared to 46 of the last year. Prem Kumari Dikshit, wife of R.K. Dikshit of the Ancient Indian History Department, secured her D.Litt and so also Ramji Lal Sahayak who became a Minister later on - and that too of Education in the U.P. Government, in Hindi. Suraj narain Srivastava secured his D.Sc. in Chemistry. The departmental - wise break - up was as follows : Ancient Indian History 6 (including a D.Litt), Modern Indian History (1), English (2), Economics (1), Sanskrit, Arab Culture, mathematics, Education (1 each) ; Public Administration (2). In the Faculty of Science there were 10 Ph.D.'s in Bio-Chemistry, 8 in Chemistry (including 1 D.Sc.), 2 in Botany, 1 in Zoology, 3 in Geology and 2 in Mathematics. 2 secured their doctorate in Commerce.

S.D.Commission and its Background :

The Executive Council at its meeting on August 25, 1970 unanimously resolved to appoint S.P. Singh as its nominee under section 7(2) of the Lucknow University Act with an honorarium of Rs. 50/- per meeting per day. This Commission was appointed under section 7(1) of the Lucknow University Act of 1920 under the orders of the Government dated 25th June, 1970. The Commission in its Report recorded the background of the chaotic conditions in the University. Reference is made to a letter addressed to the Editor of the 'Pionner' published on 15th October 1969 in the name of 'Teachers in Anguish' under the caption 'Lucknow University Held to Ransom'. The letter reads : A handful of hoodlums are reported to be holding the University to ransom. Physical surroundings are stinking, academic atmosphere is suffocating, intellectual life is paralysed, environment conducive to free enquiry is stifling ; rules are followed more in breach than in observance, the administrative staff is working under duress and intimidation, the proctorial authority is on a holiday, the teacher is thoroughly demoralised ; The Deans have abdicated ; the Executive Council is either deliberately kept in dark about the situation or is conveniently oblivious ; the Vice - Chancellor is a virtual prisoner of the student leaders signing papers at their behest ; Discipline is a definite casualty ; decency and decorum have been thrown to the winds ; civility and good manners are at a discount. There is no security in the campus and the hostels are rendezvous for the toughs and sanctuaries for their fire arms. Helplessness is writ large on everybody's face. In short, fraud and black - mailing, abuse and invective threat and assault are the order of the day in the

Lucknow University. Never in the history of the University, a Vice - Chancellor along with a senior Dean and another teacher went to Aminabad to inaugurate a conference of the youth wing of a political party. No wonder if the office - bearers of the Union belonging to that youth wing take law into their hands with impunity'.

This was probable the background in which the Government considered it desirable to appoint this Commission to enquire into and report on the rising unrest and agitation in the University, and to make such recommendations as might be considered necessary or expedient for remedying the situation and for improving the general tone of discipline and law and order in the University. The Commission was required to submit its report by 24th June 1971 but the term was further extended, first upto 7th September 1971 and then upto 31st October 1971. The Commission was as well required to report on the financial irregularities of the University. The party of auditors, to assist the Commission, joined very late on October 12th, 1971 when the Commission was already under orders to wind up its work by the end of the month. As such the financial enquiry could not be taken up. The Committee as well wanted to secure C.I.D. help in investigation of cases of moral turpitude against some teachers but this was denied. The Commission equally regretted that the Vice-Chancellor was not cooperative and was responsible for delayed replies to its letters, sometimes for months. Notwithstanding several handicaps, the Commission was able to receive 240 complaints, about 40 percent of these were heard. The Commission also visited all the Departments in the Faculties of Science and Law. It issued three questionnaire and the

replies of the first two were being received. The Commission submitted its Report which was kept a top secret document for quite some time. Later on, it was issued in parts in cyclostyled form. Its observations on the chaotic conditions in the University and the indiscipline in general might be briefly noticed here.

The Commission's Observations :

The origin of students trouble could be traced to 1953-54 incidents when Acharya Jugal Kishore was the Vice-Chancellor and K.C. Sarkar was the proctor. The Commission felt that the revocation of its previous decision by the Executive Council expelling 14 students from the University sowed the seeds for future acts of indiscipline by the students. Further, in 1960-61 the students started an agitation against the appointment of Kali Prasad as Vice-Chancellor of the University. In the words of the Commission, 'demonstrations, submissions of demand and acts of misbehaviour have been almost an annual affair since then, and every now and then the University had to be closed. In 1965-66 there were disturbances of a pretty serious nature. Criminal cases were instituted against a number of students. Many of them were expelled from the University but ultimately a compromise was reached at the political level through the intervention of J.B. Kriplani. The Commission notes that the fire was not extinguished. 'It has been kept on smouldering'. In A.V. Rao's time the list of incidents runs into 16 or 17. As many as 29 show-cause notices were issued against the students taking active part in different agitations. There were some arrests but all the arrested students were released under orders of the Government and the University had to drop the disciplinary action against

them. There are also references to at least 17 student disturbances of a serious nature in 1968-69 and 16 in 1969-70 as per statement furnished by the University.

On July 13, 1970, the Government promulgated an Ordinance making the membership of the Students Union optional. That no doubt put a stop to the activities of the students' leaders, and with the posting of the P.A.C. throughout the year things were quiet till the Ordinance was withdrawn by the Government, sometime in April 1971. On the night between 12th and 13th of April 1971, the students demonstrated at the residence of the Vice-Chancellor coercing him to allow all students to take the examination irrespective of the shortage in attendance. Some of the student-leaders instigated the mob, damaged the gate of the Vice-Chancellor's residence and even misbehaved with him. The Vice-Chancellor, however, did not yield to the pressure.

Students Version :

The other side of the picture is equally noticed in the Commission's Report. Reference is made on the basis of student leader's observations that there are some white-collar criminals among the teachers, who deserve punishment. The provosts equally protect the anti-social elements and gambling and drinking was common in hostels. A number of teachers remain absent from their classes and seldom deliver more than a few lectures in a year. Courses remain incomplete resulting in the postponement of examinations, late results, late admissions and late start of the session - all chain reactions. Inadequate teaching compels students to resort to copying or arrange for leakage of question papers. In some

departments, an unduly large number of girl students secure higher positions for some consideration. The calibre of many of the new teachers was sometimes atrociously poor, as they were back door entrants.

Teachers Version :

The teachers' version is equally recorded in the Report, with the anti-social elements behaving like 'plain unmitigated thugs.' A senior teacher complained of political nepotism. Promotion of favourites, according to him, had taken a heavy toll of academicians in the University resulting in cynicism and disillusionment amongst students. Genuine teachers are no doubt anxious to be left alone unburdened by administrative routine to be able to devote their time to teaching and scholarly pursuits. The rat race among teachers for pecuniary administrative jobs contributes to student indiscipline, as students power is exploited by them to further their ends. According to one Head of the Department, 'Behind every student agitation there are always some teachers'. The Report further quotes him that 'M.B. Lal has created more difficulties for his successor as the concessions and privileges once given are difficult to be withdrawn'. The students view, as well quoted in the Report on the Vice-Chancellor's performance in office, was that M.B. Lal has been a disastrous failure, trying to side with one party now and another next, but only landing himself deeper into trouble. The University life, according to him, was in a state of total chaos. Students did not depend upon teaching and had to depend upon other devices for their success in their examinations.

Role of Political Parties :

The role of the political parties equally contributed to students' indiscipline and strikes. The patronage extended by these parties towards the unruly elements in the University was equally responsible for the creation of trouble and the organising of strikes and the like were considered as a stepping stone for future political life in the state. Such students who had that aim in view regarded the University as a training ground for the purpose. As such, they had no interest in studies, their only purpose was to stay on in the University for as long as a period as was possible. The local administration, however, placed the blame on the arbitrary and apparently unjust decisions of the University for the situation of unrest.

Commission's Appraisalment :

The Commission found some substance in all the causes of indiscipline as viewed from different angles. In its view 'no University functions as an isolated unit. The student is much concerned with happenings outside the campus. But when he looks around he finds himself surrounded with corruption, unemployment, nepotism and jobberies ; a feeling of frustration takes hold over his mind which starts working in the reverse gear. When he finds his own teachers taking liberties with his students, and showing little interest in the sphere of work for which they join the institution, frustration follows which turns into revolt without any restraint of reason or decency'. The teachers in Commission's view, 'have to mould their life style so as to infuse confidence among their students and command their respect. Simultaneously

opportunities have to be created for the young generation to get settled in life. The Commission quotes F.W. Robertson that 'It is not a ministers's wisdom but his conviction which imparts itself to others. Real flame alone kindles other flames'. The ideals set by the teachers impress the students who show respect to their mentors. Such ideals have been lacking in the teachers, subject of course to exceptions. It is rather shameful to hear allegations levelled against such teachers who indulge in taking liberties with those put under their charge for learning wisdom. In the words of the Commission, 'if the University has to tackle with the problem of student indiscipline, it will have to enquire into allegations of loose morals, and purge itself of such teachers as may, even remotely, be suspected of such conduct, irrespective of the backing which they may be enjoying in the University'.

The Commission strongly recommended the adoption of the system of character rolls of teachers as was followed in respect of all Government employees. The Vice - Chancellor, in its view, should maintain in his confidential office a service record of every teacher in the form of personal files or character rolls. Remarks in respect of the Heads of the Department should be recorded by the Vice-Chancellor himself in consultation with the Dean, if he considers it necessary. All adverse remarks should be communicated to the teacher concerned within three months of the beginning of an academic session, and the teacher concerned should have a right of appeal to the Executive Council. The Commission as well recommended the setting up of a University Service Commission to process all appointments to posts in the University. The Commission should be on a par with the

Public Service Commission. This Commission should have within its purview appointments for the Associated Colleges as well. This would avoid the influence of groupism which has been the greatest bane to University and its academic functioning.

Report on the Table of the Assembly :

The Commission's Report was tabled in the State Assembly on December 26, 1974 by which time much water had flown down the river Gomati. The University had seen three Vice-Chancellors M.B. Lal who had retired, Gopal Tripathi who could not enjoy a full term and had to leave a year earlier, and A.K. Mustafi the bureaucrat Vice - Chancellor who too had to face ignominy and a sudden unexpected exit before completing his term of office. The 'Pioneer' published extracts from the Report under the caption 'Lucknow University in a mess'. The state of affairs in the Lucknow University is 'Simply chaotic', according to the evidence collected by the University Inquiry Commission under the chairmanship of S.D. Singh, a retired judge of the Allahabad High Court.

The Session 1971-72 :

This Session is noted for the change of Vice-Chancellor. M.B. Lal completed his full term of office, but stayed on for a few months more till Gopal Tripathi, a technocrat from the Banaras Hindu University, joined the University as Vice-Chancellor. The first meeting of the Executive Council was held on July 20, 1971 with M.B. Lal presiding. Tripathi had some correspondence with the State Government regarding his service being taken on deputation and provision for contribution to pension. He finally took over

charge on October 4, 1971 for full term of 3 years. During the first term the Executive Council had three meetings on July 29 August 11 and August 23. 16 candidates were awarded their doctorate in the first meeting and 7 in the second one with the break - up as follows : Chemistry 3, Social Work 3 Botany 3, Ancient Indian History 2, Zoology 2, Sanskrit & Sanskrit Civilization 2, English, Geology, Applied Economics, Hindi, Business Administration, Commerce-1 each. Those confirmed included R.K. Shukla, Lecturer in Anthropology, and Smt. K.D. Singh and S.P. Gupta, Readers in Mathematics and Pharmacology respectively. Anna Khanna, Lecturer in German, resigned her post. During this period, the Academic Council also met once and mourned the death of K.M. Munshi, former Governor-Chancellor of the Universities of Uttar Pradesh from 1952 to 1957. In his death the University lost a Chancellor who took keen interest in its growth and welfare.

M.B. Lal , Vice - Chancellor :

An Assessment :

As one glances through the report of S.D. Singh one finds several references to M.B. Lal, including a paragraph relating to charge of casteism and nepotism by a member of the staff, anonymous complaints by students of his surrendering to the dictates of tough students and the Chairman's own observation on the style of his functioning. He held the Vice-Chancellor responsible for delayed replies. Thus, he sat over an important letter for seven and a half months and obviously frustrated the probe desired to be made by the Commission. He as well referred to the Vice-Chancellor inaugurating a Conference of the youth wing

of a political party - a thing unheard of in the history of the University. The students' version was that M.B. Lal had been a disastrous failure, trying to side with one party and another next, but only landing himself deeper in trouble. According to one Head of the Department, 'M.B. Lal has created more difficulties for his successors as the concessions and privileges once given are difficult to be withdrawn'. He was as well charged for having tamed the lion in....., the most disorderly and rebellious in the University and even awarded him the gold medal for good behaviour. Reference is as well made in the report to the appeasement policy of the Vice-Chancellor and the Executive Council. But the Chairman does point out that when Lal took over charge, the University was already in a disturbed state. No administrator much less a Vice-Chancellor can have a solution for all the ills in his pocket. The Vice - Chancellor did not have the full support of the Registrar and his office and even the Executive Council. It is as well pointed out that it was the policy of appeasement followed by the State Government in earlier years which was adopted by the Vice-Chancellor as well. The Report exonerated Lal of being casteist and being the Leader of the *Kayastha* group. Singh, however, referred to groupism in the Executive Council as also in Departments.

M.B. Lal distinguished himself as a good scientist. Fortunately he is still alive and is the head of a Radhaswami sect, deeply religious and of a pious nature, like his predecessor Rao. The former had left many things including policy decisions etc. in the hands of his Registrar who was a carrier of news to the high-ups who controlled the Executive Council. Lal could not establish good equation with that group

in the Executive Council. The University Teachers' Association gave him a Farewell Party, and equally welcomed the new Vice-Chancellor Gopal Tripathi. Lal in his parting speech was polite and grateful to all those who steered him clear through difficult times. Since the last two decades he is

leading a quiet life in Agra. The period of triumverate Deans stepping up as Vice-Chancellor of the University ends with him. That of the Technocrat, the Beaucroft and the Surgeon as Vice-Chancellor of the University now begins, though not with a bang.

CHAPTER IV

THE UNIVERSITY UNDER THE TECHNOCRAT, BUREAUCRAT AND THE SURGEON VICE-CHANCELLORS (1973-1979)

The three Vice-Chancellors within a span of a little over six years were from different backgrounds and came to the University at the behest of the Government and with the blessings of the Chief Minister or the Governor as the head of the administration. While the first two were controversial in some way or the other, the third one, as the senior most Dean and Principal of the King George's Medical College had the prior claim for appointment as Head of the University. The successor to M.B. Lal should have been appointed at the beginning of the year to take over from him early in March. In fact, the selection Committee did make its recommendation but the person selected by the Chancellor was not prepared to join the University on its terms of appointment. Jhingran, the retired Director-General of the Geological Survey of India, imposed his terms which included protection of his pension plus the usual salary of the Vice-Chancellor. This was not possible and he declined the offer. Gopal Tripathi, with the support of the Chief Minister Kamalapati Tripathi, was eventually selected for the post and he joined the University on October 4. He had arrived in Lucknow the same afternoon by the Punjab Mail and had a rousing reception from many teachers and students, including some leaders.

Gopal Tripathi, with the official support, started well. He had his reputation as the Director of the Institute of Technology, Banaras Hindu University. He was well-known in his field. The first year of his tenure was eventful with the University celebrating its Diamond Jubilee and a Special Convocation was held to confer the Degree of Doctor of Letters on President, V.V.Giri. Since the event happened during March in the Session 1971-72, it was within the first six months of Tripathi's tenure as Vice-Chancellor. The main events of the session from October - 1971 to the end of the session demand consideration.

Research :-

Reference has no doubt been made to 23 Candidates who were declared eligible to receive their doctorate degree. Between October and the last meeting of the Executive Council held on May 13, 1972, 3 candidates were awarded the Doctor of Laws degree. These included Avtar Singh, a noted jurist in Company Law, who retired sometime back. The break-up of doctorate degrees subject-wise was Chemistry 7, Mathematics 2 (1 Arts and 1 Science), Sanskrit, Bio-chemistry, Economics, & Zoology 2 each, English, Public Administration,

Sociology, Ancient Indian History, Arabic, Hindi, Anthropology, Geology, and Applied Economics 1 each. The total out put in all the Faculties (except Medicine) was 48. The figures for the Medical Faculty are not available from 1967 onwards, since the Annual Reports ceased to be printed.

Changes in Staff

The appointments made in October 30 meeting include those of H.K. Awasthi and T.N. Dikshit as Readers in Hindi. There are no other references to appointments. Those resigning in this session included R.C. Agarwal (Lecturer-Chemistry), & Pankaj Malaviya (temporary Lecturer in Physics). There is a long list of confirmations made in different meetings of the Council. These included the following lecturers in order of the dates of confirmations : October 30, 1971- Raj Bisaria (English), Meeraj Ahmed (Sociology), R.C.Saxena (Pharmacology), S.N. Bhattacharya (Chemistry). Others confirmed in a substantive capacity included Smt. Neerja Suman Shukla (Physiology) and G.N.Agarwal (Radiology). In the December 24 the meeting R.P. Dangawal and V.S. Chauhan were confirmed in Law. Others confirmed after completing two year's probation included. J.L. Seth (Public Administration), and K.K. Mathur (Mathematics). The Professors confirmed after a year's probation were : R.N.Sharma (Plastic Surgery), V.S.Dave (Neuro-surgery), B.B. Sethi (Psychiatry), N.L.Sharma (Pediatrics), R. S. Nanda (Dentistry-Orthodontics), and N.K.Agarwal (Dentistry-Prosthetics). D.N. Sharma was confirmed as Deputy Librarian with effect from May 17, 1967. Those confirmed in the February 12, 1972 meeting included: A.Halim, Reader in Anatomy, and S.N.Tandon, Lecturer in Physiology. The last

meeting on May 13, 1972 confirmed C.P.Tewari, Lecturer in Bio-Chemistry, B.N. Puri Professor of Ancient Indian History & Archaeology and S.S. Misra, Reader in Sanskrit, after a years probation. Others confirmed after two years probation as Lecturers included. S.G. Wadhwani (Physics), P.P. Rastogi & S.A. Rizvi (Chemistry), B.P. Jain (Pharmacology), S.D.Yadava (Forensic Medicine), A.R. Sircar (Medicine), R.N. Jaiswal (Anaesthesiology).

Obituary :

Vijay Narain Shukla :

At its last meeting the Council mourned the death of Vijai Narain Shukla, Professor and Head of the Department of Law and K.R.Qanungo, Retired, Professor of History. Vijai died in service and rather young in early fifties. His elder brother Shivajiva, who retired as Professor and Dean, Faculty of Law Allahabad University, fortunately still alive, was an old classmate and a friend since early thirties. Vijai was probably the first candidate to secure his LL. M. and eventually joined as Lecturer in Law in early forties. He had his Ph.D. from London in 1954. He was a sober teacher, devoted to his discipline and did not indulge in group politics. He owed his appointment and promotion to his enterprise and effort, rather than to patronage from any quarter.

K.R.Qanungo :

K.R.Qanungo had earlier joined the University as a temporary lecturer in History. Later on, he was offered the permanent post which he could not join and it went to Nand Lal Chatterji. In 1948 he was appointed as Professor of History to the consternation of the internal aspirants who created the situation rather hot for him. He was a

conscientious worker and kept himself engaged in research work even years after retirement, in 1955.

The Diamond Jubilee Convocation :

Gopal Tripathi's greatest feather in his cap was the holding of the Golden Jubilee celebrations of the University in 1972, and the Convocation which was addressed by President V.V. Giri. He was also conferred the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Letters. on March 10. The 'Pioneer' called it 'a Big Day' for the University. In a colourful setting, the President inaugurated the Golden Jubilee year of the Lucknow University in the tastefully decorated shamiana erected on the spacious quadrangle. Delivering the Convocation address, the President drove some home truths to the students, teachers and parents. He said that 'parochialism, casteism, racialism and communalism were the biggest enemies of society.' As a Trade Unionist he said that 'Union of teachers, employees, and students should not involve the University as a market place'. He cautioned against students participation in the University management unless the areas of participation were clearly demarcated in the light of student's consciousness, experience and traditions of a given University. There could not be a rigid formula. It was a part of preparation for self-government. He also contended that University autonomy did not mean a state within a state. He added that the real enemies of University were teacher-politicians and politician-academicians. There were no easy steps to paradise and nothing paid like hard work and sincerity. Giri told the students in clear terms that the building of their future was tied up with the

future of the country which had chosen the path of socialism, planned economic development, peaceful co-existence and secular democracy. In strengthening these values of life they would be laying a firm foundation of their bright and prosperous future.

Importance of Universities :

Highlighting the importance of the Universities he endorsed Radhakrishnan's remarks that 'Our Universities are organs of civilization,' and in the words of the Commission, 'He indeed must be blind who does not see that mighty as are the political changes far deeper are the fundamental questions which will be decided by what happens in the Universities. Everything is being brought to the test of reason, venerable theologies, ancient political institutions, time-honoured social arrangements, a thousand things which generation ago looked as fixed as the hills.' The learned President asked the countrymen to turn for guidance not to those who were lost in the mere exigencies of the passing hour, but to her men of letters and of science, her poets and artists and to her discoverers and investigators. These intellectual pioneers of civilization, in Giri's words, 'are to be found and trained in the Universities which are the sanctuaries of the inner life of the Nation'. Referring to the role of the teacher, Giri quoted Radhakrishnan, once again, that 'he was the corner stone of the arch of education', no less, 'if not more than books, curricula, building and equipment, administration and the rest'. Let us not forget that the purpose of knowledge was not for its own sake, but for bringing positive benefits to society and reducing the drudgery and monotony of life. The

University had to discharge its functions in a society which was pragmatic, opportunistic, materialistic and fundamentally anti-intellectual. As a word of advice to young graduates, Giri asked them 'to act as men of thought and think as men of action'. Further, without vision, risk, adventure and sacrifice, the nation can not grow nor happiness and prosperity be assured for future generations.

Dynamism in the University :

'The sense of dynamism' in Lucknow University was the caption of a write-up in the 'Indian Express' of Tuesday, July 25, 1972. It recorded that Lucknow University opened on July 24, with the promise of an era of comparative peace and progress. A new sense of dynamism, in the words of the reporter, pervaded the University campus which for the first time in the post-independence period had a trouble-free academic session last year. Dynamism was the word which one hears from students, teachers, and officers of the administrative staff who attributed it to the new Vice-Chancellor, Gopal Tripathi, a technocrat. The problems which had been plaguing the University for decades were then being analyzed scientifically for solution by the 51 year old chemical engineer who was Director of Technology, Banaras Hindu University, before taking up his new assignment.

Improvement in Finance :

During the short period of ten months the finances of the University which in October 1971, could not pay the salary bill of its 250 teachers amounting Rs. 4,20,000, because the banks refused overdraft, had been placed on a sound footing. The deficit

of Rs. 48 lacs accumulated over the years had been wiped out through a block non-recurring grant by the Government and the remaining grants had been raised. The University had an annual deficit of about Rs. 6 lakhs, the Medical College and its hospitals alone amounted to Rs. 4 lacs.

Permanency of teachers & amenities :

For improving the quality of teaching the genuine discontentment of the teachers was removed when 67 members of various Faculties who had been continuing as temporary hands for a decade were made permanent. This was done to attract brilliant candidates and to improve the quality of teaching. A direct rapport was established to understand their basic problems and thereby infuse in them a sense of belonging and participation. All the nine hostels with 1635 seats were given a face-lift at a cost of Rs. 6,70,000. The buildings were renovated and more amenities were provided for the students. Two more hostels-one with 50 seats for the post-graduate students (named Golden Jubilee Hostel) and the other with 80 seats for girls were being constructed at a cost of Rs. 7 lacs. The University Grants Commission was approached for grants for two more hostels, one for 100 boys and the other for 50 girls involving an expenditure of Rs. 10.50 lacs.

To cope with the rush of students for admission, a counselling and guidance bureau had been set up for advising students on the choice of subjects and other allied problems. The 1964 seats in the Science Faculty were raised by 150. The Law Faculty with its 3570 seats, had its pressure and to reduce it two associate colleges were granted permission to start

teaching in Law subjects. The Arts faculty had the largest with 5,333 seats, Commerce with 1021, Medicine 1329 and Ayurveda 333. Two new courses were scheduled from the new session-a diploma course in journalism and a Bachelor's degree in Library Science. Among other new academic projects were an advanced centre for Bio-chemistry, the first of its type in Uttar Pradesh, strengthening of the Department of Education for qualitative improvement, and the construction of a new administrative block, for which a sum of Rs. 12 Lacs was sanctioned by the State Government.

The Vice-Chancellor told the reporter of the paper that he would like the University to confine itself to post-graduate teaching with centers for advanced studies in about half a dozen departments. He would also like the University to have engineering and agricultural faculties, besides an institution of social sciences and a separate college for girls. The University needed its budgetary finances to be balanced with block grants from the Governments after two or three years. Further, there was need for expansion of the campus for which land was needed. He felt that if the problems of students were tackled properly and their grievances redressed expeditiously, they could be weaved away from outside political influence. Finally, Tripathi asserted that since he had taken over he had not come across any governmental or political influence or pressure and that was a good augury for this premier University of the state.

Tripathi's style of functioning and the anti-lobby :

Gopal Tripathi was staying in the State Guest House in the Raj Bhavan Colony for quite a long time till the old Bungalow adjacent to the Psychiatry Department, opposite the Medical College complex, was completely renovated at an enormous cost to make it habitable for him, with new furniture and fittings. He not only shifted over there but was living in close proximity with the Medical College which he started visiting every now and then. This proved like disturbing a hornet's nest. He had a weakness in making friends with the juniors to ferret out news about the departmental Heads. This practice he had been following in the University as well. The success achieved through this device in keeping some type of hold over the University was short-lived. He had rather too many irons in the fire. The taking over of the Arts & Crafts College, close to the University was an unnecessary burden. He had also an eye on the Music College but time was running fast and the college could retain its independent existence. The exit of Kamalapati Tripathi, as the Chief Minister, was detrimental in his interest. Forces which were helpful in the first year of his stay at the University, either turned against him or were inept in meeting, the strong anti-Gopal lobby. A.R. Roy who was the President of the Lucknow University Teachers Association, once a good friend, alienated himself from his benefactor, and started collecting anti-Gopal forces. This state of affairs continued for quite some time. The Annual Convocation of the University was fixed for April 12 with D.P. Dhar, a former student and President of the Lucknow University Union, then Minister for Planning Government of India, delivering the Convocation Address.

Dhar's Convocation Address :

D.P. Dhar in his Convocation Address mooted the idea of self-employment programme for the University students. He was happy that the Vice-Chancellor had agreed with his idea and had promised to make a move in this direction. If the experiment succeeded, a big problem of the country would be solved. His remarks came just when a small group of students at the rear of the pandal suddenly started shouting '*we do not want degrees, we want work.*' While the demonstrating students kept raising slogans against the Planning Minister, he calmly told the students that he was familiar with their problems and he had come to seek a solution of such problems and not to deliver any sermon. Analyzing the causes of student's unrest, he referred to the faculty educational system and unemployment as the main factor for it. The pattern was unsuitable for the current needs and aspirations of the student community.

Need for fundamental Changes :

He stressed on fundamental changes for bringing about a better and juster social order. There was need for reflecting on and analyzing the contemporary social, economic and political forces, avoiding compromise accepted by the older generation as the necessary price of scarcity. In a reminiscent mood, Dhar told the audience that his visit was not merely a sentimental journey but a visit to this famous seat of learning as a pilgrim seeking to renew his faith in man. Such a faith was necessary for the growth of the individuals, otherwise they stagnate. Education in the University enables one to take cognizance of the currents of change that flow out side,

enabling him to enter into a daily dialogue with fealty. It is in the Universities that we fashion ideas that would serve us tomorrow. Then, as now, the University was not a sheltered sanctuary where young men and women pursued knowledge and truth in isolation from the movement of historical forces that were shaping the destiny of the country.

Building a progressive social order :

It is courage, both physical and intellectual, which enables us in building a modern progressive social order. One has to think courageously to reject dogma, if necessary, to stand alone. As Buddha told his chief disciple Anand '*to be a lamp unto himself*'. How brightly those lamps burned lighting up the minds and spirit of millions of human beings, we carry the burden of the past even as we struggle to bring the new order into existence. He asked the students to act on their convictions which they hold after deep reflection and analysis of contemporary social, economic and political force, and then decide their position in relation to such forces, and the endeavour to complete the unfinished tasks of the Indian revolution, holding the torch in their hands strongly and steadily.

Earlier D.P. Dhar was conferred the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Literature by the Vice-Chancellor, Gopal Tripathi.

The Beginning of Examination and rowdysm :

The dust raised by the Convocation celebrations and functions including

Mushaira and *Kavi Sammelan* had hardly settled down when, early in May, the University witnessed ugly incidents on the eve of examinations. The 'Pioneer' of May 5, 1973, noticed these ugly incidents with the students ransacking office, and the officer - on - special duty A.R. Roy resigning. A big question mark hanged over the Lucknow University Annual Examinations beginning the next day. There were violent incidents the previous day, one involving brandishing of a revolver and the other ransacking of the examination office, and the alleged reluctance of the police to take charge of the sudden deterioration in the law and order situation on the campus. A four-men deputation of University teachers headed by Roy called on the Vice-Chancellor on May 6 and discussed the current situation in the campus in the context of the examination schedule. The Vice-Chancellor assured them that police would be posted in the campus to provide adequate security to teachers. The examinations no doubt began but the students took a violent posture with the tearing of answer books and threatening that dangerous consequences would follow if the police stayed in the campus. The Union leaders and their supporters in a surprised pre-planned move stormed the examination hall and tore off answer books and question papers at 7 A.M. on May 10, in protest against the posting of police inside the campus. Eight students including the President of the Union, Ravindra Singh, were arrested. This was followed by hurling of brickbats and stones damaging glass panes of the post-graduate block as well as

the residence of A.R. Roy, President of Lucknow University Teachers Association.

The University in flames :

'The Campus in Flames, Army Called in' was the caption in the 'Pioneer' of May 12, 1973. Reporting the events of the previous day, the Paper noticed 'ten feet flames licking Lucknow University buildings at several places, P.A.C. in revolt, its dramatic withdrawal in the early hours of the morning, followed by widespread incendiarism on the campus, obstructions of the fire-brigade trying to get in to fight the flames, and then the arrival of two companies of army responding to an S.O.S. of the authorities. These were the highlights of the overnight and the day's happenings in the University where examinations remained suspended. The Vice-Chancellor Gopal Tripathi is reported to have burst into tears as he witnessed the destruction wrought by hooligans on the rampage. The damage was estimated at over 5 lacs of rupees. The situation took a sudden and sinister turn for the worse late in the evening of the 21 st when, as reported, an office bearer of the newly formed *P.A.C. Parishad* addressed their P.A.C. men, bitterly complaining about his illegal detention by a police officer. The P.A.C. men became indignant over the alleged maltreatment of the Secretary. They completely went out of hand. It was reported that they broke open all the gates of the University, rushed into the hostels and started fraternizing with the disgruntled and angry students, raising the slogan *PAC-CHATRA UNITY ZINDABAD*. According to reports they were soon joined by outsiders and they went in a procession. Finding the campus virtually open to them for vandalism, they selected as their targets,

Psychology Block housing the examination camp office, offices of the Cashier, Proctor, Registrar, and Central Accounts, besides that of the Faculty of Arts. The Library and the V.C.'s office as also that of the Public Administration escaped damage because of the entreaties made to them. The hoodlums and PAC men managed to secure petrol from PAC vehicles as also from the passing cars. Gopal Tripathi safely stayed in his bungalow bemoaning over the destruction and desecration of this temple of learning. It was only after the arrival of the army men at 8.30 guarding the campus that the Proctor arrived and at 9 A.M. came the Vice-Chancellor. About 100 firemen and 8 tankers were in use in extinguishing the fire.

Demand for resignation of the Vice-Chancellor.

Both the Executive Council and the Lucknow University Teachers Association demanded resignation of the Vice-Chancellor. After the three-hours stormy meeting, a resolution demanding immediate resignation of the Vice-Chancellor was moved by M.M. Siddhu, supported by P.D. Kapur and Shri Dhar Misra. Some members, however, pointed out the inopportune time for moving such a resolution. The Council deeply deplored the act of arson and incendiarism causing considerable loss to the University property. It decided to hold the examinations as soon as the situation in the campus was normal. The University Teachers Association headed by A.R. Roy as well demanded the resignation of the Vice-Chancellor. On the 24th of May, the army men were replaced by the Border Security Police. Some teachers of the University in a general body meeting held on 25th May demanded the resignation

of the Vice-Chancellor as also the time-bound judicial probe into the whole episode and see that deterrent punishment was meted out to the guilty. Another set of teachers holding a meeting at a short notice, however, blamed the PAC for its revolt and resorting to violence and incendiarism with the help of anti-social elements. It was opposed to apportioning blame among teachers, students and the University authorities, but wanted them to restore the normal functioning of the University as early as possible. This was supposed to be a pro-V.C. meeting of the teachers.

The role of the Chancellor :

The role of the Chancellor Ali Akbar Khan appeared to be unsympathetic towards the Vice-Chancellor. He did visit the University in the absence of the Vice-Chancellor and was of the opinion that some teachers should have immolated themselves to stop the anti-social elements from indulging in incendiarism. This was directed towards the teachers living in the campus. Of course, this was not possible and equally impractical. Gopal Tripathi virtually avoided meeting the Chancellor. He was forced to take leave for four months, suspended and finally he resigned and A.K. Mustafi of the Indian Administrative Service took over as Vice-Chancellor of the Lucknow University on June 26, 1973 at 10.30 A.M., first as the Interim Vice-Chancellor and later on for a full term of three years.

The New Vice-Chancellor :

In his first meeting with the Heads of Departments of the University on that very day he assured them that there would be progresses improvement in the situation.

He also declared that he would make all arrangements to enable the students in jail to appear in their examinations inside the Jail. He would not allow any student to suffer on this account. He solicited the help of Deans, Heads, Provosts for guidance, and advice with a view to restoring normal academic atmosphere, and in tackling administrative and academic problems. He appointed an adhoc committee as well to suggest ways and means for the smooth conduct of examinations etc. It consisted of K.N. Shukla (Dean, Faculty of Arts), R.C. Misra (Dean Students Welfare), A.R. Roy (Prof., Statistics), Ram Ballabh (Prof., Mathematics), L.N. Tandon (Head, Law), R.N. Nagar (Prof. History), J.P. Jaiswal (Reader, Mathematics), along with the Proctor and the Registrar.

Mustafi's address to the teachers :

Mustafi's first address to the general body of Lucknow University Teachers Association on Sunday June 30th evening raised a new hope, and to a great extent restored confidence among the teachers, as was reported in the "Pioneer" of July 1, 1973 under 'University Notes'. The reporter referred to Mustafi having many things in his mind for the good of the University without publicizing these. The unattached teachers and for that matter the entire community of teachers, according to him, looked towards the new V.C. with hopes, since he was both an academician and an administrator. He did make some plain speaking words while addressing the teachers in the staff club. His main concern no doubt was restoration of the faded glory of this eminent University in the Country. The immediate task, however, was smooth conduct of the examinations beginning from July 2, for which he solicited

the cooperation of all sections of people on the campus. Adequate arrangements had been made for smooth and peaceful conduct of examinations which were to continue till the middle of August.

Examinations :

The Examination was held in three phases in July and August and the total number of students due to appear was 11099. The Vice-Chancellor accompanied by R.C. Misra, the over-all incharge and J.P. Jaiswal, Officer on Special Duty, went round all the examination halls in the morning. The examinations seemed to have passed off peacefully since the police was stationed on the campus and the teachers too were interested in salvaging their image which was tarnished by the past incidents, as reported in the "Pioneer" of July 27. In the words of the reporter, 'The golden age of the students in Lucknow University is now a thing of the past, and the era of the teachers with the police acting as a splint to support their already tottering image has begun'. Assuring protection to the lives and property of the teachers, many plans and scheme which were difficult to implement, could be undertaken, such as the revival of the special checking squad. This resulted in hauling up those students who indulged in using unfair means in the examination. The second plan, a priority basis, was the early declaration of the examination results.

Students' defiant mood :

The students were equally in a defiant mood once again. A students' delegation led by the President of the Union, Ravindra Singh met the U.P. Governor on September 3, and urged him to take

immediate steps to resolve various problems facing the students community. The delegation made it clear to the Governor that if earnest efforts were not made to remove students' discontent and end the repressive methods in running educational institutions the students would be forced to start a 'decisive do or die struggle'. Two days later some of the teachers of the University took an oath of allegiance while others walked out in dissent. The Pioneer reported that teachers of Lucknow University were today administered an oath of allegiance by the Vice-Chancellor at a simple and solemn ceremony held in the University's Malaviya Hall. The teachers pledged that they would strive to keep up educational standard and also try to better them. The Vice-Chancellor urged them to dedicate themselves to the cause of learning and to redeem the lost prestige of this hallowed secular institution'.

The beginning of new era and technique

With Mustafi's term as Vice-Chancellor began another era in the history of the University. For the first time an administrator with a military back ground posing as 'a great mathematician' was the Head of this centre of learning. As he was the former Home Secretary, and the nominee of the Government, he was assured of official cooperation with a shadow always accompanying him. This new Vice-Chancellor was no doubt successful, or in another way managed to conduct the examinations with the help of the police and the magistrates in the University, as also his personal presence in the proctorial office. He had, however, not

rounded off his angularities which could fit in the administrative ethos, but have no place in this centre of learning. The Bohemian way of life was accepted with gusto by those who were anxious to join the inner circle. It was rumoured that personal relations and equations had more weight than academic qualifications. In a number of appointments he is reported to have taken personal interest. The instances quoted are those of Professors of Commerce and Geology. The former was appointed for the post of Reader as well. Mustafi had his favourites, one being a Bengali Professor who was appointed controller of Examinations. He was earlier in the good books of the previous Vice-Chancellor. Subsequently he switched over to the opposite camp. The same thing happened in Mustafi's time as well. It is a pity that this Professor lost grace with the new Vice-Chancellor, whom he claimed to be his great friend, after sometime for unknown reasons. It is said that a clandestine body called '*Chitragupta Sabha*' consisting of the *Kayasthas*, irrespective of the area of their domicile, was formed in the University, with Mustafi as its patron. Later on, he issued a circular disclaiming his association with that body. Mustafi had a knack of issuing long circulars, sometimes covering more than ten cyclostyled pages addressed to the Heads of the Departments, highlighting the academic needs of the University envisaged by him. These were found to be interesting and informative. He had no doubt ideas which he wanted to put into practice, but he had two great weaknesses - one rather

personal and the other one was pamper student leaders and patronize a few teachers who would keep a close watch on others, especially the Departmental Heads.

The first few months in office :

Reactions of students and teachers :

Like Gopal Tripathi, Mustafi's first few months in office were peaceful. The examinations passed off in time, Union elections were held but one could call it rather lull before the storm. The Vice-Chancellor indulged in antics, such as opening his thick register in his chamber before the visitors and start writing big mathematical problems with numerous brackets and finally reaching a solution (Q.E.D.), as if he had solved a complicated problem to his great relief. His visits to hostels after sun set in a state of inebriation was hardly befitting the status of the Vice-Chancellor. The climax reached, once again, at the time of the examination and during the examination. His protege A.R. Roy, the Chairman of Examinations, had to bear the brunt of students' onslaught. He was pushed out and heckled by the intruders in his room. While mass copying was the order of the day, the authorities took no notice of this fact. H.K. Awasthi in a letter to the Editor of the 'Pioneer' pointed out that 'even Goebbels would turn in his grave at the vile propaganda unleashed by the Lucknow University authorities that examinations this year were going on peacefully, smoothly and satisfactorily'. He referred to discipline and civility going on a holiday, the offices of the University developing cold feet, and the invigilators being thoroughly demoralized, with the Examination Committee being hand in glove with the bullies whose writ ran

supreme. Parallel meetings were held - one under the auspices of the University Teachers Association called by the Acting President R.C.Nagpal and another by the Vice-Chancellor himself.

National Herald's Comment :

The 'National Herald' in its editorial of July 29, 1974 on Lucknow University referred to the crisis developing over the last few days, ostensibly on the question of mass copying. The charge that the University authorities were not looking into complaints in that connection, was certainly grave, but the division of teachers into the favoured group backing the Vice-Chancellor and the 'frustrated ones' opposed to him - both antagonistic - was also a matter of serious concern. The Vice-Chancellor, adds the editorial comment, could not be complemented 'on his melodramatic performance at the meeting convened by him; it hardly behoves the head of so big an institution to shed copious tears and indulge in needless rhetoric'. Mustafi, in the words of the editor, had begun his term well, but gradually things appear to have changed and now the same kind of situation that prevailed under the previous Vice-Chancellor had been allowed to develop. The statements made by some of the student leaders asking the Teachers Association 'not to disturb the current system of examination which was going on successfully and peacefully' sound rather ominous. The Newspaper asked the Vice-Chancellor as well as the teacher-leaders to take the initiative to end the current crisis and to ensure that the examinations were properly conducted if they had any consideration for the future of the students under their car. If they failed there was then

the need for a thorough investigation into the affairs of the University and its reorganization.

The Triangular Conflict :

The University Examinations were held with the help of the police. The Vice-Chancellor even went to the staff club to assure the teachers who were holding a meeting to assure them of adequate police protection. The Association had earlier passed the resolution stating that the examination was being conducted with the help of bullies for whose benefit the bogey of peaceful examination was raised and who have all along been inciting and abetting the use of unfair means. While nearly 600 students were detected for using unfair means, a large number were let off with the imposition of a nominal fine reducing the examination to a farce. Standards were further diluted by raising the choice of questions to be answered from 5 out of ten to twelve or even more. A large number of papers were reported to be leaked out. The preparation of the list of banned students was more observed in breach. Despite the lenient measures, the University was thrice closed down for three weeks. The Lucknow University Teachers Association submitted a memorandum to the Chief Minister on 24th September 1974 highlighting the commissions and omissions of the Vice-Chancellor. The Acting President R.C. Nagpal as well wrote to the Chancellor M.Chenna Reddy, who had taken over as Governor of the State in October 1974.

The University students were equally in a militant mood. They started their agitation against banned list and notice to some students under the Goonda Act. On

the fifth day of the agitation they burnt an effigy of the Vice-Chancellor in front of his chamber as reported in 'The Pioneer' of December 12, 1974. They as well decided to boycott the nominations for the Union elections. The gun fight between two groups of students on the campus was the pretext for armed policemen moving through the University campus raiding hostels in a grim search for hidden arms. Meanwhile during a press conference the same day, Mustafi blamed the Government and authorities for the student unrest and the increasing goonism on the campus. He said that he had repeatedly written to the district authorities drawing their attention to the possibilities of a violent outbreak in the University. Further, the latest agitation of the student was against the notice under the Goonda Act and he had no hand in this matter.

Violence in Union Election :

The arrest of the Secretary of the University Union, who had been leading the current agitation against the banned list and the show cause notices under the Goonda Act, led to other leaders going under ground. On the 20th of December, the Union election were held in an atmosphere surcharged with violence. 10 people were hurt in the clashes between the forces of Jai Praksh Narain, the Congress (o) and the *Vidyarthi Parishad*. 'Violence marred Varsity Union elections' was the caption of the news in the 'Pioneer' of 29th Dec. A mild *lathi-charge* was ordered and also tear-gas shells fired to disperse the mob which had collected to damage the ballot boxes and disrupt the polling. The same day S.D. Singh Commission Report was placed before the Assembly, while analyzing the situation

about which reference has been made earlier, the Commission recommended the abolition of representation of registered graduates in the University Court, restricting the period of members nominated or elected to the Executive Council in the total upto 9 years, Chancellor's own discretion in nominating members, fixation of the term of Registrar to five years, and the setting up of a University Services Commission.

Indira Gandhi & J.P. visit the University :

This year two prominent personalities visited the University. Jai Prakash Narain, who started the movement for total revolution, addressed the University teachers and students, in May, and in the month of December Prime Minister Indira Gandhi addressed the gathering of teachers and students from the balcony of the Sports Pavilion. She pleaded against destructive activities involved in the J.P.'s movement which would take India back to the era of imperialist exploitation and domination. The sponsors of the movement, in her opinion, could neither manage the country nor could they maintain its unity, security or independence. With the success of the Green Revolution the country had made tremendous progress towards food self-sufficiency ; and inspite of the current crisis there was social, economic and technological progress. India's progress has no doubt been hampered by oil prices rise as also due to its involvement in the Bangladesh movement which had become unavoidable.

The Year 1975

Changes in the Staff :

The year 1975 did not bring any change in the situation at the campus. Of course, there were irritants. The examination for 1975 was held in three phases in July and August under police surveillance without any improvement in the over-all situation. Emergency was proclaimed on June 26 and that put a lid on any type of agitation by the students or complaint by the teachers. The acting President of the Teachers Action Committee was placed under detention along with some other teachers, total numbering 3 and the Head Clerk of the Law Faculty. The Executive Council met on July 24, 1975 for its first meeting of the Session. G.S. Misra who was appointed as Pro-Vice-Chancellor was welcomed by the Council. The Triple Benefit Scheme-Family Pension, Gratuity and Provident Fund, as proposed by the University Grants Commission, was adopted by the Executive Council. The income and expenditure of the University for the year 1975-76 was estimated at Rs. 37 lacs, and total expenditure 1 crore and 20 lacs. The grant expected was 83.9 lacs. At the second meeting, there were obituary references to the deaths of Ragheeb Hussain, Head of the Department of Persian, and Jagdish Behari Mathur, Lecturer in English. 23 candidates were awarded doctorate degree - including 1 D.Litt Saiyad Ali Abbas in Arab Culture and Civilization, 2 LL.D.'s - M.P. Singh and Mangal Chandra Jain. S.N. Singh, Professor & Head of the Geology Department, was appointed Dean of Students Welfare. The services of S.Zafar Hasan, Professor of Social Work, were terminated as also of Smt. C.K. Ratra, Lecturer in Anaesthesiology, and

R.S. Nanda, Professor of Dentistry, resigning. Appointments made in this meeting include the following : L.D.Thakur & R.N. Awasthi, Readers in Political Science ; R.N.Sharma, Ram Pher Tripathi and K.C. Agarwal, Lecturer in Hindi.

Other Appointments :

Among the teachers of the Medical College those appointed as Readers include : R.N.Saxena (Ophthalmology), Suresh Ram Chandra (temporary in Retina Surgery), Barnett Joseph (temporary in Neuro-Anatomy), Mansoor Hasan (temporary, Cardiology), K.D.Verma & N.N. Mahendra & T.C. Goel (Surgery), K.N. Sinha (temporary in Thoracic Surgery). K.N.Dhawan was confirmed as Reader in Pharmacology. The Lecturers in the list of appointees included Ashoka Sahai (Anatomy-temporary), A.M. Kar (Medicine - Neurology - temporary), Mam Chandra, Ashok Chandra (subject to writ petition decision), and C.G. Agarwal (Medicine). The temporary ones in that department included R.C.Ahuja and Mahesh Chandra. The Department of Plastic Surgery had two temporary Lecturers - S.K. Bhatnagar and S.D.Pandey. The personal promotions in the Faculty of Medicine included those of G. P.Gupta and K.K. Tyagi (Readers in Pharmacology), and K.C. Agarwal (Reader in Anaesthesiology).

S.S.Misra was appointed Professor of Sanskrit subject to the decision of the writ petition against him, while S.S.Gupta, Lecturer in Chemistry under suspension was allowed subsistence allowance to half pay for the period from August 12, 1962 to June 30, 1975 when he was dismissed. This meeting also approved the award of D.Sc. to S.L. Jain (Zoology), and Ph.D. to Ram

Narain Mehra - the present Head of Western History. The services of S.Zafar Hasan (Professor of Social Work) and Smt. C.K. Ratra (Lecturer Anaesthesiology) were terminated for failure to resume duties.

The last meeting of the Council under Mustafi :

The last meeting presided over by A.K. Mustafi was on November 30, 1975 which had a heavy agenda of business. It passed condolence resolution on the death of Masud Hasan Rizvi, Retired Head of the Urdu Department. The Council as well recommended the award of 26 doctorate degrees including one D.Sc. to T.N.Srivastava of the Chemistry Department. The break - up included the maximum of 7 in Hindi, 6 in Chemistry, 3 in Botany, 2 in Economics and 1 each in English, Ancient Indian History, History, Sociology, Arab Culture and Civilization, Bio-Chemistry and Mathematics and Zoology. The confirmed teachers list included R.K. Roy, Professor of Dentistry (Pedodontics), B.N. Singh and S. N. Pandey (Readers in Medicine), G.S. Pandey, T. N. Singh and Indu Parashar - all Lecturers in Hindi.

Mustafi's departure :

Mustafi had not the slightest inkling about his impending removal from the Vice-Chancellorship of the Lucknow University. He was to open an exhibition in the University Library, when a communication from the Raj Bhawan enjoined him to hand over the charge of his office to R.V. Singh, the senior-most Dean, and Principal of the Medical College, and take over as Chairman of the Service Tribunal

immediately. This was done on the afternoon of 19-12-1975, thus ending the era of the first bureaucrat Vice-Chancellor of the University. The period of 2 years and a week short of five months was marked by promises of good and dedicated service to the temple of learning, respecting its old values, looking after the interests of the teachers and the students alike for the job satisfaction of the former and welfare of the latter with the peaceful conduct of examination. The promises appeared to be more in breach than in observance. As pointed out earlier, Mustafi indulged in creating rifts between the teachers and the students, and among the teachers too, leading to the formation of an action committee of the teachers against him, which made full use of his Bohemian way as the publicity material for his removal. The students too probably manhandled him. The ego of the military man turned administrator-Vice-Chancellor was deeply hurt. The emergency came handy for the Vice-Chancellor to club the student leaders as also the innocent ones in their class rooms through the police force, while the Chairman of the action committee R.C.Nagpal was safely lodged in the district jail to spend his well-earned leisure in solitude.

R.V.Singh - the Interim and later on Permanent Vice-Chancellor

Academic and Executive Council Meetings :

The new Vice-Chancellor presided over a special meeting of the Academic Council held on December 28, 1975. This meeting passed condolence resolutions on the death of Masood Hasan Rizvi, Retd. Professor Urdu, Abdul Hamid, former Prof. & Head of the Department of Pathology, Syed

Husain Zaheer, former Prof. of Chemistry, Lucknow University and later Director, General Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, and also A.V. Rao former Vice-Chancellor of the Lucknow University. The next day at the regular meeting of the Executive Council the members congratulated him on his assumption of office and assured him of their full cooperation. Condolence resolutions were also moved on the deaths of Masood Hasan Rizvi, Abdul Hamid, Husain Zaheer and A.V. Rao. In this meeting 8 candidates were recommended for the award of Ph.D. degrees - 2 in Hindi and one each in Psychology, Social Work, Sociology, Chemistry, Bio-Chemistry, Botany and Zoology. The confirmed teachers' list included among the Professors Roop Rekha Verma (Philosophy), B.S. Trivedi, (Botany) and K.K.Saksena (Reader Commerce). The Lecturers were P.C. David and Pushpa Mathur (English), P. Roy, Abha Awasthi and V.S. Pandey (Sociology) and D.S. Dixit and Radhey Shayam (Applied Economics)

The March 1976 meeting of the Executive Council :

The next meeting of the Executive Council held on March 1, 1976 passed condolence resolutions of the death of T. N. Dixit, Reader in Hindi, K.B. Kunwar, Professor of Medicine in the Medical College and Abdul Aleem, formerly of the Arabic Department of the University and later on Vice-Chancellor of Aligarh Muslim University. It recommended the award of D.Litt to Mohd. Wali-ul- Haq Ansari (Persian), and Ph.D. to 3 candidates - one each in Arab Culture and Civilization, Botany and Zoology). The candidates securing the Ph.D. in Arabic Culture was a non-Arabic student who later

on became a Lecturer in that subject. This department had the rare distinction of conferring even the higher degree of D.Litt on candidates completely ignorant of the language and Arab Culture.

The appointments and confirmations were those of Ranjit Bhargava, C.P. Barthwal, R.N. Pandey, R.N. Misra and P.K. Tripathi as Lecturers in order of preference, in the Department of Political Science. The last one was required to secure his Ph.D. within five years. Other Lecturers appointed in this meeting included Sher Singh Bisht, Smt. Kamlesh Wadhvani, Smt. Rashmi Raychaudhary, P.N. Sharma, S.C. Mehrotra and C.L. Verma (all in Botany), M.S. Siddique and S.S. Husain (Urdu), Anil Kumar Agarwal and Smt. Asha Malhotra (Business Administration) and B.S. Sirohi (Military Science).

The Council and S.D. Singh

Commission's Report :

The meeting as well considered the observations contained in the S.D. Singh Commission Report, the explanation of the persons concerned and the recommendations of Uma Shankar Srivastava, a retired Judge of the High Court. Those in whose cases no further action was deemed necessary in the light of their explanation included K.N. Shukla (Prof. & Head, Hindi Department), P.N. Masaldan (Prof. & Head, Political Science Department) and R.C. Gupta (Reader, Physics). Those who had already suffered punishment for their lapses included Anawarul Hasan (Lecturer in the Oriental Section) with the stoppage of increment for two years, S.P. Gupta (Reader, Zoology) who was not

appointed examiner for five years, S.N. Shukla (Temp. Lecturer in Physics) removed from temporary post, but three years later selected on merit. As regards P.C. Mittal (Registrar) no definite findings were recorded against him though allegations were made in the Report. So no action was deemed necessary in his case. Certain other cases were deferred for the next meeting in April 1976.

April meeting of the Executive Council :

This meeting passed condolence resolution on the death of B.N. Chatterji, Retd. Professor & Head of Applied Economics in Commerce Faculty, and Begum Hamida Habibullah, member of the Executive Council. Shaibal Hasan of the Urdu Department was awarded D.Litt and 14 others their Ph.D. These included 3 each in Hindi and Chemistry, 2 in Mathematics and 1 each in Philosophy, Persian, Urdu, Bio-Chemistry, Botany and Zoology. The appointees included G.N. Mehrotra, Professor of Sociology - subject to the decision of the court. He was as well appointed Reader, along with S.C. Verma (Sociology) and M.H. Ansari (Persian). S.K. Singh and Ashok Sahni were appointed temporary Readers in Geology. The Lecturers in the list of appointees included C.B. Singh (Geology) and A.C. Nautiyal (temp. in Geology) and Smt. Asifa Zaman (Persian), I.B. Pandey and Smt. Vibha Chaturvedi (Philosophy), P.K. Ghosh (Medieval and Modern Indian History), Smt. Sunita Sinha and Smt. Madhu Mehrotra (English) (subject to completion of Ph.D. within 5 years).

Bifurcation of the Hindi Department :

A notable decision of the Council was to bifurcate the Hindi Department into Department of Hindi and Modern Indian Languages and Department of Hindi and Linguistics. This decision seems to be motivated for personal considerations and a lot of home work was done at the University level as also at the secretariat one. The then Head of the Hindi Department was due for retirement and it was found expedient to bifurcate it to avoid clash of interests. The other Professor in Linguistics was junior to Senior Reader in Hindi who was a formidable force. This principle of bifurcation of the Hindi Department was not found suitable and expedient for the English Department and Modern European Languages. Before the end of the Session, the Senior Reader in Hindi had his doctorate in the shortest possible time as also the Chair and Professorship of the prestigious Hindi Department. The other Department of Hindi Linguistics was left with just a Professor, a Lecturer and a temporary one.

Left-over cases implicated in S.D.

Singh Report :

The Council as well considered the left-over cases of those teachers and others against whom there were allegations in the S.D. Singh Commission Report. As recommended by Justice Uma Shankar Srivastava, no further action was deemed necessary against K.S. Mathur. (Head, Anthropology Department) and A.K. Raizada, the Assistant Registrar (Accounts). Gyan Bajpai, the then Superintendent of Examinations, was relieved from the examination work. Warning was issued to S.D. Singh, Reference Assistant in the

Tagore Library - to be more careful and particular in the performance of his duties.

May and June meetings of the Council :

The May 1, 1976 meeting of the Council appointed H.K. Awasthi as Professor of Hindi and I.B. Sinha of Commerce. V.K. Srivastava was appointed Reader in Statistics. Several Lecturers were as well appointed for this department including B.K. Singh, s/o S.J. Singh, R.K. Singh, s/o H.N. Singh, Aqil Ahmad, Lecturer Statistics, and Irfan Ahmad (temporary). K.C. Pandey was awarded the degree of D.Sc. in Zoology, while 7 candidates were awarded the Ph.D. degree - 4 in Commerce and 1 each in Anthropology, Physics and Commerce. In the last meeting of the Session on June 1976 the Council passed condolence resolutions on the death of L.N. Mookerji, Reader in Chemistry. A.B.L. Awasthi was admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Literature in Ancient Indian History and 16 others got their Ph.D. - 5 in Chemistry, 3 in Hindi, 2 in Linguistics and 1 each in English, Sanskrit, Bio-Chemistry, Botany, Zoology and Mathematics.

Confirmations :

Those confirmed in this meeting included among Professors - S. Shabibul Hasan (Urdu), S.S. Tewari & T.N. Srivastava (Chemistry), S.N. Singh (Geology), G.G. Sanwal (Bio-Chemistry), and among Readers A.K. Srivastava (English), A.B.L. Awasthi, K.K. Thapliyal, S.N. Misra (Ancient Indian History), D.D. Awasthi, B.B. Sharma, S.S. Raghuvansi and C.P. Sharma (Botany), A.N. Mehra (Mathematics), K.S. Srivastava (Business Administration), C.P. Govila and K.K. Kapoor (Dentistry). The Lecturers

confirmed in this meeting were V.D. Misra, J.M.S. Verma (Sociology), Welwyn Patrick and S.Z.H. Abidi (English), Raj Nath Singh, Chaman Mehrotra and Km. Usha Bakshi (Physics), K.C. Gupta and S.N. Kapoor (Chemistry), D.P. Misra and R.K. Tripathi (Commerce), B.L. Bajpai (Public Administration) and K.K. Bisaria (Anatomy). The appointees included D.P. Singh (Professor of Public Administration), B.K. Tandon and Smt. Premvati (Professors in Zoology); among the Readers Smt. Prabha Gupta (Psychology), R.D. Srivastava, A.K. Sen Gupta and Y.D. Kulkarni (Chemistry), S.N. Shukla, R.C. Srivastava, P.C. Srivastava (temporary in Chemistry), and among Lecturers M.S. Verma and S.K. Singh (Public Administration) R.S. Verma (Chemistry), Ramesh Chandra Agarwal (Mathematics) and Surendra Nath Shukla (Physics).

The Session 1976 - 77

Obituaries :

At a special meeting of the Academic Council on August 27, 1976 condolence resolution were moved over the death of T.N. Dixit, Reader in Hindi; K.B. Kunwar, Professor of Medicine; Abdul Aleem, former Vice-Chancellor, Muslim University, Aligarh; B.N. Chatterji, Retired Professor of Applied Economics; and Ram Ballabh, Prof. and Head of the Department of Mathematics. The Executive Council meeting a few days later on August 30th mourned the deaths of Ram Ballabh; Smt. Savitri Shukla, Lecturer in Hindi; and Praksh Chandra, Head of the Department of Economics.

Appointments :

The list of appointments made in this meeting included those of S.N. Qanungo as Professor of Medieval and Modern Indian History and Mirza Rafiud-din-Ahmad as Professor of Social Work. The Readers included Smt. P.K. Misra (Pediatrics-temporary), Satish Chandra (Dentistry), R.M. Mathur (Dentistry - temporary), P.D. Shrimali (Economics). The Lecturers appointed were Kripal Singh Soodan (Social Work), Vir Brajendra Pratap (Ophthalmology), Km. Sarla Maheshwari (Ophthalmology-temporary), S.C. Nigam and Km.S.K. Saxena (Zoology), C.Vimala Rao (Reader-English). M.N. Saxena and Prabhat Kumar (Lecturers - Zoology) were confirmed on completion of a year's probation. Those confirmed in this meeting included A.K. Wakhlu, M.S.D. Jaiswal, I.D. Sharma, H.C. Agarwal - Lecturer in Surgery, Asha Harish, Lecturer in Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Kalyani Das (Reader in Obstetrics and Gynaecology), and C.Vimala Rao, Reader in English, M.N. Saxena and Prabhat Kumar, Lecturers in Zoology. The Council as well designated T.N. Chawla, Head of the Department of Dentistry as Vice-Principal (Dental wing), K.G. Medical College.

Research :

16 candidates were awarded Ph.D. degree - 4 in Chemistry, 3 each in History and Hindi, 2 in Geology and one each in Public Administration, English, Ancient Indian History and Physics. The number of doctorates degrees awarded at the next meeting of the Council on October 29, 1976 was fairly large, including one D.Sc. Narsingh Narain Sharma (Zoology). The break-up of the 14 Ph.D.'s was Sanskrit 3,

Mathematics and Chemistry 3 each, and one each in Hindi, History, English, Botany, Mathematics (Arts).

Appointments :

The appointees in this meeting and in the following one of November 13 included among Professors D.P. Singh (Public Administration), Meena Mukherji (Obsterics and Gynaecology), and among Readers Surya Prasad Dikshit (Hindi), J.C. Sharma (Public Administration), Bipin Chandra Srivastava (Social and Preventive Medicine), A.K.Wakhlu (Surgery) and K.M.Singh (Surgery - temporary). Among the Lecturers appointed were A.C. Nautiyal and A.R. Bhattacharya (Zoology), O.P. Singh (Orthopaedic Surgery - temporary) and Km.Niranjana Agarwal (Zoology). In the second meeting the appointees were Naresh Prasad Rastogi, Shyam Manohar Misra Shailendra Nath Kapur, Abinash Chandra and Arvind Kumar Srivastava (did not join) all in Ancient Indian History & Archaeology, and Sabira Habib (Russian).

The New Year : First Meeting of the Executive Council :

The first meeting in the new year on January 24, 1977 recommended the award of D.Litt in Hindi to Gyan Shankar Pandey and D.Sc. in Chemistry to Bhagwan Swarup Srivastava. 23 candidates were recommended for the award of Ph.D. - 5 in Chemistry, 3 in Hindi, 2 each in Bio-Chemistry, Botany, English, Ancient Indian History, Anthropology and one each in Arab Culture and Civilization, Urdu and Geology. Sarva Daman Singh of the Ancient Indian History Department tendered his resignation

and Ram Ashray Awasthi was appointed in his place. K.C.Agarwal and R.P. Tripathi were confirmed as Lecturers in Hindi. Leave without pay extra- ordinary was granted to V.D. Gupta with permission to take up the appointment of Senior Resident Research Associateship by the National Research Council, Washington.

The February Meeting of the Council :

The February meeting (18th) mourned the death of S.K. Goswami, Registrar of the University and Fakhru-d-din Ali Ahmad, President of India. Several appointments were made in this meeting including those of B.N.Lal as Principal of K.G. Medical College, R.N. Misra, Professor of Medicine, G.L. Hajela, Professor of Applied Economics, M.L. Rastogi and M.D. Trivedi (Readers) as also Ashok Kumar Kalia (Lecturer) in Sanskrit. Km.Vijay Laxmi Rao was appointed temporary Lecturer in English. A.R.Sircar was appointed Reader in Medicine, and R.C.Ahuja, Lecturer in the same department. Angane Lal's name was recommended for the award of D. Litt in Ancient Indian History and ten candidates were recommended for Ph.D.including 5 in Chemistry, 2 in Zoology and 1 each in Sociology, Hindi, and Business Administration.

The April meeting of the Council on postponement of Examinations :

In the April (30th) meeting of the Council, the Vice-Chancellor apprised the members of all the events proceeding and following the commencement of 1977 examinations from 18.4.1977, and the circumstances which led to the

postponement of examinations sine die and closure of the University. He also informed the Council that the Examination cannot be held earlier than July 1977. The University was closed for the summer vacation from May 1, 1977.

Another meeting in Mayⁿ :

Research Degrees and Appointments :

The Executive Council, however, held another meeting to recommend the award of doctorate degree to the candidates whose results were declared and confirmed certain teachers on the completion of their probationary period. Rajendra Bahadur Saxena was recommended for the D.Sc. in Mathematics, while 23 candidates were recommended for the award of Ph.D. as under; 4 in Chemistry, 3 each in English, Hindi and Physics, 2 in Zoology and 1 each in Public Administration, Sociology, Social Work, Philosophy, Psychology, Arab and Sanskrit. The teachers confirmed included S.N. Chakravarty and O.P. Tandon, Professors of Medicine, and among Readers Wali-ul-Haq Ansari (Persian), Ashok Sahni and S.K. Singh (Geology), A.N. Srivastava (Orthopaedic Surgery), Devika Nag (Neurology) and among Lecturers P.K. Ghosh (Modern Indian History), A.K. Agarwal & Smt. Asha Malhotra (Business Administration), M.S.A. Siddiqui & S.S. Husain (Urdu), B.K. Singh (Anaesthesiology), I.B. Singh (Geology), Ranjit Bhargava, C.P. Barthwal, R.N. Pandey, R.N. Misra and R.K. Tripathi (Political Science), C.G. Agarwal (Medicine), R.B.S. Sirohi (Military Science), and D.S. Chaturvedi (Oriental Section of Sanskrit).

The New Session 1977-78 :

The Emergency had its impact on the University life. The previous session seems to have passed off peacefully except at the end. The Vice-Chancellor lacked dash and drive and the Surgeon's Knife had no use nor even opportunity to do so. There were as usual appointments, confirmations and grant of leave, but no change in the academic ethos. The campus was equally lull, though trouble erupted in April during the examinations, necessitating the closure of the University for the summer vacation till June 30th. A glance at the proceedings of the Executive Council for the period only provides the long list of the awardees for the doctorate in different subjects. In the absence of publication of Annual Reports of the University after 1966, it is not possible to provide an over-all picture and performance of the University and its teachers.

The first meeting of the Council :

In the very first meeting of the Executive Council on July 30th, 28 candidates were awarded the Ph.D. degree - the maximum being 6 in Hindi, 5 each in Mathematics and Zoology, 2 in Sociology and 1 each in Ancient Indian History, Economics, History, Physics, Bio- Chemistry and Botany. The Professors appointed in this meeting were Abinash Kumar (temporary - Radiology), J.N. Rai and B.N. Prasad (Botany). S.R. Tewari had his Readership in Public Administration. Those confirmed in this meeting included G.N., Mehrotra (Professor - Sociology), S.C. Verma (Reader - Sociology), R.D. Srivastava, A.K. SenGupta and Y.D. Kulkarni (Readers in Chemistry), Smt. Prabha Gupta (Reader in Psychology), M.S. Agnihotri (Reader-Tuberculosis); among the Lecturers - R.S. Verma (Chemistry), both

R.K. Singh and Aquil Ahmad (Statistics), R.C. Agarwal (Mathematics) and Smt. H.K. Paintal (Psychology).

Students trouble again :

The students trouble erupted once again, as appears from the proceedings of the Executive Council of its meeting on October 12. Four days earlier the Academic Council had as well met and condoned the deaths of K.S. Mathur, Head of the Department of Anthropology and P.C. Bajpai, Head of the Department of Paediatrics. The Executive Council took stock of the law and order situation arising out of incidents of October 11 and 12, 1977 resulting in the closure of the University from October 14 to October 26 for Dashera recess. It was further resolved that during this period the State Government be approached to take such measures as were necessary to ensure proper functioning of the University. The District Authorities were equally requested to take necessary steps to prevent damage to property and person of the officers and employees of the University who resided in the campus.

Appointments :

The list of teachers confirmed in this (12th October) meeting included among Professors - Mirza R. Ahmed (Social Work), H.K. Awasthi (Hindi) and among Lecturers - Kripal Singh (Social Work), S.N. Shukla (Physics), S.S. Bisht, Smt. K. Wadhvani, Smt. Rashmi Raychaudhari, P.N. Sharma, S.C. Srivastava, S.C. Mehrotra and C.L. Verma (all in Botany). Three days later at another meeting of the Council (October 15), besides reference to the deaths of K.S. Mathur and P.C. Bajpai, other items

transacted included award of Ph.D. degrees, appointments of teachers, confirmations, acceptance of resignations and grant of leave. Two candidates were awarded doctorate degree in Hindi and one each in Physics, Chemistry, Ancient Indian History and Mathematics. The appointees include K.K. Kapoor appointed temporary Professor of Periodontics, Department of Dentistry ; Smt. M. Bagchi, temporary Lecturer in Pathology and J.N. Jaiswal, Lecturer in Dentistry, on a substantive basis. The teachers confirmed were the following lecturers-I.B. Pandey, Smt. Vibha Chaturvedi (Philosophy), H.R. Mali (Radiology), A.K. Wahl, Rama Kant (Surgery), S.C. Nigam and Km. S.K. Kumari (Zoology). J.J.R. Upadhyay, Lecturer in Law, was granted leave without pay with permission to join the Allahabad University as Reader in Law. As a result of the students trouble, both the Proctor and the Dean of Students Welfare resigned. In the subsequent meeting on November 26, 1977, J.N. Rai and D.D. Sharma were appointed Proctor and Dean of Students Welfare respectively.

The December meeting of the Council

Obituaries, appointments and Research :

The death of Jagat Bahadur Srivastava was mourned by the Council at its November meeting and that of Bisheshwar Dayal Seth, a former Vice-Chancellor of the University in the December 30th meeting. Among the appointees in these two meetings were in the first one B.N. Chaturvedi and D.D. Sharma (Professors of English), Malik Zada Manzoor Ahmed (Reader in Urdu), K.C. Mathur (Reader in English) and Ubaidullah-ul-Farohi (Lecturer in Arabic), and in the second meeting Mohd.

Wali-ul-Haq Ansari (Professor of Arabic), A.K. Saxena (Reader in Statistics), Smt. Raj Khanna and Madhava Singh (Lecturers in Bio-Chemistry). The confirmations included those of R.P. Sahi, Professor of Clinical Surgery, and A.C. Nautiyal (Lecturer in Geology) and among Readers Y.D. Mathur (non-Medical in Social & Preventive Medicine), S.P. Dixit (Hindi), Satish Chandra (Dentistry), A.K. Agarwal (Psychiatry) and among Lecturers - N.P. Rastogi, S.M. Misra, S.N. Kapoor and Avinash Chandra (all in Ancient Indian History). Two candidates in Sanskrit and one each in History, Chemistry, Mathematics and Business Administration were recommended for the award of doctorate degree. The list of doctorate awardees was more comprehensive for the December end meeting. It included 2 D.Litt's - Bhagwan Das Gupta in History and M.K. Qidwai in Arabic. The Ph.D. awardees included 2 each in Hindi and Chemistry, and 1 each in Arab Culture and civilization, Arabic, Hindi (Linguistic), Sanskrit, Social Work, Persian, Physics, Botany and Zoology. The teachers confirmed in this meeting were Sabira Habib (Russian), V.B. Pratap (Ophthalmology), and Jasbir Singh (Industrial Hygiene). A.M. Khan, Reader in Pathology and Bacteriology, was granted leave without pay for a year from December 1, 1977 to enable him to take up the government assignment in New Delhi.

The March meeting of the Council

Research, Appointments and Confirmations :

The March 23, 1978 meeting mourned the death of K.K. Tandon, Lecturer in Geology. It recommended the award of D.Sc. in Zoology to D.S. Dogra and 14 Ph.D's - 2 each in Sociology, Sanskrit, Chemistry, Bio-Chemistry and Botany and one each in

Economics, Anthropology, Hindi and Zoology. The appointees included : R.S. Tandon, Vindo Gupta and K.C. Pandey (Readers in Zoology), B.P. Pradhan (Reader in Physics), C.P. Tewari, K.C.S. Sengar, Madhav Singh and P.C. Misra (all Readers in Bio-Chemistry), Surendra Singh and S.P. Srivastava (Readers in Social Work), K.K. Mehrotra (Reader - temporary in Dentistry), Ubaidullah Farali (Reader in Arabic), and in the Department of Botany, H.N. Verma and Km. Chitrlekha Chatterji-Permanent Readers, and S.S. Bisht and Kamelsh Wadhvani - temporary Readers. The Lecturers appointed were in Physics K.K. Srivastava and B.K.P.N. Singh (temporary). and in Botany Dinesh Kumar and R.K. Mehrotra (temporary). The solitary Professor appointed in this meeting was K.P. Vimal (Geology). Those confirmed included Ejaz Ahmed (Reader Urdu), Smt. Pushpa Misra (Lecturer - Psychology), Shri Prakash Gupta (English in Oriental Section of Sanskrit), Madhu Mehrotra (English), Ramashraya Awasthi (Reader Ancient Indian History), G.L. Hajela (Professor Applied Economics), and K.K. Mehrotra (Lecturer Dentistry). The resignation of D.N. Srivastava (Lecturer Hindi) was accepted. Study Leave was granted to I.B. Singh of the Geology Department for two years, for research in Germany, and for a year to Smt. Premvati for advanced research work in States. Another list of candidates recommended for the award of Doctorate degree included M.L. Rastogi, D.Litt in Sanskrit, and 14 Ph.D.'s including 6 in Chemistry, 2 each in English and Hindi, and 1 each in Ancient Indian History, Social Work, Physics and Botany. The list keeps on multiplying and in the May 29, 1978 meeting.

The Last two Council meetings of the Session :

The last two meetings of the Council held on May 29, 1978 and June 30, 1978 as well provide a long list of candidates whose names were recommended for the award of doctorate degrees. In the first meeting 16 students were recommended for the award of Ph.D. degree - 6 in Arts and 10 in Science. The Arts one included one each in Education, Ancient Indian History, Political Science, Urdu, Hindi and Arab Culture and Civilization. In the Science Faculty the list included 4 in Chemistry, 3 in Botany, 2 in Physics and 1 in Zoology. The second meeting of the Council recommended S.C. Bargh of the Zoology Department for the award of D.Sc. in Zoology. The four candidates in Arts belonged to different disciplines one each in Economics, Hindi, Anthropology and Public Administration. In the Science Faculty, the break-up showed 3 in Chemistry and 1 each in Botany, Physics and Mathematics. One candidate from Commerce was also declared eligible to receive his Ph.D. In this meeting K.K. Saksena was appointed Professor of Commerce with effect from June 6, 1978 while K.S. Shukla was confirmed as Professor of Mathematics.

The New Session 1978-79 :

The recommendations of the Vice-Chancellors' Conference :

The Lucknow University reopened on the 1st of July nursing a hang over from the 14th April 1978 incidents that forced the authorities to close the University for two months. Earlier, in the month of June, the

Conference of the Vice-Chancellors was held and the one important decision was that of the abolition of Students Union and the fixation of the maximum limit of seven years for study in the University. A few years earlier the Conference of Vice-Chancellors of the State Universities was held under the Chairmanship of M. Chenna Reddy, Chancellor. The proceedings of that Conference included discussion and decision relating to students problems, moral education and environment, administrative appointments and establishment of a State-level Universities Service Commission, monitoring the qualifications and quantitative performance of teachers, confidential printing of question papers, preparation for introducing 10+2+3 pattern, moratorium on new affiliations, examinations, convocations, economy in University administration, long hours for optimum use of buildings and equipment, private colleges-management-teachers relations, fixation of dates of admission, declaration of examination results, etc, and combined meeting of Vice-Chancellor and management. Most of the recommendations could not be implemented or were deferred. The last meeting of the Vice-Chancellors was thus a continuation of the exercise and took certain decisions.

The Students Reaction :

The student leaders condemned the Vice-Chancellors Conference decision. They said that the democratic form of Students' Union was the result of sacrifice of thousands of students. They expressed their resentment over the easy way with which the recent Vice-Chancellor's Conference had tried to ignore their view-point. The leaders equally warned the State Government that if

the decision of the Conference was implemented, the Government would not be allowed to function smoothly. The decisions were detrimental to the interest of the students and as such were unfortunate. According to a student leader - the former Union General Secretary - there was no point in restricting the student's University life for 7 years unless the Government could find suitable job avenues for the educated unemployed.

Students and Politics :

The Chief Minister, Ram Naresh Yadav, made a strong appeal to the students community in general and University students in particular to keep themselves aloof from politics and anti-social elements and involve themselves whole-heartedly in the pursuit of knowledge. He as well appealed to the Vice-Chancellor to play a positive role in creating harmonious relations and peaceful atmosphere. A general body meeting of the students of the Lucknow University held on July 22, 1978 demanded the postponement of the beginning of the examinations by a month, immediate removal of the Vice-Chancellor and the Registrar of the Lucknow University. The students opposed the recommendations of the Vice-Chancellors Conference held recently. A resolution was also passed stressing reservation only on economic basis.

Obituary :

V.B.Singh :

Three days earlier the University suffered a great loss in the death of V.B.Singh, Professor of Economics

(officiating) and Head of the Department. He was a member of the Rajya Sabha. He was under Judicial clout for making false entry in his application for Professorship. This was another case after B.P. Yadava. Since he was a member of the Rajya Sabha on the Congress ticket and very close to V.V. Giri, the matter did not take a serious turn. The other contenders for the post did not take things lying down and the Court took serious cognizance of the situation. Even the newspapers blotted out - 'The Congress M.P. on the Mat'. One feels very sorry for the situation. Vir Bahadur, a Marxist, was fairly intelligent and widely travelled. He had also written some papers and books. Departmental bickerings proved suicidal for him as had happened in the case of his predecessor Prakash Chandra two years earlier.

J.C.Sharma & S.K.Chaube :

Two other condolence resolutions were passed in the Executive Council meeting on August 5, 1978 on the deaths of J.C.Sharma, Retired Reader in Public Administration, and S.K.Chaube, formerly Lecturer in English. Sharma was originally in the Political Science Department and served the University for more than 26 years retiring in June 1978. Chaube, the first D.Litt in English from the University, served the University between 1955 to 1967.

Research and Appointments :

The Council as well approved the recommendation of the Result Committee regarding the award of doctorate degrees to the following research scholars : Usha Mathur - D.Litt (Hindi), 3 Ph.D.'s in Hindi, and 1 each in Anthropology, Hindi Linguistics and Statistics. 9 candidates

secured the doctorate in Science-3 in Geology, 2 each in Chemistry and Botany and 1 each in Zoology and Mathematics. One was declared eligible for the doctorate in the Faculty of Commerce. The appointments made in this Council meeting were those of R.S.Rastogi, V.D.Pandey and N.K.Zutshi as Readers in Medieval and Modern History Department, and in the Faculty of Medicine, Manoj Mitra and G.G.Agarwal as temporary Readers in Medicine, and Devika Nag as temporary Professor of Neurology. Raj Mehrotra was appointed Lecturer in Pathology. Nirupama Agarwal was confirmed as Lecturer in Zoology and S.K. Makarandi as Lecturer in Dentistry. Some other appointments in the Faculty of Medicine included those of Avinash Kumar, Professor of Radiology, Asha Mathur and Smt. P.K. Agarwal - Readers in Pathology, and U.K.Singh - Lecturer in that subject. Further, two candidates were declared eligible to receive their doctorate degree in Chemistry and one in Commerce.

Confirmations and Leave :

Those Professors confirmed in this meeting included J.N.Rai and B.N.Prasad (Botany) and S.S.Misra (Sanskrit). A.B.L. Awasthi (Reader in Ancient Indian History) was granted an extra -ordinary leave to take up appointment as Professor in the University of Saugar. K.L. Arora was appointed Superintendent, Gandhi Memorial and Associated Hospitals.

Violence in the University :

The news caption of August 9 of the 'Pioneer' noticed 'Lucknow University-Violence Starts'. Two groups of students separately *gheroed* the acting

Vice-Chancellor and forced him to sign two contradictory orders in connection with the examinations. One order postponed the examinations and the other one stated that the examinations will be held as scheduled. Violence erupted when a mob of about 300 students led by a student leader (who later on became a member of the State Assembly) barged into the Vice-Chancellor's chamber and started damaging glass panes and the building by stone pelting and throwing chairs. After this another group demanded that the examinations should be held as scheduled. The instable state of affairs seems to have continued. The news item of September 1, 1978 records two mini-buses being reduced to ashes as a wave of uncontrolled arson and violence swept through the vicinity in and around Lucknow University. This happened following the stabbing of a student by a man suspected to be the bus conductor of a mini-bus. An angry crowd of a thousand students hijacked two buses, took these insides and set them a blaze.

The Examination :

Violence marked the beginning of the main examination which began on September 28. A section of students resisted a move to prevent them from loitering inside the campus. The students collected outside the P.G. Block gate and started pelting stones at the Police and P.A.C. men who were patrolling inside the campus. That time four students were arrested and later on released on a personal bond and two securities of Rs. 2000/-each. The half-hour dig-dong battle resulted in chaos when the non-teaching staff went on a lightening strike in protest against the beating of some employee by the P.A.C. and

the Police in their lathi charge to disperse the student mob. The examination however went uninterrupted.

Boycott by the Teaching Staff :

A new dimension was added with the teaching staff deciding to boycott the examinations by refraining from invigilation duties. This step was in protest against the sense of insecurity prevailing in the campus for the teachers. They were equally sore over mass copying going on during the examinations and the deteriorating law and order situation. The examinations were termed as a 'farce'.

Meetings of the Executive Council :

The Executive Council at its meeting on October 15, 1978 recorded with great concern the large scale absence of teachers from invigilation duty despite repeated appeals by the Vice- Chancellor. In its view there was no justification for the teachers to treat the examination period as vacation. It felt that lack of response to their appeal might force the Council to adopt more stern measures to see that the examinations were conducted in proper manner. Few days later (October 29) at its meeting, the Council resolved that henceforward there would be no facility for taking examination by sick examinees in the G.M. and Associated Hospitals or other Hospitals, and hoped that resignation submitted by the teachers of K.G. Medical College would be withdrawn. This meeting of Council as well took notice of the letter of the Proctorial staff / Checking squad regarding the incident on the examination of the morning shift on 28th October 1978, in which R.K. Rastogi, Lecturer in Hindi Linguistics, was involved.

It was* unanimously resolved to place R.K. Rastogi under suspension with immediate effect. This suspension continued for nearly 5 months when it was rescinded by the adhoc Executive Council in March 1979.

The November meeting of the Council and its recommendations :

The next meeting of the Executive Council held on November 6, 1978 considered the recommendations of the Result Committee for the award of Ph.D. degrees, which included 9 in Arts, 18 in Science and 1 in Commerce. The break-up was 2 each in Arabic and Social Work , and 1 each in Psychology, Hindi, Anthropology and Sanskrit. In the Faculty of Science, Chemistry had 8, Zoology and Mathematics 3 each, Botany 2, and Bio-Chemistry and Mathematics 1 each. Commerce had only 1 Ph.D. The teachers confirmed in this meeting were S.R. Tewari, V.K. Srivastava and N.K. Mehrotra - all Readers in Public Administration, Statistics and Botany respectively. S.N. Shukla, R.C. Srivastava and P.C. Srivastava were confirmed as Lecturers in Chemistry. Among the teachers appointed in this meeting were Syed Naiyar Masud Rizvi - Reader in Persian, Khan Mohd. Afif- Lecturer in that subject and Syed Mahmoodul Hasan Rizvi - Lecturer in Urdu. Sarla Shukla was appointed Professor of Hindi & S.L.Yadav, Professor of Hindi, against the post sanctioned in the Vth Plan period. Ashfaq Ahmad was appointed temporary Lecturer in Arabic.

The Triangular Conflict :

Administration, Students and Teachers:

The ding-dong conflict between the administration and the students seemed to have continued in the new year. The 'Pioneer' of January 13, 1979 carried the news about the arrest of 17 varsity students, the president and secretary of the Students Union along with 16 others in connection with the gherao of the Vice-Chancellor, demanding among other things the Registrar's removal. All the officers were locked by the students because they felt that there was no point in opening the offices in the absence of the officers. They demanded removal of the Vice-Chancellor who had become 'non-functionary'.

A little more than a month later a delegation of Lucknow University Teachers Association met the Chancellor G.D. Tapase to draw his attention towards the need of the organisation of Selection Committee to consider the problems of temporary teachers. The delegation urged the Chancellor that the admission of students be made strictly in accordance with the number of students, and to make arrangements of certain additional posts in accordance with the strength of the students. The authorities of the University were as well requested to take remedial measures to end rowdyism in the University and provides adequate security and safety to the teaching community.

Allegations were also made against the Vice-Chancellor in the Vidhan Parishad. The Leader of the Opposition in a statement pointed out that he had been informed by the students that the Vice-Chancellor of the

Lucknow University had not attended his office for the last five months. He said that the absence of the Vice-Chancellor for a long period had caused 'unrest among the students'. The President of the Students Union alleged that he was sent to jail with the connivance of the Vice-Chancellor. The students in a meeting declared that if the Vice-Chancellor did not come within specified period, the students would start a movement against the corrupt administration of the University.

The Rift in the Teachers Association :

The teaching staff of the University was divided into two groups - one in favour of the previous office bearers of the Teachers Association, and the other for the new ones, following the submission of the memorandum to the Chancellor. Some of the previous office bearers felt that this was a direct interference in the affairs of the University. The Memorandum no doubt outlined that there was never before an administrative break-down of such a magnitude. The policy of appeasement and surrender to the toughs; indiscipline and unscrupulousness had spread chaos in the University and the academic standards were crashing down. A delegation headed by the new President of the University Teachers Association met the Minister for Higher Education and drew his attention towards the problems of the University, and urged the need for resurrecting it from the current crisis. The delegation as well stressed the need to create a suitable climate for the smooth functioning of the University and restoring its academic standard and prestige. It as well pointed out that if the teachers, students and the administration dedicated themselves to uninterrupted

functioning of the University a lot could be done to retrieve the situation, and a year which seemed to have been lost could be saved. This needed efforts on war-footing and toning up of the University administration so that active cooperation of teachers and students might be forthcoming.

The Last Few months of the Vice-Chancellor & the Adhoc Council :

The last few months of R.V. Singh's Vice-Chancellorship were equally unimpressive and uneventful. He was not attending the University office and that was a serious charge levelled by the students against him. The teachers of the University too were not happy in the situation. The Minister for Higher Education, Kali Charan, incidentally himself a school teacher who had drifted into politics, thought it better to get an adhoc Executive Council appointed to sort out matters. This Council included some retired teachers, some politicians, some people from outside Lucknow. I was also one of its members and so also was H.K. Awasthi. From the Medicine Faculty, N.N. Gupta, B.B. Sethi, Brij Nandan Lal and R.C. Shukla were members. The Principal of the Medical College, K.P. Bhargava, was not there. The outsiders included one Laloo Singh, Mahipala Singh Sastri and Principal of some Degree college and one Faridi. The Council had only one meeting in March and was engrossed for quite sometime in allegations made by R.C. Shukla against the Vice-Chancellor and the counter-ones. Even the legality of R.V. Singh continuing as Vice-Chancellor was challenged by him. Some appointments were made including those of Shradha Kumari, L.N. Tandon and R.C. Vyas as Professors in the Faculty of

Law, and some Lecturers in Medical Faculty, including Rakesh Misra (Medicine) and V.K. Puri (Cardiology). The Department of Medicine had been split and the two new Departments carved out of it were Neurology and Cardiology under Devika Nag and Mansoor Hasan respectively. Unfortunately, the proceedings of this meeting were not available and it was not possible to record other appointments made in this meeting.

Law Faculty & its Malaise :

The Gordian Knot of the Law Faculty was no doubt cut with the appointments of three contenders for Professorship, but this failed to restore peace in that segment of the University. Writ petitions, alleged leakage of papers, proliferation of LL.Ms of academic sub-standard and their appointments in the University or in Degree colleges, and, of course evasion of teaching responsibility were reported to be normal features in this Faculty. The Executive Council in its resolution no. 30 of November 6, 1978 considered a letter from a temporary Lecturer in Law against the Head of the Department. It did not take any action since reports had been made to the police and court cases had been filed.

In Arts Faculty as well :

A subsequent resolution of the Council meeting of this date decided to call for explanation from a Lecturer of the Department of Anthropology regarding charges of plagiarism in his Ph.D. thesis. The Council decided to take appropriate action after the receipt of the explanation against the said Lecturer. Appendix 'C' of the minutes of this meeting of the Executive

Council being a note by R.C. Shukla submitted to the Council highlights irregularities in payments, a parallel Executive Council in the Department of Public Administration with irregular appointments made by the Head, wasteful expenditure in litigations relating to this department and its personnel. While the Council resolved to entrust this matter to the Finance Officer to examine the note, the said department with all the good work done by it became a subject of controversy.

R.V. Singh's Vice - Chancellorship :

R.V. Singh's term of Vice - Chancellorship was for more than three years. He was in an adhoc capacity between 20-12-75 and 11-05-76. This was followed by a full term of 3 years. He took 17 days leave between April 16 and May 2, 1976. During this short period the Pro-Vice-Chancellor G.S. Misra officiated as Vice-Chancellor. Singh finally handed over charge to G.P. Pande, the newly appointed Vice-Chancellor on May 11, 1979. Thus, ended the term of this Surgeon's Vice-Chancellor which was of course his life dream. The able and efficient Surgeon had left his knife for the pen. He was adept in administration as Principal of the prestigious K.G. Medical College for over two decades. The academic ethos in the University was, however, different from a professional institution with more disciplined students, dedicated to their studies, hoping for a better future. They were all brilliant products, joining the college through stiff competition, and as such they were conscious of their responsibilities - with proper respect and allegiance to their teachers who were their destiny makers. They could not afford to go on strike nor alienate their respect for their preceptors.

The position in the University was just the reverse, with a majority of students joining because they had nothing to fall back upon. Some continued for years together. They were equally interested in politics and had relations with political parties.

The University was the political field and the budding ground for those who wanted to make politics as their career. The teachers too had their alignments in the University and even outside. The S.D. Singh Commission had highlighted this fact. In such a situation, a reputed surgeon would find it difficult to mend the fences. When he joined the University, the teachers felicitated him and expected much from him. He no doubt obliged many and was equally helpful, but he had to be strict and as such alienated some old friends and hangovers. Examination and its conduct in a peaceful way had always caused trouble to the administration. There were strikes, use of violence, suspension of students, and closure of University for some time. These were all taken as normal features in the life of the University. Appointments, confirmations and other matters had equally to be taken care of.

R.V. Singh followed the line of least resistance and was more anxious to have a peaceful term, even though it involved being away from the University office to avoid students' gheraoing him. His relations with the State Government were equally cordial. The Registrar fully cooperated with him. It was rumoured that the caste lobby was equally prominent in his time offering him full support. In one of my meetings with the Vice -Chancellor at his home, he enquired of me if I was in the run for the Vice - Chancellorship. I had no inkling of it, but

several teachers as well asked me the same question. I had no doubt long academic and administrative experience being connected with the National Academy of Administration. The Chancellor G.D. Tapase had made me his nominee on the selection committee for the appointment of Vice-Chancellor of Varanasi Sanskrit University. I was also contacted once or twice by the Chief Minister, Uttar Pradesh, Ram Naresh Yadava. I later on learnt that it was in connection with the Vice - Chancellorship of some University. So this rumour broached by R.V. Singh and supported by several others might have had some truth in it. I would, however, have preferred to be the Boswell of the University rather than playing the role of Johnson. But any challenge offered to me to meet any situation would not have remained unresponded.

R.V. Singh quietly retired after undergoing all the trials and tribulations which are quite normal in the office of Vice-Chancellorship. Unlike his two predecessors, he left with grace and dignity to lead a peaceful life in retirement in his house adjoining the Gomati in New Hyderabad. He was, however, immobile in the last few years of his life and had to be moved about in a wheeled chair. He had a quiet end two years back after a protracted illness with a large number of people visiting his place to pay their last homage to him.

A Review :

With R.V. Singh's term of Vice-Chancellorship ends the second phase of the History of the Lucknow University which had its bright spots and dark ones too. This period of roughly 27 years had 10 Vice-Chancellors including an interim one,

Randhir Singh, whose term lasted for a little over six months, but out of these nine, only A.V. Rao had full two terms Vice-Chancellorship of six years, followed by that of R.V. Singh and M.B. Lal over three years ; Tripathi and Mustafi had over two years and Kali Prasad had just one year and 9 days. Radha Kamal's appointment was rather on a yearly basis by the Chancellor. Jugul Kishore had another term but he had to leave the University on his appointment to the Council of Ministers. The appointment and removal of the Vice-Chancellor was the prerogative of the Chancellor as also the party in power. Kali Prasad, Gopal Tripathi and Mustafi had to leave unceremoniously. Tripathi was actually suspended by the Chancellor and he preferred to resign rather than face an enquiry. Both the academicians and the administrators were found lacking in those qualities and qualifications which could steer them clear through trials and tribulations connected with this office. The lowering down of academic standards in the teaching faculty with sub-standard appointments of the dons, the growing students population rather uncontrollable, the State interference in centres of learning aiming at eroding their autonomy and, above all, the intrusion of political parties seeking to establish their base and forming a youth cadre here were some of the factors responsible for the decline and declension of the University in terms of its academic performance. Parkinson's Law seemed to have had its impact in the teaching faculty with more output and comparatively less production. There was no doubt expansion in terms of buildings and some new departments and disciplines with the tremendous growth in students population.

The proliferation in the award of doctorate degrees could not be taken as a substitute for real work and worth of the teachers guiding such research dissertation and their evaluation by a set of friends and colleagues on a reciprocal basis. Even the highest doctorate degrees were just for the asking. Such dissertations were never published nor the supervisors were interested in their own research contributions.

In such a situation academic values were sacrificed at the altar of personal favours and material gain in some form or the other. The appointment of at least three high power Commissions and Enquiry Committees failed to mend the fences. Even those found guilty or figuring in these reports as subjects of suspicion and misconduct could manage to get the remarks against them expunged by the Executive Council. The Reports were usually put in cold storage. The filing of writ petitions in Law courts become a normal feature, involving litigation lasting for years. These exhausted the patience and energy of the contenders and equally involved the University with financial drain.

The darker side of the picture of the University need not be taken as something incorrigible. It demands the combined efforts of the administration, the teaching faculty, the students and, of course, the political parties to set the house in order. Frequent amendments of the Lucknow University Act independently as also for the combined Universities of the State have placed great strain on the office of the Vice-Chancellor. The safest thing for him is to follow the policy of postponing issues for a better situation to come rather than take a bold step in cleaning Augean Stables. He has in fact to balance forces for and against changes in any form in conformity with his position, powers and, the resources. The financial part is the most important one for which he is completely dependent on the State Exchequer as well as on the Chest of the University Grants Commission. The decades to follow in the eighties and early in the nineties may not have different story to tell about the University which has no doubt sustained several shocks from many quarters in the form of agitations and strikes not only of the students but also of Class III and IV employees. It has, however, sustained itself and would continue to do so, ever striving to regain its former position and status.

CHAPTER V

IN RETROSPECT

'There are few earthly things', wrote John Masefield, 'more beautiful than a University. It is a place where those who hate ignorance may strive to know, where those who perceive truth may strive to make others see; where seekers and learners alike search for knowledge; where honoured thought in all its finer ways will welcome thinkers in distress or in exile, upholding ever the dignity of thought and learning'. Religion might split into sects or heresy; dynasties might perish or be supplanted by others; but the University - the seat of learning - continues, allowing the stream of life to pass through it down the ages. It continues to stand and shine, engaging the free mind of men in full and fair enquiry to wisdom into human affairs. Every University must proclaim and lead the search for what is true at all times and for all people. Universities exist to study the humanities not techniques. They exist to foster in and every way they can the mind and spirit of man. The real and lasting value of a University are acquisition of knowledge with which must come wisdom providing maturity in thinking and action. Moments spent in the University sharpen one's intellect, heighten one's resolve and provide a real joy of life when a page of a book becomes a sudden d'azzling illumination of eternal truth enabling him to see into the heart of life.

The Dons make the University :

It is in fact the dons who make the University with their personality, learning and culture of a high order. They provide inspiration to the students not only in the process of intellectual growth, but also in the far more important process of building up of character, 'the growth of soul' as they say. It has to be realized that the function of a University is to create an atmosphere in which not only intellect might flourish, but something far superior to it, the soul symbolizing intellectual honesty, integrity and character, enabling the pupil to look into the mirror of life his 'real personality reflecting the glory of God within'. The University, in the final analysis with its high purpose and noble resolve, must try to be a real centre of sound learning, uplifting culture and compelling moral vitality, enabling it to send out to the world men whose minds fortified by tolerance, deep understanding and constructive patriotism would prove an asset to the institution they would serve and the country at large.

The main Function of the University :

The main function of any University - the highest centre of learning - is the dissemination of knowledge and its assimilation by the students. It is duly

• recognized that even in the nascent stage it is the men who make the teacher. As in the past the fame of the teacher attracts pupils from different quarters. The preceptor representing the blending of learning and culture of a high order is the source of inspiration to his pupils. He impresses that bent of mind, that attitude of reason and that spirit of democratic feeling as would make them responsible citizens of the country. The University provides education for perfection in life, ensuring peace and progress. While politics is described as the 'art of the immediates' and statesmanship is spoken of as 'resting on longer and deeper values', the University teaches us 'a sense of proportion and perspective', insisting on universal values. It acknowledges a world community and strives after comprehension, open-mindedness and objective understanding. Great teachers reckon with poles of eternity and time, seeking to make the eternal truth relevant to the modern mind and equally shedding light on what is unknown to us. Knowledge, however, has to be pursued with zeal and devotion, sympathy and understanding, as could provide light to the blindness of the mind.

Stock of Lucknow University in this context :

In the light of these observations and requirements on University education and preceptor's requisite qualifications to impart it faithfully and with devotion, it is necessary to take stock of the situation in the Lucknow University within the last sixty years, from its nascent stage in the early twenties to its mature and complex personality sixty years later or so. The last decade of its existence

is too recent, might be critical of the role of the patriarchs who moulded its tenor and form to suit their taste or to contain some agitating situation which became a recurring phenomena during the last few decades. The different planks supporting the University are the dons, the students, the administration and the State Government as also the role of the party in power. Their contributions to the academic life and normalancy in situation demand proper evaluation.

The best talents at the nascent stage :

The University at its beginning attracted the best talents from all parts of the country. As was pointed out by the first Vice-Chancellor in his first address to the Court of the University, 'no machinery, however perfect, is capable of turning out any valuable output unless it is worked by able and skilful workmen. The success of a University depends on getting together a number of able men of learning and culture. Next in importance to the efficiency of the body was the framing of the courses of the University and ordering its life in a manner calculated to facilitate the triple function of conservation, dissemination and advancement of learning. In trying to achieve these objectives men of talent and culture were recruited, irrespective of regional considerations. There were half a dozen English professors as well. The composition of the teaching faculty in different wings of the University had, therefore, a blending of youth and experience, elements Indian and foreign, but talented persons dedicated to their disciplines and the institutions they served. In the first thirty years, except for those on

deputation, and a few others, most of the teachers appointed in their youth served the University for more than 30 years or so and retired from here.

Different story in the next thirty years :

The next thirty years period had a somewhat different story to tell. Several teachers left the University for better status and prospects. Those who stayed on here found avenues for promotion rather limited and depended on considerations other than academic qualifications for promotions. Instances have been quoted of one Vice-Chancellor passing disparaging remarks against some teachers, and their subsequent appointments as Professors by the succeeding Vice-Chancellor. There are equal instances of Professors retiring even without the publication of their doctorate dissertation or research work of high order. There have been equally cases of persons being appointed as Readers and Professors without any published work, or being pushed up from lecturership through readership to professorship on the basis of a single doctorate degree. The galore of productions of Ph.D.s, and even D. Litts, sometime as many as four to five by a single supervisor in a year simply highlights the standard of research. It was pointed out in a foreign journal that *'copying from one book is plagiarism; copying from two is research'*. This appeared to be more true in days to come and even in those days with a single Professor or a set of Professors being appointed as examiners for doctorate dissertations years after years. It was equally possible for the candidate holding the junior research degree from one department to

work under the Head of another one and easily securing the D. Litt. Candidates were successful in securing doctorate degree in a language, culture and civilization without possessing even elementary knowledge of the subject. The worst part of the situation was the caste factor and groupism in matters of appointment and research and the subsequent window dressing of the department under the new Head or Professor trying to justify his appointment by producing a number of doctors.

Decline in Academic Standard :

The decline in academic standard thus set in when teachers started realizing that there were short-cuts to promotions and entrance in the University service through avenues other than the straight road of one's academic status and qualifications. Frequent changes in the University Act and Statutes from the fifties onwards were equally contributory factors. The formation of groups, syndicates and caucuses in the campus and outside on the basis of caste, group or personal alignments only set in the chain of reactions. Students and teachers alike were exploited by these groups and parties, while recourse to the Courts of Law by distressed and aggrieved persons exhausted their financial resources and sapped their academic talents and energies. The University with its teaching faculty was denuded of the academic glory, with shrinking image of the teachers from international to national and finally to the local or even campus level. It became an arena of political rivalries between groups and parties at all levels. It could, therefore, be well realized that it was impossible for

any one to indulge in his academic pursuits in a state of tension and uncertainty. Parkinson's law too did not spare the seats of learning, with more men of average or below average levels running the academic show.

Need for Centralized Recruitment :

The need for centralized recruitment, as also for pre-doctorate examination before entrance to Ph.D. course, and conduct rules for teachers has been realized by the University Grants Commission, and it has taken positive steps in that direction. The recruitment part, however, continues to be the preserve of the University, with qualifications being laid down by Acts and Statutes and even through an Ordinance, when necessary. The financial part is equally taken care of by the Commission. The financial condition of the teachers calling had been the subject of recurrent and bitter complaint in the form of agitations and conventions. This was equally realized by the Commission, and the Lady Chairman of the U.G.C. inaugurating the Convention of Allahabad - Lucknow University Teachers sometime in the seventies pointed out that 'the teachers of the University are expected to undertake their responsibility on a whole - time basis, and should not demand full - time pay for part - time work'. That did not appear to be sarcastic for there were many people in the University who concentrated more on lucrative exercises to supplement their income even at the cost of their academic work.

Improvements in salary grades and service conditions :

The salaries and grades of the University teachers have been revised, service conditions improved, stagnation avoided and chances of personal promotion brightened, but the decline in academic standard as also in output have not been arrested. The periodical conferences of Vice-Chancellors, the Commission and the Ministry of Education at the Centre as also in the States have no doubt proposed certain measures for pulling the Universities out of the slough of stagnation, groupism, complacency and influence of vested interests. Some of the measures recommended were found to be harsh and hasty by the academic fraternity. The mad rush for a doctorate degree - a pre-requisite for any appointment at the initial level of appointment as a lecturer, has not been arrested, nor the influence of vested interests and personal considerations eliminated in matters of appointments. It was pointed out by a retired professor, who was also a Pro-Vice-Chancellor, in an important 'Daily' that 'persons rejected by the Selection Committee were sometimes appointed six months later with the same experts and given advanced increments at the start.'

Insistence on Requisite Qualifications :

It seems that insistence on requisite or essential qualifications, as desired, have not been followed or ignored for personal considerations. The shuttling between brilliant academic record, a doctorate or published research work of a very high

standard and with several years of teaching experience have not been uniformly taken into consideration at the time of selection of a candidate. A wrong appointment carries with it the stigma of unproductive work and equally poor academic background, and finally leads to the induction of destructive and non-cooperative elements in an otherwise peaceful academic set-up. Rules and Regulations are found to be ineffective. The situation, sometimes, or rather on many occasions, arises when first class posts go abegging in the absence of qualified people. These posts are eventually filled by those whose long inning as teacher has been completely blank, except as the holder of a doctorate degree without the publication of the dissertation. In fact, they were the recipients of such a degree conferred on a mass scale in a spirit of mutual appreciation and cooperation between their supervisors on a reciprocal basis.

The Preceptor - Pupil Relations :

The Preceptor-Pupil relations equally demand consideration for improvement to make the academic life fruitful and lasting in consonance with the age-old tradition of *guru-sishya parampara*. The appointment of 'Loco-Parentis' for every student to look after his mental development and moral welfare was a healthy feature, introduced in the early stages of the University's life history. It was a healthy feature based on the pattern of moral tutors at Oxford and Cambridge. As a student in early thirties, I had as my tutor R.R. Sreshta, who continued to be my friend, guide and philosopher at the undergraduate and post-graduate levels. This personal relationship was maintained till

the end of his stay in the University. Even after retirement occasional meetings were sometimes possible. This system was later on given up because of the rise in the number of students as also due to economic difficulties and personal factors. The setting up of the delegacy centres in different parts of the city, with a chairman at each centre to look after the students of the University in that area, was also given up after some time for obvious reasons. The students in general were left to themselves and their circle of friends to guide them. This too failed to achieve that objective of providing a broad-based programme of learning as also of extra curricular activities, and finally shaping and moulding the personality of the student.

Ancient Indian ideals :

In this context reference might be made to the exhortation from the '*Maitareya Upanishad*'. The disciples, called 'the inmates of the *ashram*' were enjoined to dedicate themselves to *tapasya* or sacrifice for truth. This *tapasya* meant 'study by any one of the numerous known methods of observation, contemplation, meditation, experimentation or learning at the feet of a teacher and propagating knowledge and ideas'. The study was a continuous and life-long process. The frontiers of knowledge were expanding rapidly and there was no end to it. The '*Milindapanha*' and the '*Dhammapada*' record twenty-five good qualities in a teacher and ten such qualities in a student. According to these canons, the teacher was expected to guard his pupil, telling him what to cultivate and what to avoid, where to be earnest and where to

- neglect; impart proper instructions relating to bed, sickness, food and company. He should boost his morale by encouraging him, not to fear, be zealous, teach nothing partially, not keeping anything secret, or keeping anything back; and also not indulging in foolish talks with him; pardoning him when noticing any defect, and eternally striving to bring him forward. The preceptor was expected to treat him like a son, never desert him, but should always befriend him. The '*Prasna Upanishad*' gives a definite injunction to the teacher not to conceal anything from his pupil for fear of his own ruin.

The Past and the Present :

The pupil was equally required not to wander from one teacher to another, preserving equanimity of mind in pleasure and pain, keeping a guard over himself in thought and deed, and willing to part according to his need and capacity, finally and revamping the moral stature of his preceptor, if failing. It was thus a two-way traffic without any reservation. The ancient ideals of education, particularly in the context of preceptor-pupil relations, might be found difficult for assimilation, and out of context in an educational system which is materialistic and job-oriented. The teachers appear to be allergic to dead encrustations and accretions. The spirit of youth is equally unprepared to integrate itself with spiritual and moral values in life for fear of being dubbed as obscurantist. All the same, the situation does call for emotional appeal as would stir the heart strings. Morality and moral values are not the preserve of any age or generation. These could be found useful

at any time and anywhere. There is no place better than a University where an appeal to conscience and moral code of conduct could go a long way in shaping the youth of the country. The teachers are charged to round off their angularities and fashion the youth under their care and instruction combining in the words of Radhakrishnan, 'the Greek spirit of youth with the Indian emphasis on spiritual values'.

Disturbances in the University - Causes and Cure :

Time and again the peaceful atmosphere in the University was disturbed, sometime taking a violent form, even resulting in incendiarism and burning of the University property, humiliation of teachers, not excluding even the Patriarch of the University - its Vice-Chancellor. The 'Papers' reported the situation sometime under the caption 'Lucknow Varsity held to Ransom' - 'Teachers in Anguish'. As reported in the S.D. Singh Commission Report, 'fraud and black-mailing, abuse and invective threat and assault, terror and intimidation, demoralization and frustration are the order of the day in Lucknow University'. The Report as well recorded 17 incidents of indiscipline in 1968-69 and 16 in 1969-70, the most serious one on November 28, 1968 resulted in the students setting fire to the University property culminating in the closure of the University from 29-11-68 to 10-1-69. Such incidents were normal features even in seventies - the worst one being on May 21, 1973 with the caption 'University in Flames' appearing as the main news item in the 'Pioneer' of May 22. The University was closed and the Vice -

Chancellor too had to go. In 1978, the students demanded the removal of the Vice-Chancellor ('Pioneer'-July 23). This phenomenon had been a constant occurrence in the eighties and continues even in the nineties. Analyzing the root cause of the malaise, one can pin-point agitations starting at the beginning of the session on the question of admission, more seats in all the subjects without any restriction, room in hostels, and certain facilities in payment of fees etc. The next point of confrontation is at the time of examination - the dates of examination, ample choice in question papers, back paper examination and re-examination and re-scrutiny facility, but the more important demand had been the withdrawal of police and the P.A.C. from the Campus.

The non-completion of the course syllabus by the University dons has also been a constant complaint. In between the holding the University students elections every year and in time with compulsory membership of the Union have also been the irritants in the peaceful working of the University. Charter of demands are presented to the Vice-Chancellor for implementation. Certain other factors responsible for the students' trouble in the University are its proximity to the Secretariat, the role of the political parties and their leaders and groupism among teachers in the University as also in the Executive Council with constant attempt to use their force against the opposite party. Above all, the job factor, the frustration in the youth against the political set-up and the changing socio-political scenario have all been contributory factors in this context.

Indiscipline and frustration in the Youth

The situation in Universities bargaining on indiscipline and frustration in youth has been highlighted by eminent political leaders and statesmen, academicians and scholars who had occasion to deliver the Convocation address in the University. B.C. Roy, the Chief Minister of Bengal, in his address in 1950 called upon the principal political parties in the country to solemnly agree that they would keep students outside group politics and never use them for their political ends. He equally deprecated the attitude of some students to function as members of trade unions, anxious to fight for their rights. 'They forget', spoke Roy, 'that educational institutions are not commercial concerns, where capitalists could exploit workers and the workers have under certain conditions to resort to strikes in order to have collective bargaining'. Sidhanta, who was associated with the University for over 25 years, and was Dean of the Faculty of Arts for 18 years, deprecated the intrusion of party politics in the University. 'The attraction and excitement of political fights', in his words, 'is disruptive of the harmony of the community of youth. When group loyalties and party allegiances clash in the University community, the atmosphere is fouled. Matters become worse when the teachers and students are ranged under different flags, instead of a homogeneous community, and we have a conflicting conglomeration of splinter-group'.

The Problem of Student Indiscipline - Dramatic need for good Counsel :

A western political scientist in his study 'The Indian University', however, points out that 'the problem of student indiscipline is not as widespread as it is dramatic. Closeness to capital towns and their politics exacerbate disorder'. According to him, 'good facilities and a fair student-teacher ratio are the proper remedies especially in unitary Universities which are extremely susceptible to bad influence because of the concentration of numbers in a small place'. 'Indiscipline', according to Robert Gardiner, 'is seldom caused by outside forces but it is always complicated and extended by them. The teachers and students are without mutual interest and lack in formality and familiarity. It is equally contended that outside of sports and military (N.C.C.) programmes, prescribed lectures, a few tutorials and casually recommended texts, the student is entirely at his own. He is not advised from time to time about his own capacity. With his narrow out-look the average student is unable to align himself with the movement of the present generation into the skills and attitudes of the new age. His emotional and intellectual choice of a career which holds out prestige money, power and advantage, however, remains unmaterialised, and this brings in utter frustration to him. He then starts blaming the system of education and the institution imparting it which fails to meet the need and spirit of the time.

University Education and its relevance :

The system of education in University has been a subject of discussion among educational planners and scholars. Some believe that our educational system is really not very defective and that much of the criticism levelled against it is 'overstated'. Others condemn it by pointing out that while it had made us familiar with western thought and culture, it had prevented the different sections of our people from being fully familiar with each other, and even actually encouraged estrangement among them. As such, it was worthless. Yet this very system had produced during the last 100 years men to whose talents India owes her freedom and independence. It was, however, pointed out by K.M. Munshi in his Convocation address at the Allahabad University that 'the system brought about complete maladjustment between material civilization of our time and the fundamental aspiration of man'. It had weakened the power of the society to meet fear which lay at the root of the present most tremendous crisis in human spirit in the history of man. This crisis is gripping the whole world but India has to find a solution for herself'. While the defence of the present system might not be fully convincing, the sweeping condemnation of it is only amazing. There can be no question of reconstructing the 'whole fabric of modern education' much more at the higher level of University education. Cultural values have to be shaped and social institutions adjusted to the requirements of material progress. We have to find out and properly cultivate those distinctive elements in our national life and institutions, political, economic and cultural, which could 'contribute to the common welfare of mankind'. It should be necessary

to discard the slogan that 'man is made by his material wants being met'.

The Utilitarian View and the malaise :

The utilitarian view of education has been responsible for all the deterioration in standards. The fault of this state of affairs lay not so much with the system of education as with the Government's insistence on the possession of University degrees as requisite qualification for high jobs. Complete divorce of Civil Services Examination from University examination might be helpful in this context. The University as the highest centre of learning would be able to disseminate knowledge to those anxious to absorb it without any utilitarian consideration. Nehru too had admitted that the services should have nothing to do with degrees and that only when the services and degrees were separated that University degrees 'will be worth having for their own sake'.

Only some Changes needed in the Pattern :

The present system devised by the British has been preserved for over a hundred and fifty years, with occasional innovations introduced as a result of the recommendations of the various Educational Commissions. Even the best of systems, however, necessitate change to suit the new and growing needs of the community. Removal of 'University Politics' which is supposed to have killed the spirit of education in the country is no part of educational replanning but an aspect of

administration. The University Grants Commission as the apex body for doling out money, as also for initiating reforms in University set-up, particularly in the context of maintaining standard of higher education, has taken cognizance of Indian Universities in a wider complex. Its suggestions are no doubt mandatory for all the Universities to follow in respect of prescribing qualifications for recruitment, projects and progress of research by those in service and even those who have retired. The control is no doubt to the extent of financial support extended by the Commission. The State Government, however, controls the University in its territory through Acts, Statutes and Ordinances. Within the last thirty years or more, nearly a dozen amendments have been made in the old University Act of 1920, of course, in its application to all the Universities of the State. The control has been tightened to such an extent that the Chancellor-Governor could make the final selection of the Vice-Chancellor out of a panel of names submitted to him by the selection committee appointed for this purpose - with his own nominee as the chairman, a representative of the Executive Council and the Chief Justice or his nominee. The Vice-Chancellor could be suspended and removed as well. Too much State interference in the affairs of the Universities is no doubt bad but unbridled autonomy is not practicable. The University has to look to the State Government to wipe out the mounting deficits which have been a recurrent feature.

Curricula of Studies and Complimentary Centres :

Another factor that needs consideration relates to curricula of studies to cater to the needs of the time. It is not possible to have either a uniform syllabus for all the universities or a varied one which would lack coordination and could entail wastage of resources in terms of men and material. University education at different centres could be complimentary and not parallel, depending on their particular needs and provisions. The State could frame educational policies as also allow the nature of autonomy enjoyed by the Universities within the framework of the state policies. In this context political influence need be completely put out of the Universities and the party in power should look to the interest of the centers of learning rather than foisting its ideological thinking on the young minds.

The Youth and Politics :

The Youth have a right to listen to different view points since they have the right to exercise their franchise and so can not isolate themselves from the political climate, but their active participation at the cost of their studies in any form should not be encouraged. The prestigious Universities like Oxford and Cambridge have Labour, Conservative, Liberal and even Marxist clubs, and students freely join one or the other. The University Union too is open for all, irrespective of party affiliations or political interests. Membership in such clubs and even in Union is voluntary. The Universities in the State and particularly the Lucknow one, being the nerve centre of all

forms of political activities cannot isolate itself from the political happenings in the city. The teachers and the students are free to join any party and prepare themselves for future involvement in party-politics and state elections. The University, as such, is the forum for training and building one's base. All this should be done without sacrificing one's academic interest and future career, as also the interest of others, particularly the academic atmosphere in the centre of learning. It would, therefore, be wishful thinking to expect political parties to keep themselves out of bounds from the centres of learning. The students were involved in the past during the freedom struggle, right from the time of Gandhiji's non-cooperation movement in the early twenties. Many students in the past gave up their studies for the cause of country's freedom. Now the slant is different. There are students' agitations on grounds of reservation of interests and the counter move on matters relating to admission, examinations facilities and all that could be helpful for attaining maximum benefit with irreducible minimum of efforts. The teaching faculty, equally conscious of its rights, amenities, perks, perquisites, promotion etc. does not hesitate in resorting to means other than the filling of petitions and persuasions at the proper source, and tackling the right type of person. The academic ethos seems to be vitiated by materialist considerations.

Teachers and Students constitute a Family :

Teachers and students form a family, and in a family one cannot behave in a trade union spirit. University life is a cooperative

enterprise between the preceptors and the pupils and resorting to activities-anti-social in character by any of the two members would be prejudicial to the interests of both. The relations between the two have been of a sacred character. The kind of education that is provided for the youth is determined wholly by the kind of men and women serving as teachers. Magnificent buildings and equipment, though important, are no substitute for the good teacher. The march of mind in science and scholarship demands the recruitment of best minds. As the example of the teacher has great influence on his pupils, the amenities provided for him should be attractive enough for his devotion to his profession and the cause for which he is appointed. He is not expected to draw full salary for part-time performance, with additional involvement elsewhere. Good teachers who are interested in the welfare of the students, who have love and enthusiasm for their subjects and are able to impart it to their pupils - form the central frame work of a University.

Teacher's Demands and Duties

Cotermminus :

Unfortunately the spirit of enjoyment has prevailed over the spirit of sacrifice. We seem to demand more than what we give. There is equally much evidence of low morale, dissatisfaction and discontentment among teachers, despite the phenomenal rise in salaries and opening as also speedy promotion chance. There is therefore the need to overcome that serious slackness in our professional duties, responsible for spiritual sickness in our life and conduct. The importance of education lies not in

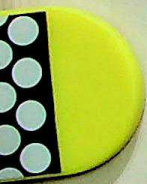
acquisition of knowledge and skill alone; it is to help us in evolving cooperative and mutually helpful living. In fact, stress should be laid on building one's character, for moral qualities are of greater value than intellectual accomplishment. The University should inculcate in its pupils a universal outlook as could enable meeting of students pursuing different courses in a common fellowship. If we are not interested in the fundamentals of science and philosophy we are not truly educated. We have to preserve the basic values of our own cultural heritage without losing the momentum which science and technology give to human progress and prosperity.

The Final Analysis:

The problems concerning the University are vast and ever growing, and the stakes of the parties participating in the University education are equally high. We seem to feel utterly helpless and inconsequential. We shrink within ourselves and gaze in helpless condition at the spectacle of the University rushing towards its ruin, despite all the window dressing that we might notice in its external form. But we are not prisoners of destiny. The human agent -particularly the teacher- is a free agent, working for a cause, a sacred duty, imbued with serene and commanding qualities of head and heart. He is expected to show his merit, his sincerity, with the equanimity of mind, in imparting knowledge to his pupils who would distinguish themselves in different spheres and bring name to the country. In the final analysis, it is the teacher who forms the pivot of the University, its life activities and progress. He

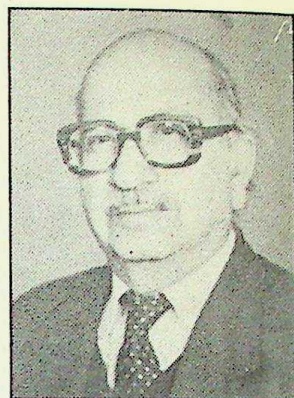
could be equally responsible for its intellectual stagnation and decay. The need of the time is to pull him out of the slough of indulgence, indifference and ineptitude, and make him disciplined, dedicated, pure in heart and gentle in spirit. No educational machinery will work unless there is the proper man behind it to handle it. The teacher must create and maintain that temper which is essential for the proper functioning of the University, its progress

and fame as a centre of learning as would draw scholars from far and distant places to come here and drink deep at its fountain. A study of the past history of the University might in some way be helpful to the younger generation of teachers to draw inspiration from the ideas and ideals set forth by their predecessors, thus enabling to repair the damages and restore the University to its one's pristine glory.





ABOUT THE AUTHOR



Professor Emeritus Baij Nath Puri is a prolific writer with more than 30 research and other publications to his credit. He is the author of "India in the Time of Patanjali", "The History of the Gurjara - Pratihara" and "India under the Kushans."

He has been a member of the International Board of Editors for the History of Civilisations of Central Asia, its Vice- Chairman for over six years, and Co-Editor of Volume II. He is widely travelled and has delivered lectures at many places in India and abroad.

Dr. Puri's research publications include a three volume History of Indian Administration, Buddhism in central Asia, India in Classical Greek Writings, Social, Cultural and Economic History of India, A New Advanced History of India, The Khattris-A Socio-Historical Study, The Indian Freedom Struggle, Secularism in Indian Ethos, Ancient Indian Historiography, Expansion of Indian Culture in South-east and Central Asia etc.

Dr. Puri's association with the University covers the period from 1933 onwards, as a student, research scholar, a don. and finally Professor and Head of the Department of Ancient Indian History and Archaeology. For a decade between 1960-70 he was Professor of Indian History and Culture at the National Academy of Administration. He was also a UGC Research Professor for five years, Professor Emeritus for two years at Kurukshetra University, and Senior Fellow Indian Council of Historical Research for 9 years as also its member for four years.

Dr. Puri is still fairly active at 78 and is working on a project on 'Bhagvad Gita and Modern Life'.